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LONDON'S POOR.

Bitter Attack on Gen. Booth's Plan to Better Their Condition.

GROWING DISTRUST OF THE PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME.

An Army of Tramps Moving Upon the Metropolis—The Earl of Meath's Measure for Relief—Queen Victoria's Newspaper List—A Railway Strike—Events in England.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Just now the attention heretofore devoted to Ireland is partly shared by the attack on Gen. Booth and his scheme for the social enlightening of "Darkest England." The real motive for this attack is that the Church of England has a scheme of its own not very different from that of the General, and is anxious to prevent the charitable wealthy from giving all their money to the Salvation Army commander. The Church of England claims to be six months ahead of Gen. Booth in the labor colony plan for relieving the destitute and raising them to useful citizenship. The Church Army is not as well known as the Salvation Army, but there is such an organization, with the Earl of Meath as President. The Earl of Meath has been visiting Germany, where it seems labor colonies have been in operation for a long time, and has investigated their working and result. He is in favor of the German plan. The Earl is as impatient as Gen. Booth in pointing out the evils of the system of relief under the poor law. He wants to see colonies established where unemployed and homeless men can labor in return for support and go forth to the world, provided he remains a certain length of time, with some money and a good suit of clothes. The condition he considers absolutely requisite is to demonstrate to the public that there is no necessity to give money or food to any one in the street, because any needy man or woman could obtain means of support through honest work. Of course, all this requires money, and while a golden rivulet has been flowing into the coffers of Gen. Booth for the carrying out of his scheme, but little attention and less money is given to the plan of the church authorities. Hence the severe criticisms in the London *Times* to-day, accusing Gen. Booth of childlike ignorance of farming and of projecting impossible theories. This article is to be followed by others that, it is expected, will divert the golden rivulet in another direction.

The *St. James Gazette* has joined the *Times* in the crusade against the Salvation Army, for the attack on "Darkest England" is only a pretext for the inauguration of a warfare against the army itself. The *Gazette* repeats variations of all the allegations and innuendoes of the *Times* and further promises to publish the results of recent investigations of its own into the inner history of the army. These onslaughts have had the effect of greatly increasing the zeal of the Salvationists, who have long been without the spur which persecution affords and they are now rallying to Gen. Booth's support with revived fervor.

AN ARMY OF TRAMPS.

It is asserted that Gen. Booth's scheme, although as yet only projected, is already attracting to London tramps and all sorts of worthless characters from all parts of England; that the roads leading to the metropolis are swarming with vagrants anxious to enjoy Booth's hospitality, and that the class thus attracted consists rather of those who will not work under any circumstances, than of people honestly seeking for honest employment. What, however, is looked upon by many as much more alarming is the impression, widely spread, that there are practically no other methods for the relief of the miserable and destitute except that proposed by Gen. Booth. The consequence is that the income of several most excellent and well-administered charities has greatly diminished since "Darkest England" was published, and the honest poor heretofore aided by them are in danger of serious privation. These societies are now aroused to the probability that their existence and work are threatened by the Salvation Army scheme, and are making appeals to the public not to cease contributions on account of it.

It is not generally known that Gen. Booth is a banker as well as a preacher and commander of the Salvation army. He issues Salvation army bonds, secured by first mortgage on the property of the Salvation Army, and offers the high interest, for Great Britain, of 4½ per cent. The object of issuing these bonds is said to be "fair interest, sound security, and the extension of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ." Some curiosity is expressed as to the nature of the investment that justifies such a rate of interest. It is also charged that the General lives in luxury, while his subordinate officers are often driven to beg. Such, in brief, is the attack on the Salvation Army leader, ushered in by the article in to-day's *Times*.

THE SCOTTISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Scottish railway strike is in a fair way of settlement. The companies find it hard enough to contend with the weather at this season of the year, without carrying on a prolonged struggle with their employes and the traffic of North Britain is at a standstill until a settlement shall be arrived at. The companies expected that the unemployed would flock in to take the strikers' places, but they were disappointed. The railway unions of Great Britain are thoroughly organized, and keep well in hand even those of their members who are out of work, and the strikers, with Caledonian prudence, had laid by means beforehand for a struggle of six weeks before having to ask aid from anybody. The contest being resolved to an issue of endurance the companies could less afford than the strikers to lie idle for the coming six weeks, and besides, the British public would not stand it. The strikers chose a time when travel by water is almost unendurable in the stormy billows of the North and Irish Seas, and when travelers must go by rail or not at all. Consultations are now being held which, it is hoped, will result in a compromise honorable to all parties.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S NEWSPAPER LIST.

Queen Victoria is keenly interested in the Irish crisis and received numerous telegrams regarding the Kilkenny campaign while it was in progress. Her Majesty, with her fifty-three years of official experience, has, of course, a range of personal knowledge in public affairs that no Minister can equal, and the remarkable accuracy of her memory enables her to illustrate the events of the [illegible] a minute comparison with the past. It is fortunate that she has permanently near her some staunch Liberals, otherwise her impressions of current transactions might become rather one-sided, for her journalistic pabulum consists of the *Times*, the *St. James Gazette* and the *Globe*. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily News* enter the castle by stealth in the surreptitious pockets of Liberal members of the household, who, it must be admitted, are not so numerous as they are influential.

RETURNING THE ELGIN MARBLES.

The announced intention of the Government to submit to Parliament the question of returning the Elgin marbles to the Parthenon, where they belong, is received with general satisfaction, public opinion entirely agreeing with the artitle in the *Nineteenth Century* pointing out the injustice of retaining these remains of ancient Greek art. The marbles are confessedly deteriorating in the climate of London, with its smoke and fog. Even the marble statue of Queen Victoria, erected forty-five years ago at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange, has been so affected by the atmosphere that Her Majesty's face is almost obliterated, and although the delicate work of the Athenian sculptor of 2,000 years ago is in a much better protected situation it is showing sufficient wear to indicate that before many years it could no longer claim to be immortal. Undoubtedly one of the memorable events of the year 1891 will be the return to Athens in a British war vessel of the splendid monuments of Attic art which have so long been absent from the genial skies of their birth.

DEATH OF SCHLIEMANN.

There is mourning all over the continent for the death of Schliemann, and the newspapers devote columns to reviews of his life and discoveries. The amount of romance in Schliemann's career—the grocer's apprentice becoming the discoverer of Troy and the instructor of the most learned archaeologists—makes the subject a most attractive one, and the lesson of encouragement afforded by such a life is duly dwelt upon for the benefit of the young and poor. The death of Dr. Schliemann, the famous archaeologist, is a serious blow to Greek scholars throughout the world of letters. He has discovered so much that he has revolutionized the early history of the Greek race. He has left infinitely more undiscovered, but there is no one to take up the work with his energy and spirit. It may not be generally known that Dr. Schliemann in his youthful days, when he was amassing the money with which he prosecuted his great work, was engaged for a time in the wholesale grocery business in San Francisco.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The holding of the National Indian Congress in Calcutta this week was an impressive spectacle, and is one of the most significant events of the times. It must have a great influence on the future of India and on her relations with Great Britain. The scheme was entered upon with fear and trembling by its English supporters, mostly Radicals, but so far the effect has been good, and it is hoped that the tendency will mitigate the hard conditions which must exist between a conquering and a conquered race.

CURRENT ENGLISH TOPICS.

The costs of the Bishop of Lincoln in defending the suit in the Archbishop's court up to the present time amount to $25,000. Three funds were set on foot to assist him—one by the County of Lincoln, another by the University of Oxford and another by the members of the English Church Union. These have now produced an additional $10,000. Litigation is always expensive, but ecclesiastical suits probably more so than any others.

The false report as to the suspension of Messrs. Pixley & Abell, bullion brokers of this city, arose from the financial indiscretions of a youthful member of the firm, who has since retired. The firm's credit is unimpaired and the Rothschilds and other banks are announced to be satisfied with the stability of Messrs. Pixley & Abell.

It is announced that Mr. Balfour has changed his mind, and that he will not carry out the programme previously mapped out by himself of delivering a series of speeches in January through the Province of Ulster.

It is generally supposed that the steamer Shanghai, which was burned off Woo Hoo with a loss of 200 lives, was a "coaster" conveying Chinese passengers from one port to another.

Mme. Patti yesterday gave a dinner to 1,000 poor and unemployed in the neighborhood of Craig-y-Nos, and she also provided tea for 1,200 school children. Later she and Nicolini were received by her guests with great enthusiasm.

The well-known London composer and chess-player, Walter Grimshaw, to-day committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

CANADA'S ANXIETY.

SPEECH AT THE COMMERCIAL BANQUET IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 27.—At the Commercial Banquet last night, in response to the toast, "The Army and Navy," Col. Geo. T. Dennison said: "The patriotic Canadian cannot but look with great anxiety at the movement now going on in the United States in a spirit—to say the least of it—not friendly to this country. I have little or no doubt that portions of the last tariff bill in the United States were carried by people at the bottom of the movement for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the people of Canada, in the hope that they would be able to cut off a large share of our trade. Their purpose is to try and bring about a closer if not absolute union between the two countries. I may say in behalf of the militia of Canada that we will do all we can to preserve the autonomy of our native land. The policy of both parties in the United States is one to which we can only say: 'We have the militia ready to do their duty and the people of Canada in every walk in life ready to stand shoulder to shoulder behind the militia.'" The Colonel predicted the cutting off of bonded privileges in the transit of food within a year, and hoped preparations would be made to meet this inevitable action.

THOSE ALLEGED FRAUDS.

Col. Pope, United States Consul here, said to-day in reference to a Washington dispatch alleging that American Consuls in Ontario have defrauded the United States out of $1,000,0000: "I think it is nothing more than a mare's nest. The accounts of the Consuls are inspected by the Treasury Department and I do not see how fraudd coul go on without being discovered. There may be such a thing as petty dishonesty by some of the smaller agencies, but I think that a million dollars could be figured down to about one hundred. I know of one instance only where a fraud has been committed and the sum was only about $100. Some of the principal Consulates have five or six agencies in their district. I have only one in mine, which is at Whitby. I do not for a moment think that the agent there is dishonest; in fact I believe him thoroughly honorable."

SHIFTED TO FRANCE.

The Next Event in the Irish Crisis Will Occur at Boulogne.

MRS. O'SHEA GOES TO PARIS TO PLEAD FOR PARNELL.

O'Brien and Gill Refuse to Be Interviewed—The Conference May Not Take Place for Some Days—Archbishop Walsh Gives His Impression of the Contest—Hennessy's Seat.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—William O'Brien and Gill are the only Irish members now remaining in Paris. They were met at Boulogne-Sur-Mer and escorted here by Justin McCarthy, Condon and Sexton. They have now gone back. O'Brien found an immense quantity of correspondence that had accumulated during his passage from New York to Europe. He is now extremely busy going over it all and getting information as to the latest developments. No arrangements have yet been made for a conference of the anti-Parnellites, but it is expected it will be held at Boulogne instead of Paris, as more convenient for the members of Parliament now in Ireland and England. Strong efforts are now being made to persuade O'Brien not to confer with Parnell at all. The latter's Kilkenny failure is pointed to as a failure of the whole campaign. Mrs. O'Shea's object in coming to Paris is said to be to try and win O'Brien over to Parnell. O'Brien laughed at the idea when informed of it, and said that he could not be won so easily by a smile.

Up to the present time O'Brien steadily refuses to be interviewed, and the same course has been taken by Gill. Raffaositich House is stormed from daylight to dark by reporters and newspaper men of all descriptions, and there is one reply, viz.: "Mr. O'Brien is gone." On his arrival at Boulogne, however, he spoke with considerable enthusiasm concerning the result of his tour in America, so suddenly brought to an end. He said he believed the majority of Irish-Americans fully coincided with the view of Dillon and himself to the effect that Parnell should retire. Parnell is expected in Paris on Monday or Tuesday, but it is unlikely he will meet O'Brien, as the latter wishes Dillon to be especially present at any conference which may take place, therefore such a meeting is impossible for some time. Mrs. O'Shea is stopping at the Hotel DuRhin under the name of Ryan and refuses to see anybody.

ARCHBISHOP WALSHS' VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—When Parnell left Dublin Wednesday night it was his intention to meet O'Brien somewhere outside of Paris, probably at Boulogne. This plan had not been changed to-day when Parnell took the train for Dover. While passing through Dublin from Kilkenny the POST-DISPATCH representative called upon Archbishop Walsh and asked him to say something to the Irish Catholics in America about the attitude of the clergy in this campaign.

"I should be glad to do so," said the Archbishop, but there are vital reasons why I should remain silent until all possibility of any settlement between Parnell and O'Brien is ended. I am led to believe that some settlement is possible. You cannot judge Parnell's action in this matter as you would judge other men placed in a similar circumstance. Parnell does not do things as other men do. Take, for instance, the forged letters published by the *Times*. I had ample knowledge of Parnell's innocence in that case because of communications made to me by Piggot. Yet Parnell allowed himself to be thought guilty rather than prosecute the *Times* for libel. In the end he came out clear and proved the wisdom of his long silence. So it may be in this case. I cannot believe Parnell would have said what he did in his Dublin speech if there was not another side to that wretched divorce story. Parnell has almost challenged the Queen's Proctor to take notice of the case, which I believe he will do. Perhaps Parnell may confide to O'Brien exactly what he has in reserve. He is a curious man, with curious methods. I can say positively that our church will support no settlement with Parnell which does not fully maintain our moral position. Under no other circumstances will our Bishop's address even come up for consideration again."

This expression, from a man so prominent in the Nationalist cause as Walsh, is important. It suggests that Parnell has some chance of winning back the support of the Catholic Church. If so he could sweep his political enemies in his own party from the field. It was nothing but the powerful influence of the clergy that defeated Parnell in Kilkenny. That election was decided without any reference to the main point at issue. The people simply voted as their priests told them to. No one knows better than Parnell the utter hopelessness of carrying on the fight unless he can get the clergy on his side again. Perhaps the coming week will be the most important of the crisis.

HENNESSY MAY LOSE HIS SEAT.

The election in North Kilkenny is evidently not to pass without a severe contest, and leading men of both the great English parties seem to be in doubt as to how the contest may result. Vincent Scully, Mr. Parnell's defeated candidate, has been active ever since election day gathering facts as to the clerical pressure used in behalf of Hennessy, and he is reported as saying that the evidence, when presented, will astonish Parliament and the British public. He claims to have proof that even the confessional was used for the purpose of coercing penitents into the support of Hennessy; that the maledictions of the church were held out as a menace to the ignorant peasantry, and in one instance at least a priest used physical violence toward a parishioner who dared to speak a word for Parnell. These matters will seem much more serious to the British people than they do in Ireland, where the parish priest is looked on and obeyed as a care-taker, not only of the consciences, but of the daily walk and conduct of his flock. He makes his evening rounds to see if any of them are out at unseemly hours. He has no hesitation about breaking up a gathering that, in his opinion, has gone beyond the proper bounds of good fellowship, and rebukes them openly, whether it be day or night, when he detects them in the wrong. This would not be tolerated in England, but in rural Ireland it is accepted as a matter of course. No one pretends to doubt that in their opposition to Parnell the Catholic clergy have been actuated by the best of motives and those motives not purely political. They regarded Mr. Parnell's continued leadership as imperilling the sanctity with which they had taught their flocks to look upon the marriage tie and were sincerely indignant that a man guilty of his acknowledged offences should dare to face the people for whose rectitude of principle they held themselves responsible. This is the clerical explanation of clerical influence in the Kilkenny election. It remains to be seen whether it will satisfy a committee of the British Parliament. The weight of opinion is that it will not, and that Sir John Pope Hennessy will be compelled to vacate his seat.

EFFECT OF THE STRIFE ON GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone will spend Monday, his 81st birthday, at Hawarden, in the quiet of his family circle, and it is understood that he desires not to be the object of any special and wearisome demonstration. Age is making its mark on the great leader, and the events of the past few months have told on him worse than advancing years. Mr. Morley, who paid a visit to Mr. Gladstone since the adjournment for the holidays, has made statements privately that cause no little anxiety in Liberal circles. Not that Mr. Gladstone is actually ill, but that he is dazed and overcome by the terrible spectacle of Irish disunion and strife, and that while still as devoted as ever to home rule, he sees that obstacles have been raised that only the utmost courage and determination can surmount. As for the Tories, they are, perhaps, pardonably merciless in the taunts which they are continually flinging at the grand old man on the Irish question. They are especially careful to make prominent the risks incurred by the constabulary in keeping the Irish factions from eating each other up, and to paint in vivid colors the possibilities of an Irish Parliament composed of materials that figured on Kilkenny platforms. Mr Gladstone may have a reply to these taunts, but Mr. Burt, the English Liberal M. P., who feels them as if aimed at him, says it will be a difficult task to frame an effective answer.

The Orangemen of Belfast recently forwarded to Mr. Gladstone a series of resolutions denouncing the home rule agitation, together with a letter bearing on the same subject. Mr. Gladstone has replied in a mild and conciliatory way, saying that he is unable to abandon the hope that they will yet make up their minds to follow the example of their forefathers who obtained home rule a century ago.

UNLOCKING THE LEAGUE FUNDS.

The tenants evicted from the Smith-Barry estate, who have been for some time past on short commons, will receive with pleasure to-day news that the funds held in Paris for the National League are to be used for their support, however the conflict between the two factions may go. This arrangement has been arrived at by Mr. Timothy Harrington, acting for Mr. Parnell, and O'Brien for the McCarthyites. It was eminently requisite that some such understanding should be consented to, otherwise the plan of campaign would have forthwith collapsed. Indeed, it is very doubtful that it can be maintained, as the faith of the evicted tenants in the national cause is so seriously shaken that some openly and others secretly are making peace with their landlords.

BITTER FEELING IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There is a better feeling just at present between the Parnell and Anti-Parnell factions than there has been since the "split" in the Irish party occurred. The Kilkenny campaign is almost forgotten, and even some of Parnell's leaders of the League in this city refer to it simply as a political incident of the great political battle that has not yet by any means ended. The only coloring to the incident which they will not forget is the pressure brought to bear against Parnell by the clergy. Much gratification prevails among the members of the Municipal Council, irrespective of factional feeling, by the disposition being made of the evicted tenants' fund. That was at one time looked upon as a very dangerous snag. The big cities outside of New York began the operation before New York of sending the moneys subscribed and collected since the Irish envoys began their work here to the two gentlemen in Ireland recommended by the unanimous vote of the six envoys. Eugene Kelly's action has been, as usual, like a thorough business man, and the funds intrusted to him have been so arranged as has already been announced, as to fall into the most deserving hands."

Mr. Dillon enjoyed the scenes in the snow-clad streets yesterday from his window in the Hoffman House. He has evidently made up his mind not to say a word on anything until the Parnell-O'Brien conference next week shall have adjourned sine die. He would not last evening say a word about the O'Brien libel suit against the London *Times*.

AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

The Manhattan Club Denounces It as Reckless and Unpatriotic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Manhattan Club, at a meeting to-night, passed a resolution condemning the force bill. About 100 members were present and speeches denunciatory of the measure were delivered by Congressman R. P. Flower, Frederick R. Coudert and others. The resolution adopted is as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Manhattan Club the force bill is a reckless and unpatriotic measure, a criminal assault upon a large body of our citizens having equal rights with ourselves, and a desperate effort on the part of a discredited and demoralized party to perpetuate its rule; that it is a wicked attempt to irritate its opponents into imprudent measures, to create new and most dangerous measures, and to turn the officers and troops of the United States into electioneering agents for the Republican party.

Struck by an Electric Car.

An electric car on the Lindell Line struck Henry Buckstruck's wagon at Chouteau and Jefferson avenues about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Buckstruck was thrown to the street, and before he could arise the wheels of his wagon passed over his left leg, fracturing the bones of that member between the knee and the ankle. The injured man was sent to the City Hospital. He is married, 46 years old and lives at 1415 Pickett street.

Jails at Fort Smith Emptied.

Eighteen prisoners convicted in the United States Court at Fort Smith, Ark., of offenses committed in the Indian Territory, passed through St. Louis yesterday on their way to Detroit to serve time in the House of Correction at that point. The convicts were whites, negroes, half-breeds and Indians and were convicted of offenses varying from the selling of contraband liquor to murder.

Said to Be a Confidence Man.

Wm. Traylor, said to be an Eastern confidence man with a reputation for smooth work, was arrested about 10 o'clock last night by Detectives McGrath and Gaffney, who took him in while at the Natatorium watching the pedestrians. The prisoner is alleged to have made overtures to several parties in the hall, but none of them were fooled by his representations. He is now held at the Four Courts on general principles.

A STRICKEN LAND.

Thousands of People Perishing in the Eastern Soudan.

THE GROWING CROPS DESTROYED BY SWARMS OF LOCUSTS.

Kaiser William's Efforts to Restrict Emigration—Tinkering With the French Tariff—How Canadians Regard United States Custom Duties—Protest of Cuban Planters—Events in Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The London *Daily News* correspondent at Suakim telegraphs to-day that the full magnitude of the famine that for eighteen months has ravaged the Eastern Soudan can never be known. It is only where Europeans have been present that some detailed information has reached the outside world as to the terrible condition of the people. The extent of the affected region is very great. In fact, trustworthy native accounts indicate that there is not a town or district from Egypt proper to Sennair in the south, from Darforr in the west through Kordofan to the Nile provinces and east to the sea, that has not been during the past year and a half frightfully decimated by starvation. Not only the inhabitants of the plains have suffered, but the misery has also reached the mountains from the Beni Amer country to Abyssinia. The chief causes of the famine are described to be:

1. The insecurity of property, the natives being on this account afraid to place too much ground under cultivation.

2. The partial destruction by drought of the crops of 1889, the supply of grain being very deficient.

3. The total failure of the winter crops of 1889-90, the locust having destroyed nearly every green thing.

The cotton crop of Tokara and Duroor was also devoured. The inhabitants of the country had to rely on the coast ports for supplies, which were released by the Egyptian Government with a sparing hand, causing unnecessary suffering to thousands of people. The oldest native inhabitant never saw the locusts so thick as they have been this year. The country was visited eight times by vast clouds of these rapacious insects. The victims of the famine are so numerous that it is not an exaggeration to say that some sub-tribes of the Hadendowas and Amaars have ceased to exist. The awful experience of the people has not, however, lessened their determination to maintain their freedom. The greatest sufferers among the tribesmen have been the families of those who, in 1884 and 1885, arrayed themselves in battle against the English, Colonial and Indian forces, and whose bones are still bleaching on the plains in silent protest against the English attempts to place the people again under Egyptian rule.

Now many widows and children lie unburied beside these bread-winners, starvation having found them easy victims. In some places in the Soudan the poorer classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats and lizards, all vegetable food having disappeared. There have also been many undoubted cases of cannibalism, freshly interred bodies of the dead having been exhumed to satisfy the cravings of the hungry. Here and there a whole village is found deserted, with skeletons of the dead remaining in some of the houses. The wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, as riches could hardly procure food that did not exist. To add to the terrors of the situation small-pox broke out and spread over nearly the entire famine district. For the past two months there has been some improvement, and by spring the people will probably have regained their normal condition, but they will not forget that the British-Egyptian authorities, by closing the gates of Suakim against them, are responsible for much of their terrible sufferings.

BERLIN TOPICS.

THE KAISER LOOKING FOR MEANS TO REGULATE EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The German Imperial Government is considering the enactment of laws restricting and regulating immigration. The recent disclosures of the deception and bad treatment practiced on emigrants to Brazil are made the pretext for the proposed action. But the real motive is to prevent the loss to the empire of males from whom military service would at some time be due. The Kaiser is said to have himself suggested the necessity of retaining all sound and healthy males until they have performed the legal term of military service. The Kaiser has also ordered an inquiry into the methods and objects of the International Socialist League, which now takes in nearly all of Continental Europe, except Russia, and to which the Hungarian Socialists have just given their adhesion. While going further than Bismarck in striving to appease popular discontent and to improve popular conditions, the Emperor sternly set his face against international agitation, and will not tolerate the amalgamation of German or foreign organizations.

Instead of the new Grand Duke of Luxembourg being afraid of German aggression, he is himself taking the initiative in seeking a military convention with the Empire, being apparently more apprehensive of French than of Prussian encroachment on the independence of his little State. It is probable that a convention will be agreed upon, thus virtually adding Luxembourg to the German Empire.

THE KING WANTS PEACE.

In Germany wish and will are for peace. Armed to the teeth, ready as before Moltke's simple word "mobil" to set its army corps in motion in any direction, Germany has no warlike feeling. With half a million men in the field there is no war party. The Emperor has declared that it only remains for Russia and France to consent to disarm to insure lasting peace. He has turned the attention of the people to internal affairs. The soldier King has given them the example by addressing himself to the solution of social and educational problems. He has diverted them from the glamor of military glory to commercial and colonial enterprise. No one among the numerous monarchs of Europe is more willing to disarm than he. He looks to general disarmament as the crowning glory of his policy and in this he is serious and sincere, as in everything he has undertaken since the beginning of his reign.

DUE TO BISMARCK'S RETIREMENT.

The English press attribute the present state of affairs to the retirement of Prince Bismarck, who, they say, was a constant menace and source of dread. With the culmination of his arbitrary and align power tranquility and confidence in its preservation have come to the nations. It was his policy to fill them with distrust of each other and set them by the ear for the fancied security of Germany. The ex-Chancellor, who never had much respect for British opinion, ridicules this notion with scorn. He denounces as absurd the interpretation of his policy by men unable to comprehend it. His friends represent him as saying, "a tempest is quite likely to follow a calm." Europe is nearer a greater danger than she is aware of. Russia will some day spring a surprise on her and put an end to this fair-seeming peace. Continual and unceasing armament in France, Germany and England prove that these countries do not trust in it. The mixed state of affairs in Servia, the difiantattitude of Bulgaria, the aggressions upon the Portuguese' possessions in Africa do not agree very well for the security of mankind. There is something fearful behind. Rumors have got wind of a secret for the overthrow of the feeble monarchy of Servia. They are warned in time that Russia is preparing to break loose from the restraints by which she has been artfully surrounded, and which are becoming more and more irksome, keeping her from her rights and the rightful pursuit of her destiny.

WANTS TO VISIT PARIS.

While Bismarck lifts up the voice of warning Emperor William goes on cultivating pleasantries as if he wished it to be understood that he has no fears of anything serious happening in that quarter. He even hopes to be on good terms personally with France. He does not consider himself responsible for the past, and thinks the French are unreasonable to hold him in hatred in consequence. The report that he intended visiting France in cognito was thrown out as a rumor to test French feeling. But it has a purpose at the back of it. The Emperor is personally desirous of seeing Paris. He is said to be determined upon it and will do so, if he has to go in disguise. But he would make his visit in a more open manner, so that it may become incidentally a means of reconciliation. To this object he is constant. It is in accord with his policy of disarmament and peace, material and moral.

THE ISLE OF CUBA.

PLANTERS PROTEST AGAINST THE HIGH TAX ON SUGAR.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—Our sugar planters have been greatly troubled at the proposition by the Government to impose an extra tax on sugar and molasses of 10 cents on 100 kilogrammes on the former and 5 cents on the latter, to take effect on and after Jan. 1, 1891. This industry being already overburdened with contributions to the Government, the planters en masse protested with such energy that the matter has been postponed for the present. The cool weather prevailing is very favorable for the making of sugar, add by New Year's all the sugar estates will be at work. Valuable and extensive improvements have been made by our wealthiest planters to their sugar-making plants, and with ordinary exemption from the perils to which the cane is exposed, the fire and drought, a large crop is counted upon, the cane being in splendid condition generally.

FORTUNES IN OIL.

Public attention is being called to the large amount of so-called "crude petroleum" which is being imported from the United States through the ports of Baracoa and Habana, the large part of which is really refined oil, as the crude pays only a small duty of 23 cents per 100 kilogrammes, and the refined oil pays $1.75 per box of ten gallons, this high duty having been placed by the Government ostensibly to protect the refineries in Cuba, whose combined works are incapable of refining the 500,000 boxes consumed in the island every year. Consequently it is very evident that certain parties are making colossal fortunes out of the public, who pay $3.25 Spanish gold a box of ten gallons of oil, and it is said that the refineries are asking for a still higher duty on the imported article, which for the best in New York costs $1.90 per ten gallons and laid down here duty paid would cost the consumer $4 to $4.50 per box of ten gallons.

GARCIA, THE BRIGAND.

It is said that the noted brigand, Manuel Garcia, has levied a tax upon owners of sugar estates, which is paid in preference to having the canefields consumed by fire, set by these lawless people, who still continue to roam the country and every now and then we hear of large tracts of growing cane being burned. They have begun early this season, no doubt, with the intention of having an active campaign and pursue their vocation without fear of the authorities, and already many acts of violence have been committed.

We are now in the midst of the Christmas holidays which extend to the 6th of January, "Dia de los Reyes," after which everything will settle down to the serious business of the year, which all hope will be a prosperous and happy one for this fruitful island of Cuba.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

TROUBLES OF THE COMMITTEE FRAMING THE BILL.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Notwithstanding the protests made by M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, against the Tariff Committee's augmentation of the tariff duties proposed in the Government bill, the committee continued until adjournment to raise the tariffs to prohibition pitch. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the committee have supported prohibitive duties on manufactures in the expectation that in return they would obtain a close market for farm product. The agricultural party is stronger both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate than the industrial element and will wreck the bill unless their demands are conceded. A majority of the committee are dissatisfied with the proposal of the Government for the free entry of the leading raw materials—silk, wool, hides, oil, seeds, etc.—and will offer as a substitute a proposal to impose duties with a drawback upon manufactured articles exported with or without the Government's assent.

Liquor at the Club.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 27.—The Piedmont Club of this city, the swell social organization here, was before the Police Justice this morning upon a charge preferred by the Commissioner of Revenue of selling liquor without a license. The attorney for the club contended that inasmuch as the liquor was not sold for profit it did not constitute a violation of the law. The city attorney held otherwise, and the police justice reserved his decision till Monday. The Mayor could not hear the case, being a member of the club.

A Fugitive's Misfortune.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 27.—Charles Bailey and Hubbell Read, who escaped from the Boonville Reform School last Christmas eve, were arrested here this morning [illegible] turned this evening. Bailey and Read [illegible] lost in their flight from Boonville [illegible]. Bailey's feet were frozen [illegible] not walk, and amputation [illegible]

OUT FOR MORRISON.

Friends of the Great Illinoisan Booming Him for President.

BLAINE SAID TO HAVE BEEN CASTING ANOTHER ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

This Time It Is Alleged to Have Found Bottom in the Silver Pool—Public Building Measures—The President's Reception—Protection of Cattle—National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—A large-sized presidential boom is under way in the interest of Col. W. R. Morrison of Illinois, at present a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Whether the movement is spontaneous or the result of deliberate organization, the fact remains that the movement is afoot. A local paper has had occasion a few times to make report of some political gossip pointing to Col. Morrison as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Whenever a political boom started in Washington gets well under way it usually gets itself spread out in the columns of the *Evening Star*, and that paper to-day presents the Morrison boon in this fashion:

"The chances are that the anti-Cleveland Democrats will be forced to abandon Gov. Hill as their champion before the national convention of 1892 and take up with another. They have held Hill up as an ideal Democrat, at the same time contrasting him with Cleveland until the country having had some time in which to study and compare the Democracy of both men seems to have pretty generally concluded that that of Cleveland is good enough for modern uses. Gov. Hill has lost strength by the comparison, and being put forward as an antagonist of the ex-President, he has made enough enemies to render him a very uncertain champion. So that some who have long been friendly to him are convinced that he is not now available and they are at this time discussing the selection of another man with whom to oppose Mr. Cleveland in the convention. In the light of the last election many of them are of the opinion that the man brought forward as their candidate must be a tariff reformer. A number of names have been suggested at one time or another, but the one which has taken the strongest hold is that of William R. Morrison. At present the matter is entirely informal—a mere subject of discussion among a number of anti-Cleveland Democrats—but it will probably lead to some concert of action. The idea is that the fight in New York may injure Cleveland and Hill both and that a Western man may come in with a chance of success. Morrison holds most of the principles maintained by Cleveland, but during the latter's term differed with him on the application of the civil service reform principle and some other things relating to the methods of administration. He is not a violent anti-civil service reformer, but believes with many others of his party that a Democratic administration should recognize Democrats in all matters of appointment. After he was defeated for Congress he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland on the Interstate Commission, but before that he had considerable difficulty about having removals and appointments made upon his recommendation. His relations with Mr. Cleveland were not strained, but he was among the Congressmen who were "kicking" about the deliberation of the President in making removals during the first two years of his term. He is also supposed to have a grievance in the fact that Mr. Cleveland delayed his tariff message until the formation of that legislatiyn had been transferred to another Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Morrison got no assistance for his tariff bill from Mr. Cleveland. Those who suggested his name think they struck upon a happy idea. They think that Morrison's being a Western man and a tariff reformer, without being too much of a civil service reformer, will make him a strong antagonist to Mr. Cleveland. Since his appointment to the Interstate Commission he has dropped out of politics and has not been kept before the people as much as he was as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the Democratic House. He may not now know of the use that is being made of his name on the quiet, but if the movement in his favor should develop into any fair proportions he would undoubtedly be gratified and would not refuse the candidacy. He has led an extremely quiet life during the past two or three years. The labors of the commission are somewhat confining, and relieved from the necessity of coming in daily contact with many men, he has not kept in the Congressional atmosphere since his retirement from the House, as most ex-members do who remain in Washington. He has probably not been to the Capitol building more than two or three times, if at all, since his retirement. He spends most of his time at work; going to and from the commission headquarters he is always alone. He is never seen on a street corner chatting and meeting acquaintances. He seldom does more than bow and pass on. His habit of reticence has grown upon him. He has not the knack of keeping himself before the public, but is a man of marked ability, and is said to be dissatisfied with being buried in his present position."

Other presidential and vice-presidential booms are on their way. A distinguished tariff reform orator has launched a ticket to be composed of Gov. Hill of New York and Senator Hearst of California. In launching this ticket Mr. Shannon says:

"Let us shed our coats and never drop an eyelid till we have seated a Democratic President who will reflect credit upon Democracy, tomahawk Republican officials and give us their scalps as trophies of our triumph. David Bennett Hill is the man. In the constellation of American biography there glitters no more resplendent gem. He is the crystallisation of those principles which are deeply graven on the altar of our hearts. He will fan the face of the Republican party with a black flag and give the enemy no quarter. He is an offensive partisan from start to finish and will make the running from the jump. He is the Moses who will lead us out of the Egypt of Republican thraldom into the Canaan of Democratic triumph, and we won't all die before we get there. Accept him as our Joshua and Republican Amelekites will be so Bull-Runned that it wont be necessary to whistle down brakes on the sun. His westward to that riband and granulated pearl which binds the brow of Neptune—the golden strand of the Pacific, and nominate for the vice-presidency the chosen of his people, George Hearst—big-hearted and big-brained, the right man for the right place."

Public Building Measures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The members of the House who are interested in public building measures are somewhat alarmed since the President knocked out the Bar Harbor appropriation by a veto and are bringing every influence to bear to save their respective bills. Principal among them is that for Kansas City, over which Congressman Tarsney worked so deligently during the last and present session. This measure has not reached the executive mansion, but is in the hands of the supervising architect, who will on Monday next forward the same to the President through the Secretary of the Treasury with a statement of facts concerning the necessity for its erection. This morning Congressman Tarsney, who is still absent in the West, telegraphed to his colleague, Congressman Dockery, to look after it and see that it did not share the fate of the Bar Harbor bill. The latter called at the Treasury and found matters as above stated. Senator Vest, who is also interested in the success of the Kansas City project, is keeping his weather eye on the situation, and will do anything that may be necessary to further the matter to signature. Congressman Tarsney is expected to return to-[illegible]

so that on Monday he will have an opportunity to press his case at the White House. There is not much doubt but what the President will sign the bill, as he is somewhat conversant with the situation in Kansas City, and his brother there has strongly indorsed the bill.

The Silver Pool Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—There seems to be a very good chance that the House of Representatives will order an investigation of the alleged silver pool in accordance with the resolution introduced some time ago by Representative Dockery of Missouri. At the last meeting of the Committee on Rules a majority appeared to be in favor of the investigation. Representative McKinley agreeing with his Democratic colleagues, Messrs. Blount and McMillan, Speaker Reed of course has doubts of the propriety of investigating charges that do not make specific and definite allegations with somewhat of circumstantial detail, and thought the Committee on Rules should have more of a basis than a simple newspaper publication on which to order an investigation. But Messrs. Blount and McMillan, the democratic members, thought the committee would be justified in ordering an investigation, and Mr. McKinley was also of the opinion that an investigation ought to be had. A decision to report Mr. Dockery's resolution to the House with a favorable recommendation had almost been reached when the shipping bill and other matters came up and delayed final determination of what to do with the resolution.

That there is in existence a silver pool, a syndicate of men who control all the surplus silver in the market and depend upon silver legislation to make a fortune, there is no doubt, and the supposition is that several United States Senators are in the pool. To find out whether that is so or not is the main object of the investigation proposed. The suspicion is spreading and has even taken possession of Secretary Windom and President Harrison. A little while ago it appeared that a bill providing among other things for the purchase of all the surplus silver in the market would be passed almost instanter and practically by unanimous consent; now it seems doubtful if any such bill could pass at all. Secretary Windom went over to New York and came back in favor of buying in the surplus silver. He said there were about 12,000,000 ounces. Senators Sherman and Aldrich consented to the purchase of the surplus. The Administration was favorable, but then came some curious revelations. It was told around that the surplus silver was held by a pool which would be enriched to the amount of several millions of dollars if the bill to buy the surplus became the law. Rumors of the pool reached the President, who instituted a private investigation and obtained the names of those interested in the pool. Since then it has got out that the Administration is no longer favorable to the purchase of the surplus. The President is said to have a list of a dozen or more gentlemen who are the owners of this surplus silver. Some of these gentlemen are in public life. Others of them have made frequent visits to Washington from New York of late to urge upon the Administration the necessity of financial legislation. Senator Stewart, in speaking of the matter, said without reservation that this surplus was held by a pool, and that the advocates of free coinage were not interested in it. Senators who a week ago were so confident of the immediate passage of a financial bill venture now no predictions.

A well informed gentleman here hints that Secretary Blaine may be proved to be in the silver pool. Mr. W. E. Curtis is Blaine's agent. "Curtis," says this gentleman, "has succeeded in involving his chief in a scandal. Speaker Reed, who hates the ground Blaine walks on, has heard that Curtis was one of the syndicate of silver speculators and believes that Blaine was also in this scheme. In consequence, Reed has been hunting the town high and low for evidence against Blaine and Curtis, and, it is said, has not sought in vain. When the Silver Pool Investigation Committee gets to work, there will be some interesting developments in this direction. Curtis and, perhaps, Blaine himself, will be given a chance to tell on the stand what he knows about the silver speculating pool organized in Congress and among public men."

Volume of the Paper Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—No one can form an intelligent idea of the volume of paper currency to-day in circulation. The Treasurer purports to give each year an exact and detailed statement of the existing condition of the finance, but the Treasurer has no exact data upon which to base his report and consequently it is defective and unreliable. There is not to be found in any bureau of the Treasury Department any record of the notes or certificates for which the Government is responsible and the Treasurer's report is consequently nothing more than guess work as to the volume of paper really afloat. He cannot say of his own knowledge how many notes or silver certificates of the several denominations authorized by law are outstanding, nor can he give the precise aggregate amount. The way the Treasurer arrives at the amount of money afloat is by deducting the amount of currency destroyed from the aggregate amounts paid out by the Government. This would appear to be correct, but it is defective, because he has no means of knowing that there are no duplicates of the notes destroyed, either in the Treasury Department or in the hands of the people. It may be assumed that there are no duplicate notes afloat, but assumption cannot be accepted as a reliable basis for banking operations. The only way the Government has of knowing that there is no duplication of notes is by obtaining from the contractors, who furnish the paper, a sworn statement of the number of sheets supplied the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and then deducting the number destroyed in the press-room and adding to this number the number of sheets ot printed notes received at the Treasury Department, These must balance with the total number of sheets furnished by the contractors.

Army Orders Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Under orders issued from the War Department to-day, Lieut. Chas. S. Fowler, Nineteenth Infantry, will report to Lieut.-Col. John Bates, Twentieth Infantry, President of the Examining Board convened at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., for examination by the board as to his fitness for promotion. Capt. Carle A. Woodruff, Twentieth Artillery, is detailed as a member of the same board, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion to take the place of Capt. James Fornance, Thirteenth Infantry, for the purpose of examining artillery officers only. Capt. Fornance will continue as a member of the board for all other purposes.

Lieut. Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery, will report in person to Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, President of the board for examination, as to his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Parker W. West. Third Cavalry, will repair without delay to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report to the commanding officer for duty for that depot. He will also report his arrival by letter to the Superintendent of the recruiting service, New York City. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty until Oct. 1, 1892.

Secretry Proctor's Sleigh Upset.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—There was a great sleighing carnival on Pennsylvania avenue to-day and Secretary Proctor's wife and two sons had a narrow escape from a serious accident. The Secretary was sitting at his desk shortly before noon when a telephone message was received at the department that his team of horses, hitched to a large double sleigh, had run away while on the avenue and the occupants, Mrs. Proctor and her two sons, were thrown out and badly injured. The Secretary hastened down town to find the story only partly true.

Mrs. Proctor and the sons had left the sleigh to go into a store when the horses became frightened and dashed off. The sleigh was overturned and badly smashed. The driver, Wm. Johnson, was severely bruised about the chest and for a time was rendered unconscious. The horses were not hurt.

Department Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Secretary of the Interior has endorsed the proposition by Congressman Dockery to reduce the fee paid pension attorneys, and the Secretary has addressed the Commissioner of Pensions on the subject with a view of obtaining his opinion in the premises. The response of the Commissioner is now in the hands of Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Commissioner approves the bill as proposed by Mr. Dockery, and says that the work performed by attorneys is merely nominal.

A board of surgeons for Albany, Mo., was to-day named by the Pension Office. Those appointed were Dr. F. Peery and Dr. M. McCampbell. Drs. Arthur D. Stowitts and E. K. Yarletz were appointed at the same time for duty at Sidney, Neb.

For the Protection of Cattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Secretary of Agriculture to-day made an order closing all the ports in the collection districts of Vermont, except St. Albans, against the importation of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine, and requiring that all such animals imported through this collection district must enter the port of St. Albans, where they must be inspected by a Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Railroad companies carrying animals imported into the United States are required to provide the necessary pens and to unload such animals so that they may be properly inspected.

This is done as a protection against the introduction into this country from Canada of any contagious disease affecting these classes of animals. Such inspection is provided for by the act of Aug. 30, 1890; and in view of the fact that the English veterinary authorities at Dundee, Scotland, have only recently seized Canadian cattle when landed there, declaring them to be affected with comtagious pleuropneumonia, Secretary Rusk feels it incumbent upon him to take all measures necessary for its rigid enforcement.

Moreover, England has prohibited the importation into that country of sheep from the United States on the ground that this Government has not heretofore caused to be made an inspection or quarantine of sheep arriving here from other parts of the world. The stringent regulations of Secretary Rusk are designed to insure the protection of live stock of the United States from imported diseases and to secure, if possible, the removal of prohibitory restrictions now placed upon animals exported from this country.

Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—It looks very much as if the conservative element in the Senate had gained some ground with regard to legislation on financial matters. They have all along had the idea that the holiday season would tend to relieve the money stringency to some extent and that in the same time there would grow a discontent on the caucus financial measure. To-day but one member of the Finance Committee, Senator Hiscock, was at the Capitol and nowhere could be heard of any reference to what was a few days ago the all absorbing topic. Congressman Wade of Missouri, who has been under the weather for a few days past, and Congressmen Crisp and Hayes were the only members present in the House.

The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—President Harrison's New Year's reception promises to be largely attended. He will be assisted in receiving guests by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and the ladies of the Cabinet. The reception will begin at 11 o'clock when the members of the Cabinet and Judges of the Supreme Court will be received, followed by the Senators and Representatives in Congres, army and navy officers and others in official position. The public will be received at 11:30 a. m. and the reception will terminate at 2 p. m.

Bonds Redeemed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The Treasury Department to-day redeemed, under its circular of Oct. 9, $3,400 4½ per cent bonds, making to date an aggregate of $7,835,400.

The corporate existence of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ky., was to-day extended until Jan. 2, 1911.

Personal Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—Congressman-elect D. D. Donovan of Ohio is in the city. He says he will be here three or four days. He expects that the Ohio Legislature will conclude its session this winter before the 4th of March, when he and State Senator Tattison will be on Uncle Sam's pay-roll as Congressmen.

Mr. Donovan says that ex-Congressman W. R. Hill of Defiance is going to leave Ohio in the spring to become a citizen of Montana. He is at the head of a colonization scheme and will take with him quite a number of people from the Northwestern section of the Buckeye State to Montana.

Mrs. John Walsh of St. Louis has arrived here and will remain during the winter.

Senator Vest's youngest son, George, is among the Missourians visiting the capital. He is accompanied by young Mr. Montgomery of Sedalia, a student at Princeton, who is on vacation for the holidays.

Mr. Frank Vaughn, Superintendent of the House document-room, a resident of Springfield, Mo., has returned to Washington with his bride, who was Miss Durall of the same place, and who is a niece of Congressman Wm. H. Wade.

Congressman and Mrs. John C. Tarsney are expected back from Michigan to-morrow, Mrs. Tarsney having so far recovered her health as to be able to travel.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

A Plaintiff's Right to Withdraw a Petition Refused.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—Two decisions by Judge Henry B. Brown, who has just been nominated Justice of the United States Supreme Court, were filed in the Circuit Court here to-day. One of them is especially interesting and important. Camille A. Faure of France was granted a patent on a secondary battery in January, 1882. A month or two later the Brush Electric Co. of this city was granted a patent on almost the same thing. The Electrical Accumulator Co. acquired the Faure patent, and in 1887 brought suit against the Brush Co. for infringement. Evidence was taken and there was a cross-fire of papers and actions for some time, until, for some reason not stated, the Accumulator Co., desiring to withdraw from the litigation, filed a supplemental bill alleging that the issue had already been adjudicated in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York and that the two patents were not now interfering. On these grounds they asked to have their suit dismissed. The Brush Co. objected. This raised the question of the right of a plaintiff to dismiss a case after the proofs had been taken and before the hearing. Judge Brown dismisses the supplemental bill on the ground that to grant its petition would be prejudicial to the rights of the Brush Co., who are entitled to a verdict if they can prove the priority of their invention. The case must now be tried on its merits.

A GREAT SCHEME.

A Young Operator's Plan to Down the Telegraph Monopolies.

A few days ago a letter was sent to Chief of Police Harrigan asking him to investigate the methods of A. E. Smith of St. Louis, who was sending out circulars of a suspicious nature. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Tracey of headquarters, who yesterday afternoon arrested Smith and took him to the Four Courts. The circulars issued by the man were addressed "To the Telegraphers of the United States," and represented that an association of telegraphers was being formed in this city to be known as "America's Rapid Transit Telegraph Co." The capital stock was $1,000,000, to be divided into shares of $100 each. Of this amount a $1 premium and a $5 payment was to be made in advance, the balance to be assessed in sums of $5 every four weeks. It was represented that by this scheme the operators could soon own and control the lines of the country, instead of slaving in the interest of the capitalist. Smith was found to be a young man 23 years old, who had formerly worked for the Wabash in the capacity of a clerk at East St. Louis, but had later been employed as an operator on the Iron Mountain road at Piedmont, Mo. He showed a certificate of membership in Division 50, Telegraphers' Union, East St. Louis, and claimed that his intentions were good. There was no evidence to the contrary and the man was released after he had turned over to the authorities all of his stationery and correspondence relating to his scheme.

FATHER TIME ... s cured; no cure no pay. O. ... stnut street.

THE RAILROAD WORLD.

PROBABLE EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

Attorney Wagner of the Union Pacific Thinks the Line Will Be Built to Denver—Coming Meeting of the Federation of Railroad Employes.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 27.—B. P. Wagner, General Attorney of the Missouri Pacific in Kansas, is of the opinion that the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, a division of the Missouri Pacific running west from Atchison, will be extended to Denver this season. The road is Union Pacific property, but leads to the Missouri Pacific. Gould has long wanted to extend the line to Denver, but the Union Pacific people objected, as it would thus become a competing line for transcontinental business. But now that Gould is in control of the Union Pacific he may extend the line, and as there are reasons why its extension would help both systems it will probably be done for good reasons. Mr. Wagner thinks it not improbable that the northwest spur of the Central Branch will be extended from Lenora to Cheyenne. The principal reason for these extensions is that they would enable the Union Pacific to get rid, to a large extent, of the 5 per cent on earnings that the Union Pacific, being a land grant road, has to pay the Government. The Central Branch road is a land grant road only for the first 100 miles west of Atchison. Traffic, therefore, diverted from the original land grant lines at Denver or Cheyenne and sent over the Central Branch would only have to pay the Government tribute on 100 miles. This is an item worth considering. The advantage of the proposed extensions to the Missouri Pacific is that the freight would be delivered to it at Atchison, a point where it would be less trouble to be divided with other Eastern lines.

Another change that is not likely to occur is the running of through trains over the St. Joe & Grand Island into Atchison so as to deliver the traffic to the Missouri Pacific. At present this business is enjoyed by roads at St. Joseph which have no connection with the Missouri Pacific. By diverting it to Atchison the Missouri Pacific would get it all.

Iron Mountain and Its Brakemen.

A special meeting of the Federation of Railroad Employes is to be held in this city on Jan. 10. At this session several matters of importance will come up for consideration, and among them will be a question concerning the brakemen employed on passenger trains on the Iron Mountain road. This subject will be brought before the meeting by the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen of the Gould Southwestern system. They charge that inexperienced men are employed in that capacity on the road and object to that policy. It is averred that the recent troubles between the Brotherhood of Brakemen and Trainmaster Flanders of Little Rock on the Southern Division of the Iron Mountain Railway was caused by his employing inexperienced men in preference to those who understood railroading. The Brotherhood men claim that for reasons unknown to any one except the trainmasters freight brakemen who apply for positions on passenger trains are refused and that for a year or so past young men who have been at work on the trains as newsboys have been made brakemen on passenger trains in preference to old and experienced hands. A freight conductor, the Brotherhood men assert, can pick his own crew, while a passenger conductor is obliged to take any man the trainmaster appoints. The men, they admit, are questioned about their knowledge of trains, but it is claimed that this examination is not rigid enough, and that despite this rule inexperienced men get positions on trains as passenger brakemen. If the applicants had to undergo a strict time-card examination it is alleged that none but good and experienced hands will secure positions. The men claim further that with good brakemen the conductors can perform their duties with much more ease than with inexperienced or incompetent hands. The brotherhood want better wages paid passenger brakemen on the Iron Mountain, and want freight brakemen given the preference for the positions. They will endeavor to get the Federation to take some action on the matter at its meeting next month, and if the organization does there is a possibility of trouble between the brakemen and the Iron Mountain Co., and a strike may result. The charge of discrimination against old hands was denied by the company's officials concerned when it was made before.

Will Meet in New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The presidents of the Western roads to-day received notice that the meeting of Jan. 8 to perfect the Western railroad agreement would be held in New York. This agreement is unsatisfactory to Chicago roads with possibly two exceptions. It had all along been understood that the final meeting was to be held in Chicago, and the high officials are not slow in condemning the change. The power of the bankers is so mighty however, that no one will allow the use of his name in an interview. Said one of the men most prominently interested, first stipulating that his name should not be used: "The present movement is a good one and ought to redound to the prosperity of every road interested. The trouble with the organization is, however, that there is too much Gould and banker influence in the formation. This last move of holding the next meeting in New York is one of a dozen different illustrations. The New York people want us surrounded by their influence during all the deliberations. The roads are supposed to go in on an absolutely equal basis, but at the outset we are confronted with the demand for the mountains to go to Mahomet, in other words twenty-five of us must go New York to meet four or five. Matters have now gone so far that I suppose some kind of an organization will be formed. The time is, however, most ill-chosen. It is almost universally denounced as a gigantic trust, just on the eve of the meeting of all the Western Legislatures. There is not a word or idea in the argument against the public, but we can't prove that to granger legislators. I don't like the outlook, but if we once get to running smoothly we can prove our good faith by our works."

The commttee of some of the Western railroad officials to formulate rules for the restriction of free-pass giving held a meeting to-day, but transacted no business of importance. Every mention of this movement is accompanied by a quiet wink, and as the annual pass list for 1891 of all the roads is now made out, and in almost every case increased over this year there seems to be no real effort made to stop the annual and daily list in this direction.

Immigrant Commissions Dropped.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—At a recent meeting of the agents of the various transcontinental lines in New York it was decided to recommend that the payment of excessive commissions on immigrant business from the seaboard to Pacific points, such as have prevailed of late, should be stopped. Since then an agreement to that effect has been signed by all the roads in the Transcontinental Association, and to-day notices were sent out by Chairman Smith, putting the agreement into effect on Jan. 1.

Turned Over to New Lessees.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—To-night at 12 o'clock, the Western & Atlantic Railroad was turned over to the new lessees, the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. President Thomas, Assistant General Manager Thomas, Treasurer Ambers and Master Mechanic Cullen left last night for Atlanta to formally receive the road. They were accompanied by Maj. E. J. Stahlman and Hon. Ed Baxter, all of them occupying President Thomas' private car.

Making a Two-Cent Rate.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—It is reported here that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad is about to make a 2-cent rate on 1,000 mile tickets between Cincinnati and Chicago, and Chicago and Louisville. Under the agreement between the Monon, Big Four, Pennsylvania and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton lines, mileage books are used, one selling for 2 cents per mile and the other for 2½ cents per mile.

Nugent's

Nugent's

(Continued.)

Hand-Knit Hoods.

Infants' hand-knit Zephyr Hoods. Reduced from 25c to 15c

Children's hand-knit Zephyr Hoods. Reduced from 75c to 25c

Misses and Ladies' hand-knit Zephyr Hoods. Reduced from $1 and $1.25 to 50c

Children's hand-knit imported Zephyr Dresses, to fit ages 1 and 2 years; Reduced from $1.95 to $1 each

Ladies' knitted Worsted Jackets; Reduced from $1 to 50c; Reduced from $1.75 to $1

Ladies' sleeveless Jackets; Reduced from 75c to 50c; Reduced from $1.50 to $1

Ladies' Underwear.

Ladies' Jersey ribbed Lamb's-wool Union Suits; Reduced from $2.50 to $1.95

Ladies' Camel's-hair Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1.35 to $1.10

Ladies' all-wool medicated Scarlet Vests and Pants; Reduced from 75c to 59c

Ladies' superfine Scarlet Lamb's-wool Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1 to 75c

Ladies' fine Merino Vests and Pants; Reduced from 50c to 35c

Ladies' super quality Scarlet Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1.50 to 95c

Ladies' white Lamb's-wool Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1.35 to 95c

Ladies' hand-finished white wool Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1 to 5c

Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Vests; Reduced from 75c to 59c

Ladies' Knitted Skirts.

Ladies' all-wool knitted fancy striped skirts Reduced from $1.50 to $1

Ladies' Flannel Skirt Patterns.

Ladies' all-wool striped Flannel Skirt Patterns, good styles; Reduced from 90c and $1 to 69c; Reduced from $1.15 and $1.25 to 85c

Fur Capes.

Ladies' Fur, Plush and Astrachan Shoulder Capes.

ALL REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT.

From $7.50 to $4.00
From $10.50 to $5.00
From $7.35 to $5.90
From $10.50 to $7.70
From $17.80 to $12.85
From $19.60 to $18.95
From $9.50 to $5.75
Etc., etc., etc.

CHILDREN'S SETS REDUCED.

From 90c to 75c
From $1.50 to $1.15
From $2.00 to $1.50
From $3.25 to $2.50
Etc., etc., etc.

MUFFS REDUCED.

From $5.00 to $2.50
From $10.75 to $7.90
Etc., etc., etc.

Fur Trimmings.

REDUCED.

Real Astrachan Trimming, Satin Lined; 2-inch, Reduced from $1.95 to $1.25. 3-inch, Reduced from $2.50 to $1.75.

Real Persian Lamb, Satin Lined, 3 inches wide, Reduced from $5.90 to $3.75

Nubia Trimming, Satin Lined, 3 inches wide, Reduced from $2 to $1.50

Cloakings.

REDUCED.

52-inch Silk Seal Plush, From $9.50 down to $7.75
52-inch Silk Seal Plush, From $13.50 down to $9.75
52-inch Seal Brown Astrakhan, From $2.50 down to $1.90
52-inch Seal Brown Astrakhan, From $4.75 down to $3.95
52-inch Wool Matelasse, From $3.85 down to $2.50
52-inch Diagonal Beaver, From $2.75 down to $2.00
52-inch Fine Imported Camel's Hair, From $5.00 down to $3.50
52-inch fine fur back Beaver, dark green, From $3.50 down to $2.75
52-inch fine fur Beaver, dark plum color, From $2 down to $1.75

Fancy Cloakings.

REDUCED.

52-inch heavy striped Cloaking, From $1.50 down to 85c
52-inch heavy striped Cloaking, From $1.75 down to $1.15
52-inch heavy plaid and striped Cloaking, From $2 down to $1.25
52-inch heavy plaid Cloaking, handsome styles, From $2.25 down to $1.50
52-inch fine fancy boucle striped Cloaking, From $2.50 down to $1.75

B. NUGENT & BRO.

Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

A New Road to Fort Gibson.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—A special from Bentonville says that the Fort Gibson, Tahlequah & Great Northeastern Railway has been fully organized, J. E. Crane of Siloam Springs having been elected President. The general office of the company has been established at Bentonville. It is expected that the road will be pushed to completion at an early day. It will be ninety miles in length, running from a point near Rogers, Ark., to Fort Gibson, I. T.

It Will Be Colder To-Day.

The weather yesterday was colder than there had been local reason to expect it would be. The northwest wind reduced the maximum height of the mercury about eight degrees from the maximum of the day before. It is expected that to-day will be even colder. Indications have been numerous enough that there was cold weather on the way to St. Louis, but it has hung off abnormally and unless Lieut. Day of the Signal Service is mistaken the mercury will not be below 20 this morning. There is every reason to believe that the cold weather will last long enough for the Street Department to have Olive street cleared of snow as far west as Tenth street before the thaw.

Not a Sunday-School Boy.

A colored boy named Eddie Willis inquired the price of a toy horse and wagon which he saw on the sidewalk in front of George Scherer's book and news stand, 616 North Broadway, yesterday afternoon. He was told that he could have the toy for $2. He had only a dime, so he watched his opportunity and wheeled the wagon away. Officer Battersby gave chase and landed Willis in the hold-over at the Four Courts. A warrant charging the boy with petit larceny will be sworn out to-morrow.

He Was Blind

"I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for my boy, aged 7. A year ago he was covered with scrofula sores. The humor got into his eyes, for six weeks he could not see, and we feared he would be permanently blind. We had to tie his hands in stockings at night to keep him from scatching. Mr. Ruby, whose boy was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it, and I did so. We soon saw a big improvement, and after taking two bottles, he is well, lively, skin smooth and fair. We regard it a wonderful cure." B. B. SMITH, cor. Perry and 24 sts., Columbia, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Clearing Sale.

BROADWAY, WASHINGTON AVENUE AND ST. CHARLES STREET.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY AT LOW PRICES.

Nugent's

Great Midwinter Clearinq Sale

Will commence To-Morrow Morning, December 29, and will be like all our previous clearing sales—the "genuine article."

A grand clearing out of all the season's odds and ends. A rectifying of all the buyers' mistakes, and a magnificent opportunity for everybody to get some first-class dry goods CHEAP.

Clearing Sale of Cloaks.

In regard to Cloaks, we beg to remark that we offer you in this sale NO OLD STOCK, but absolutely all THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

We closed out last year's goods last year, and we mean to close out this year's goods THIS YEAR.

This has always been our plan, and is so still.

Another point we wish to impress upon you is that these are all ACTUAL REDUCTIONS from the regular prices of the goods as sold by us all season.

Many of them are less than the goods cost us, but cost is never considered when it comes time to close out the season's business.

YOU MAY DEPEND UPON GETTING BARGAINS HERE.

Lot Newmarkets, black and gray mixtures, reduced from $6 to $3.25.

Lot stylish Plaid Cheviot Newmarkets, large brown and tan plaids, reduced from $11.75 to $8.75.

Lot stylish Plaid Newmarkets, large English cape, fine imported cloth, reduced from $23.50 to $17.75.

Lot handsome Novelty Newmarkets, loose front, velvet collar, cuffs, belt and large steel clasp, reduced from $27.50 to $19.75.

Handsome English Plaid Newmarkets, with large cape, reduced from $24 to $18.75.

All-Wool Beaver Newmarkets, loose pleated front, reduced from $10 to $6.95.

All-Wool Beaver Newmarkets, reduced from $12 to $7.75.

Beaver Newmarkets, in black and navy blue, reduced from $6.50 to $2.95

Fine Beaver Newmarkets, reefer style, black and navy blue, reduced from $13.50 to $10.75.

Handsome Wide Wale Cheviot Newmarkets reduced from $22.50 to $17.50.

Handsome Cheviot Newmarkets, with large real Astrakhan collar and edging down front and back, reduced from $27.50 to $19.75.

Fine Silk Matelasse Newmarkets, lined with satin rhadame, reduced from $45 to $33.75.

Handsome Braided Plush Mantles, with new Medici collar and high puffed shoulders, reduced from $22.50 to $16.95.

Handsome Imported Plush Mantles, rich silk-embroidered trimming and fringe, reduced from $50 to $34.75.

Imported Plush Mantles, silk braid trimming and fringe, reduced from $32.50 to $27.50.

Fine Imported Camel's-hair Mantles, beautiful silk embroidery trimming and fringe, reduced from $45 to $32.75.

Imported Camel's-hair Mantles, rich applique trimming, reduced from $30 to $22.75.

Rich Silk Matelasse Jackets, large real Astrakhan collar and cuffs, satin rhadame lining, reduced from $38.50 to $29.75.

Rich Silk Matelasse Jackets, large collar and cuffs of wool seal, reduced from $45 to $34.50.

Rich Silk Matelasse Jackets, large collar and cuffs of cape seal, satin lined, reduced from $30 to $23.50

Fine Wool Cheviot Jackets, with cape and seal collar and fancy loops, reduced from $22.75 to $16.50.

Handsome Cheviot Jackets, with cape and seal shawl collar, reduced from $16.65 to $12.50.

Fine Wide Wale Cheviot Jackets, large collar of real Astrakhan, satin lining, reduced from $18.75 to $13.75.

Wool Cheviot Jackets, trimmed all round with real Astrakhan, reduced from $16.75 to $13.50.

Heavy Wool Cheviot Jacket, vest front and wide collar of wool Astrakhan, reduced from $14.50 to $11.75.

Fine Wool Cheviot Jackets, fashionable shades—tan, light brown and navy—large embroidered velvet collar and front, reduced from $20 to $16.75.

Stylish Cheviot Jackets, with wool Astrakhan Medici collar and sleeves. reduced from $13.50 to $9.75.

Fine Camel's Hair Jackets, richly braided sleeves and front, silk lining, reduced from $30 to $21.50.

Fine Cheviot Jackets, real mink collar, edging and loops, reduced from $30 to $23.75.

Fine, stylish Cheviot Jackets (Havana brown, black and navy blue), wide collar and facing and loops of real mink, satin lined, reduced from $42.50 to $29.75.

Fine Diagonal Cheviot Jackets, silk armure facing and satin lining, reduced from $22.50 to $15.75.

Fine Seal Plush Jackets, satin-lined, sizes 32 and 34 only, reduced from $12.50 to $5.95.

Fine Seal Plush Wraps, quilted satin lining, reduced from $12.75 to $7.50.

Fine Seal Plush Modjeskas, satin-lined, seal ornament, sizes 32 and 34 only, reduced from $15.75 to $7.25.

Children's Cloaks.

Lot striped Newmarkets, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, prices were $4.50, $5 and $5.50; we will close them all out at $2 each all round.

Lot Child's fine wool Camel's-hair Gretchen Cloaks, deep cape, sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, prices were $9.75 to $12; will close out all at one price, $6.75 each all round.

Lot fancy Cheviot Cloaks, English style, good heavy garments, sizes 6 to 12 years, prices were $6.75 to $9.50; will close all out at $4.50 each for any size.

Lot Child's stylish Wool Beaver Cloaks, with large cape and full Astrakhan trimmed, sizes 6 to 12 years, prices were $8 to $12; will close all out at one price, $5.75 each for any size.

Lot Misses' stylish English Plaid Newmarkets, large cape and deep collar, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, prices $13.75 to $15.75; will close all out at one price, $9.50 each for any size.

Macintoshes.

A lot genuine English Macintosh Waterproofs, cloth patterns, latest styles, were $5; will close out at $3.75 each.

Lot genuine Surah Silk Waterproofs, latest and best colorings, were $15 and $17.50; will close out for even money, at $10 each all round.

Flannel Waists.

Lot latest style, high sleeves, Ladies' fancy Flannel Waists, with belt, were $2.75; will close out at $1.90 each all round.

Shawls.

Lot heavy English Beaver Shawls, grays and browns, were $7.75; will close out at $5 each.

Lot handsome English Fur Beaver Shawls, were $8.50; will close out at $5.75 each.

Lot fine English Reversible Velvet Shawls, slightly soiled, were $12; will close out at $7.75 each.

Lot English heavy Beaver Shawls, were $4.50; will close at $3.75 each.

Lot medium-weight English Beaver Shawls, were $1.75; will close out at $1.40 each.

IMPORTED HAND-KNIT WOOL AND SILK-AND-WOOL SHAWLS will be closed out as follows:

90c Shawls down to 65c each.	$1.25 Shawls down to 95c each.
$1.40 Shawls down to $1.15 each.	$1.65 Shawls down to $1.25 each.
$1.85 Shawls down to $1.40 each.	$2.50 Shawls down to $1.90 each.

$3.75 Shawls down to $2.98 each.

Umbrellas.

1 lot 26-inch best Gloria Silk Umbrellas, stylish gold handles, paragon frames, etc., were $1.25; will close at 90c each.

1 lot Men's 28-inch best Gloria Silk Umbrellas, stylish, large, oxidized silver hook handles, paragon frames, were $1.75; will close at $1.25 each.

Children's Underwear.

We will close out in this clearing sale a large lot of fine all-wool regular-made medicated Scarlet Underwear, and we promise the citizens of this city that they will never again buy such fine goods at such low prices.

Size 16, Vests only, worth 65c; Reduced to 17½c
Size 18, Vests and Pants, worth 75c; Reduced to 22½c
Size 10, Vests and Pants, worth 85c; Reduced to 27½c
Size 22, Vests only, worth 95c; Reduced to 32½c
Size 24, Vests only, worth $1.05; Reduced to 37½c
Size 26, Vests only, worth $1.15; Reduced to 42½c
Size 28, Vests and Pants, worth $1.25; Reduced to 47½c
Size 30, Pants only, worth $1.35; Reduced to 52½c
Size 32, Pants only, worth $1.45; Reduced to 57½c

Children's superfine White Merino Vests and Pants, regular made cuffs, silk bound, silk stitched and pearl buttons; Reduced to just half price

Size 16, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 40c to 20c
Size 18, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 46c to 23c
Size 20, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 52c to 26c
Size 22, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 58c to 29c
Size 24, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 64c to 32c
Size 26, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 70c to 35c
Size 28, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 76c to 37c
Size 30, Vests and Pants, Reduced from 82c to 41c
Size 32, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 88c to 44c
Size 34, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 94c to 47c

Children's Australian Lamb's wool Vests and Pants at the following reductions:

Size 16, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 54c to 25c
Size 18, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 59c to 30c
Size 20, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 64c to 35c
Size 22, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 69c to 40c
Size 24, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 74c to 45c
Size 26, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 79c to 50c
Size 28, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 84c to 55c
Size 30, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 89c to 60c
Size 32, Vests and Pants; Reduced from 94c to 65c
Size 34, Vests and Pants; Reduced from $1 to 70c

Children's Merino Union Suits.

Vests and Pants Combined.

Size 16, worth 50c; Reduced to 15c suit
Size 30, worth 75c; Reduced to 25c suit
Size 32, worth 85c; Reduced to 25c suit
Size 34, worth 95c; Reduced to 25c suit

Fascinators.

50-cent Fascinators, in cardinal only, Reduced to 25c

All the finest Fascinators, including the imported Chenille, in cream, pink, cardinal and light blue; were 75c, $1 and $1.25. All reduced to 50c

Infants' Short Cloaks.

Cream Eiderdown Cloaks; Reduced from $2.25 to $1.25; Reduced from $3.00 to $1.95; Reduced from $3.50 to $2.50; Reduced from $4.00 to $2.95

Striped Eiderdown Cloaks; Reduced from $3.50 to $2.50; Reduced from $4.00 to $2.95; Reduced from $5.50 to $3.25

French Flannel Short Cloaks; Reduced from $3.95 to $2

Infants' Long Cashmere Cloaks; Reduced from $2.75 to $2.25; Reduced from $4.25 to $3.00; Reduced from $5.95 to $4.75; Reduced from $6.25 to $5.00

Infants' Long Eiderdown Cloaks; Reduced from $3.75 and $4 to $2.50

Infants' Embroidered Long Cloaks; Reduced from $10.00 to $7.50; Reduced from $12.50 to $8.95; Reduced from $15.00 to $10.00; Reduced from $17.50 to $12.50

Children's Plush Caps.

Reduced from $1.25 to 95c; Reduced from $1.75 to $1.25; Reduced from $2.00 to $1.50; Reduced from $2.50 to $1.75; Reduced from $3.00 to $1.95

EASY DRESSMAKING.—Madam Freeman has quarters in the rear of our Cloak Room, where she cuts, fits and drapes dresses in whole or in part by her simple, easy and true tailor system. No disappointing fits—no errors in cutting—no bother. Saves you time, work and worry. Charges light, but fair.

B. NUGENT & BRO. Broadway, Washington Avenue and St. Charles Street.

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WILL GIVE REASONS

Dr. Caradine Stands by His Attack on Fraternal Societies.

HE SAYS HE WILL SUPPORT HIS STATEMENTS WITH PROOFS.

A Sensational Culmination of the Startling Crusade Against the Secret Orders to Be Reached Next Sunday—The Meeting to Be Announced To-Day—Dr. Caradine Discusses His Action.

Dr. Caradine's crusade against the secret society system, begun last Sunday morning from the pulpit of Centenary Church, continued and intensified in an interview given to the POST-DISPATCH on Tuesday, and developed into a bitter conflict by the storm of fierce protest that has arisen against the bold preacher's fearless stand since then, will on next Sunday morning culminate in what promises to be the most remarkable event in the stirring history of Centenary Church.

At the conclusion of the forenoon services of Centenary Church to-day Dr. Caradine will announce to his congregation and to the general public that at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning he will submit to the world from the pulpit of Centenary Church the proofs of the truth of his startling charge that the fraternal orders stand next to the saloon as a social curse, drawing men away from their homes and causing them to neglect their families.

AN ARRAIGNMENT BACKED BY FACTS.

The sensational nature of this announcement, entailing as it does, a formal and definite indictment against the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and all the various fraternal and benevolent orders, as factors of evil in the community, need not be dwelt upon. For the first time in the history of Protestantism and fraternal societies these orders will be denounced by a Protestant minister, and for the first time in the history of the world, proofs, possible perhaps only to one engaged in pastoral work, will be submitted to the world supporting such a denunciation. In the meantime, pending his momentous task of prosecution of the fraternal societies from his pulpit, Dr. Caradine will remain silent and allow his opponents full swing. When his statement has been made from the Centenary pulpit, he will also again be silent, and so far as the originator of the movement is concerned, the Caradine crusade against secret societies will have ended.

Whether it sweeps onward beyond the control of the daring pastor of Centenary after that, depends upon the nature of the proofs Dr. Caradine brings to support his charge against the secret society system. Those proofs will be awaited with the most profound interest by the general public, and with peculiar eagerness by old defenders of the fraternal orders.

Dr. Caradine was seen last night by a POST-DISPATCH reporter, following the counter-attack made upon him in reply to his secret society sermon. It was in the course of the remarkable interview that followed that the pastor of Centenary outlined his future actions in the struggle begun by himself.

A TALK WITH DR. CARADINE.

"I have been placed at a disadvantage in this controversy," said Dr. Caradine. "Following the report of my sermon, in which I charged the secret societies with exercising an influence calculated to draw men away from their homes and families, the only ones whose views have been given to the public are those who are opposed to my views. My friends and supporters have not been given any voice in the discussion whatever. I would like to say that I am endorsed in my attack upon the fraternal orders by many good people, not only in St. Louis, but throughout the entire country, and that since the publication of what you call the 'Caradine Crusade' in the POST-DISPATCH, I have received letters from people in many other cities strongly commending my course. I am not afraid as to the support I shall receive in this matter.

"Again, with every appearance of fairness at first glance, the invitation of the POST-DISPATCH for an expression of the views of ladies on my attack upon the fraternal orders threatens to do me a great injustice. Suppose a lady indorses my position. Why does she do so? Because in her own home circle she has had cause to deplore the evil influence of these orders. Is it likely that she is going to proclaim her domestic trouble to the world for the sake of coming to my rescue? Such a thing could not be expected of any woman. The first instinct of a wife is to conceal the shortcomings of her husband, and she is not going to rush into print and tell how he neglects his family through the influence of secret societies. It is in this natural disinclination of women to air their family sorrow that the injustice to me of asking for their views of the present controversy consists. The POST-DISPATCH is very likely to hear from all who may have been benefited by the secret society system, and from none who have cause to deplore its influence upon their homes.

WILL MAKE A PUBLIC STATEMENT.

"But this will have no effect in deterring me from the course I have determined upon. To-morrow morning I will announce from the pulpit of Centenary Church that I will on the following Sunday at 11 o'clock make a formal, complete and conclusive statement of the reasons looking to my attack upon the fraternal societies. My reasons will be found good, and they will be supported by documents and confirmed by facts that cannot be controverted. It will be a long and exhaustive statement, and I am prepared to stand by every word I utter on that occasion, because I realize to the fullest extent the nature of the charges I shall bring against these orders in defense of my own position.

"But, oh, how earnestly I would impress upon you, and through the POST-DISPATCH upon the public, the fact that my remarks on that occasion will be simply a calm statement of facts. There will be nothing rabid, nothing bitter, nothing harsh in my utterance. There is only love in my heart for every man, woman and child in this great world, and I would not willingly antagonize a living human being. But I have given myself up to God and my duty forces me to attack and denounce evil wherever I find it. I shall not draw back through fear of censure or reprobation; I shall not consider the effect of my actions upon my reputation; I shall only look to where my duty leads me, and go to that point no matter what stands between. I have long since passed the period when any personal consideration affected my performance of my pastoral work, and I have lost my dread of any attack upon myself or my motives, so long as I believe I am doing the work given me by God to do.

COMES OF A MASONIC FAMILY.

"How could I have any feeling of prejudice against the fraternal orders? My father was a Mason, my father was a Mason and my elder brother was a Mason. I am a member of the Knights of Honor and the great bulk of my personal friends are members of fraternal societies. I have every influence in the world to induce me to make friends to those orders and defend them. But I have opposed them because I saw great evil in them, and I am fully prepared to defend my position. I have not gone into this fight through a misconception of the gravity of the evil I was attacking, believe me. Many hard things have been said of me in the storm following my sermon last Sunday, and the most charitable construction yet placed upon my words has been that I was misled by exceptional cases of neglect of families, and imagined a great evil where none existed. My statement from the Centenary pulpit will correct this mistaken idea. When I have finished it will be acknowledged that I knew what I was attacking when I preferred charges against the fraternal orders, and that I made no mistake in it.

FIGHTS FOR DUTY'S SAKE.

"It has fallen to my lot in life to take part in so many of these fights the public is too apt to believe that I go into them with a relish and enjoyment of the contest. I honestly believe there is not a man living who shrinks more from these fights than I do, and who suffers from their progress more keenly than I do. It is painful to me, so painful that I shrink back from any contest I can. But when an evil exists, and when it confronts me in my pastoral work every day, I must grapple with it, and I do. But my public statement and defense of my position on the present issue will end my connection with it. I shall then have completely done my duty in the premises, and shall never reopen the subject."

THE BLIZLARD'S TRACK.

Mails Delayed and Traffic Embargoed by Friday's Storm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The snowstorm of yesterday greatly delayed the incoming mails to-day and also the mails dispatched from this city. The Southern mail, due at 9:50 last night, got in at 6:45 this morning. The Southwestern mail, which is usually very heavy and comes over the New York & Pennsylvania road, did not reach here until 12-30 a. m. to-day, instead of 4:17 p. m. yesterday. The Boston Mail which should have reached here at 4-20 this morning, did not materialize until 7:45 o'clock. The Western mail, via the New York Central, which should have got into the office at 5:45 a. m., was over three hours behind time. All the other mails were from two to three hours late. The Street Cleaning Department worked all night removing the snow from the streets. About 900 men and 400 carts were employed. The snow has been removed from Broadway and all the principal thoroughfares of the city.

Travel Impeded in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec., 27.—This city is not yet recovered from the effects of the terrific snowstorm which lit upon this section of the county yesterday. The electric cars have all been practically useless, and people living in the suburbs have been compelled either to walk to or from town or hire sleighs. Trains throughout New England have been very much delayed and three trains on the Boston & Maine road en route to Portland were stalled for more than twelve hours. Dispatches from different points in Maine indicate an average fall of three feet of snow. A high wind prevailed throughout the storm, but as yet no wrecks of consequence are reported.

A Flood Threatened.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—The great snow fall of the past thirty-six hours has greatly interferred with railroad travel in eastern Pennsylvania. Some roads have been blockaded since yesterday morning, and others were only opened this afternoon. The storm has been followed by a thaw, and a rise in the rivers is threatened. From 6 to 8 feet of snow is reported in the mountains where high drifts were formed.

Over Three Feet of Snow.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 27.—A terrible snow storm has been prevailing here for the last twenty-four hours. Reports from the interior say the snow-fall is the heaviest known in many years. Over three feet of snow is already in the mountain counties, and great dread is felt of another disastrous flood like that of '83-84, when almost the entire Ohio Valley was overflowed. All trains are behind, and several accidents are reported.

Damage to Shipping.

BALTIMORE, Dec., 27.—All the vessels arriving in port to-day report having experienced very bad weather on Christmas Day, and all were more or less damaged.

A CHICAGO BELLE ACTS IN TIGHTS.

Tremendous Success of a Bold, Rich, Fair, and Fashionable Chicagoan.

From the Chicago Herald.

Miss Gertrude Potter stalked the stage at Hooley's yesterday afternoon in doublet and hose. Miss Potter is the daughter of O. W. Potter. She is an heiress. She is a belle. A thousand persons prominent in society and finance applauded her. Big bouquets with long tails of writhing ribbons rolled at her feet. She doffed her plumed chapeau, and smiled and bowed while the curtain sank. But the crowd was not appeased. The big canvas with the clean peasants dancing on it was hoisted again. And then the applause rolled up and beat about her, and crackled long after the curtain had descended and ceased to flutter.

Three pieces were presented by society people for the sake of sweet charity. The proceeds of the performance go to the Hospital tor Women and Children out on Adams and Paulina streets. The tickets were $2 each, and the boxes sold for large sums. It was what the Four Hundred call an "event." According to society's latest slang, the whole affair was very "toppy."

Miss Potter did not appear in her striking costume until the second piece was put on. It was a poetical comedy in one act, and was called "Cupid's Messenger," laid in the time of Queen Elizabeth of England. The costuming that the English Gentry wore in the time of the virgin Queen gave Miss Potter the opportunity to display her charms in doublet and hose. Anon Miss Potter entered. Society thought she wore a doublet of garnet velvet. Hose of the same material, laced like her legs with cords, bordered her shapely limbs. A little cape with golden fringe swept her shoulder. Gold braid gleamed brightly over her doublet. On her curls a knightly cap set jauntily with a dashing plume nodding over it. And a sword in a scarlet scabbard clanked at her left hip. Arrayed thus, one of Chicago's social queens strode across the stage. Her face was covered, but after the first wave of applause curled over the audience a modest silence was maintained. Miss Potter was impersonating the part of a courier of a nobleman, and she was playing it exceedingly well. The part fitted her. There was a dash of comedy in it; which, with the costume, made it delicious to the Four Hundred. The second piece was unravelled. Miss Potter told her brother, Sir Philip, that she had a letter from her containing a proposal of marriage to the gentle Miss Walsingham. Immediately Sir Philip got angry, and said that he loved her. He and "the boy" were about to fight with swords when Miss Walsingham entered. Sir Philip, after cussing himself for his backwardness, immediately proposed to Miss Walsingham, the conspiracy was revealed and the curtain was hoisted again in a cloud of bouquets, while Society clapped its gloved hands. The curtain was hoisted again and again, while Miss Potter, in the garnet costume with the scarlet scabbard, smiled and smiled and bowed, and bowed over and over again. Her debut as an actress had been a pronounced and artistic success.

Mr. Yost Resigns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—R. M. Yost, chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office, has tendered his resignation to take effect on Jan. 7. Mr. Yost will return to the journalistic profession.

We Offer This Week the Grandest Inducement of the Year!.

GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE

Startling Values! Object, To Reduce Stock!

FRANK BROTHERS

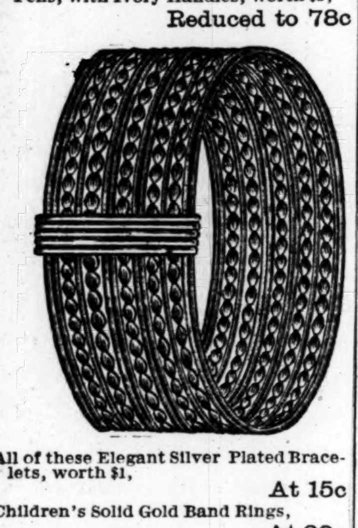
Every Department Has Been Overhauled, All the Surplus Stock and Odds and Ends Pulled Out, and the Prices Cut That Will Surely Bring a Crowd Equal to that of Our Late Great Fire Sale.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE TO SAVE 33 TO 50 PER CENT IF YOU BUY NOW.

JEWELRY BARGAINS!

To Make Room for Stock-Taking.

The balance of these Solid 14-Karat Gold Pens, with Ivory Handles, worth $2; Reduced to 78c



All of these Elegant Silver Plated Bracelets, worth $1, At 15c

Children's Solid Gold Band Rings, At 29c

All of Silver-Plated Ware, At Half-Price to Close Out

KNIT GOODS.

Fine wool knit Children's Caps, regularly sold at 25c to 40c each; Stock-taking price, 10c each.

Hand-knit imported Zephyr Fascinators, regularly sold at 80c to $1 each; Stock-taking Price, 25c each.

Gents' knit-back Leather Palm Gloves, regularly sold at 35c pair; Stock-taking Price, 19c pair.

YARNS.

Saxony Yarn, all colors, regularly sold at 10c skein; Stock-taking Price, 5c skein.

Imported Zephyr, assorted colors, regularly sold at 7c lap; Stock-taking Price, 3c lap.

Imported Black Saxony, regularly sold at 15c skein; Stock-taking Price, 10c skein.

LACES.

Silk Parisian Veiling, 14 inches wide, satin border, regular price, 20c yard; Stock-taking Price, 5c yard.

Ostrich Feather Collars, in black and colors, regularly sold at $1.50 and $2.75; Stock-taking Price, 75c and $1 each.

SHOE DEPT.

50 pair Ladies' French Kid Button Shoes, A and B widths, regular price, $5; Stock-taking Price, $1.75 pair.

50 pair Misses' Dongola Spring Heel Button Shoes, regular price, $2; Stock-taking Price, $1.25 pair.

A lot of Men's Plush Opera Slippers, worth from $1.50 to $2.25; all going; Stock-taking Price, $1.29 pair.

CLOAKS AND SUITS!

Ladies' Newmarkets.

A large variety of desirable styles Newmarkets, which we are selling at from $12 to $20; Stock-Taking Sale Price for your choice at $12.

Ladies' Black Mohair Suits.

Former Price, $12; Stock-Taking Price, $6

Former Price, $15; Stock-Taking Price, $7.50

Former Price, $20; Stock-Taking Price, $10

Former Price, $25; Stock-Taking Price, $12.50

Ladies' Seal Plush Capes.

Former Price, $8 and $10; Stock-Taking Price, $5

RIBBONS.

All-Silk Gros-Grain Satin-Edge Ribbon, IN ALL COLORS.

No. 12—Former Price, 15c; Stock-Taking Price, 8c per yard

No. 16—Former Price, 20c; Stock-Taking Price, 12c per yard

No. 22—Former Price, 25c; Stock-Taking Price, 15c per yard

FURS.

Real Astrakhan Muffs, finest quality, sold for $5 each; Stock-Taking Price, $3.90 each.

Ostrich Feather Trimming, in black and brown; regular price, $1.75 and $2 yd; Stock-Taking Price, 98c yard.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' hemstitched and mitered Handkerchiefs, worth 15c each; Stock-Taking Price, 10c each.

Ladies' hemstitched, hand-embroidered and scalloped Handkerchiefs, have been selling at 25c each; Stock-Taking Price, 15c each.

Ladies' Brocaded Silk Mufflers, in white and colors, regular price, 35c each; Stock-Taking Price, 25c each.

STOCK-TAKING BARGAINS!

1 lot Ladies' Vests, high neck, long sleeves, natural heavy cotton; regular price, 50c; Stock-taking sale price, 35c.

1 lot Gents' Undershirts or Drawers, natural gray wool, all silk bound; regular price, $1 each; Stock-taking sale price, 69c each.

1 lot Gents' fine White Dress Shirts, laundered, in all sizes; regular price, $1; Stock-taking sale price, 73c.

1 lot Ladies' Hose, all-wool, ribbed, full regular made, natural gray; regular price, 50c a pair; Stock-taking sale price, 33c.

FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Regular price, 18c—1 lot heavy and wide White Shaker Flannel; Stock-taking price, 10c yard.

Worth 25c—1 lot Fancy Plaid and Striped Shirting Flannel; Stock-taking price, 12 1-2c yard.

Regular $1.25—1 lot Striped Flannel Skirts, 40 inches wide, 90 inches long; Stock-taking price, 75c each.

DRESS GOODS!

Yard-wide Flannel Suiting, in dark blue, brown and gray, worth 25c; stock-taking sale price, 15c Per Yd

40-inch Striped Flannel Suiting, in gray and brown, regular price, 40c; stock-taking sale price, 22½c Per Yd

36-inch All-wool Striped French Serge Suiting, handsome styles, regular price, 50c; stock-taking sale price, 35c Per Yd

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Stock-taking Sale Prices Away Down.

Black Double-warp Surah Silks, worth 75c; Stock-Taking Sale Price, 49c Yd

Black Gros-grain Dress Silk, worth $1; Stock-Taking Sale Price, 75c Yd

Black Faille Francaise, all silk, worth $1.10; Stock-Taking Sale Price, 85c Yd

Black Satin Luxor, worth $1.25; Stock-Taking Sale Price, 90c Yd

Black Gros-grain Dress Silk, worth $1.40; Stock-Taking Sale Price, $1 Yd

BLANKETS.

Regular price $2.25—1 lot White and Brown Mixed Blankets, slightly soiled; stock-taking price, $1.39 pair.

Remember, Broadway and Washington Avenue—FRANK BROTHERS—Broadway and Washington Avenue.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

BREMER'S POPULARITY.

IT SWEPT AWAY ALL OPPOSITION TO HIS ELECTION.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society Proves a Much More Tame Affair Than Was Expected—The New Officers Chosen Last Night.

The St. Louis Medical Society held its annual meeting last night and the evening was devoted to hearing the reports of the various committees on the year's work and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The reports were surprising and gratifying to the members. The society has during the past year accomplished more actual work than at any time in many years. The report of the Recording Secretary, Dr. Blickhahn, showed, that during the year the society had held forty-one meetings, and had an average attendance of forty. Nineteen new members have been added. The attention of the society has been mainly given to the more progressive branch of the science—surgery. Twenty-nine papers have been read, and fifty-nine pathological specimens have been submitted. These figures show that the society has been a very active and busy body.

Dr. J. K. Bauduy, the retiring President, made an address in which he thanked the society for the honor it had conferred on him and then made several suggestions. The first was that the initiation fee be reduced from $5 to $3, which, he said, would enable many young physicians, who were still struggling in the way of all young professional men, to become members. He would also suggest that those who were on the programme for papers should be more particular not to disappoint the society, as many members came to hear special subjects discussed, and when they arrived found that the speaker was absent. He then referred very delicately to the factional fight of two years ago, and said he was pleased to know that the factions in the society had disappeared. He said that he would not have spoken of that matter at all except that articles had appeared in the papers referring to his election as the result of the factional fight when the society knew that he was elected because he had received a majority. He then thanked the society again and closed his address.

The various committees made their reports and then the President announced that the election of officers was in order. This was the order of business for which every one was watching. For two years the elections of the Medical Society have been very interesting affairs. Two years ago it caused a split in the society, and the parties in the fight have been very well defined ever since.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

There were no nominations last night, but everyone knew that Dr. L. Bremer was the leading candidate and Dr. Frank R. Fry was the choice of what seemed to be the minority. All preliminary skirmishing was cut off by the simple announcement of the President: "Gentlemen, you will prepare your ballots."

Drs. Newman and Mulhall were chosen tellers and Drs. Blickhahn and Dorsett secretaries. The ballots had been prepared and collected when Dr. Dorsett called the attention of the society to an omission which came near being embarrassing. During the past year a by-law has been adopted, which prescribes that no one shall be entitled to vote who is delinquent in dues, and that the list of delinquents shall be read at the meeting preceding the annual meeting.

President Bauduy stated that the chair had overlooked the reading of the by-laws, and he suggested that the delinquent list could now be read, or else the by-laws might be suspended. The society might take either horn of the dilemma.

Dr. Atwood moved that the by-laws be suspended.

Dr. Bauduy called attention to the fact that it would require a unanimous vote.

The motion was put and lost.

Dr. Shaw moved that the list of delinquents be read.

This motion was carried, but Dr. Lutz moved a reconsideration, saying that there were many reasons why it might be objectionable to read out the names of the delinquents, and he deemed it unnecessary to adopt a measure which was likely to be very disagreeable to some members. The motion to reconsider was carried and Dr. Shaw asked and was given permission to withdraw his motion.

Dr. Lutz then said that the ballots had been collected and so far as the society knew no one had voted who was not entitled to vote. No vote had been challenged, so after all the society was not in such a predicament as anyone might suppose. The only thing to do was to instruct the tellers to proceed with the count until a vote was challenged and he moved that they be so instructed. The motion carried, and the little cloud that looked ominous for a moment drifted away.

DR. BREMER'S BIG VOTE.

The ballots were counted and the result was as follows: Bremer, 60; Fry, 13; Outten, 5; Hill, 4; Coles, 2; Dean, 2.

Dr. Bremer was elected by an enormous majority, and it was what it was expected the election would show. The only explanation of this is that Dr. Bremer, who is an eminent scientist, has attained such a position in the esteem of his brother physicians that party feeling disappears when he is concerned, and the society feels itself honored in honoring him. For the position of Vice-President, Drs. Foy, Mulhall and Dorsett led in the order named, but there was a very scattering vote. All but the three highest were dropped and on the second ballot Dr. Joseph C. Mulhall was elected.

On motion of Dr. Tuholske, the Secretary cast the ballot of the society for Dr. G. Hurt for Treasurer.

On the second ballot Dr. J. O. Guhman was elected Recording Secretary, Dr. Remy J. Staffel was elected Corresponding Secretary. The society then adjourned.

DR. OUTLEY'S DEATH.

A meeting of the members of the society has been called for to-morrow to take action upon the death of Dr. Frederick Outley.

For base burners use Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

High Winds on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—Boats on the river to-day had a desperate time. The wind was very high and the river rough. All small packets were compelled to tie up, but the large ones got through. The boat from St. Lawrence was turned head up stream by the wind, three miles above, and compelled to run down stream. The Virginia got as far as Pomeroy, and then was unable to make the entire distance to the city stern first. The ferries here were compelled to stop running.

WHEN you come to talk of flours, Flap Jack Flour holds both bowers.

AS USUAL.

FATHER TIME: "Happy New Year, Uncle Sam! You still have the lead, I perceive, at the end of another lap."

MUSICAL MELANGE.

THE WAGNER SOCIETY OFFICERS MAKE AN EXPLANATION.

The Principle Object of the Organization Is to Study Wagner's Librettos—Presentations to Prominent Musicians—Grocers, Banquet Musical Programme—Notes About Musicians.

The officers of the Wagner Society deny that there has been any trouble existing in that organization on account of insufficient advertising of its members who take part in the musical portion of the programme, and state that there has only been one resignation handed in, and that by a member who had not made his appearance at any of the meetings for about a year and a half. Every person belonging to the organization is expected to do all in his power to advance its interest. The society was organized as much to study the works of the composer from whom it takes its name, from a literary as well as a musical standpoint, the concert, which lasts about twenty minutes, being but a sort of prelude to the lecture, at which the subject is, the manner in which Wagner secured his material for librettos, his ideas of harmony, his life, the individual works which he has composed, etc. The length of this lecture is about an hour and a half, showing conclusively that the musical entertainment is not considered of as much importance as the study. The regular pianist for the society is engaged, while any of the other members, though volunteer, are perfectly willing to fill out the programme. Instead of discord, peace seems to reign supreme, and instead of the resignations reported, the society has accepted seventeen new members during the past session. There is possibly some jealousy among the members, and that accounts for the false rumors set afloat.

Prof. Wm. Maddern, the efficient leader of the Grand Opera-house orchestra, was presented with a beautiful gold-handled umbrella, engraved upon which was an inscription of their regard for him.

Mr. Rene Papin has been compelled to stop singing temporarily on account of a cold.

The Foster Operatic Concert Co., consisting of Miss Jesse Foster, prima donna, soprano; Miss Lucy Faye Steele, contralto, and Mr. Paul Pasquier, basso, have been rehearsing during the past week at the Grand Opera-house, in preparation for a short tour through the West early the month of January.

The following programme was rendered at the entertainment of the Young Men's Hebrew Association on last Tuesday evening in the drawing rooms of the Temple Israel: Piano solo, Mr. Schoen; vocal solo, Mr. Joseph Willis; solo, Prof. Schoen; recitation, Miss Jacobson; address by Hon. S. Niedringhaus Fredman, Member of Congress, Fifteenth Missouri Congressional District; piano solo, Miss Schwab; vocal solo, Mr. Bauer. The feature of the entertainment which appeared in the programme was the singing of Miss Rebeca Levy, her first song, "Stay With Me," by Tito Mattei, was rendered in such an artistic manner that she was compelled to repeat it. Her enunciation is as near perfect as can be desired, and her singing every tone produced. Although too sick at the time of her first piece to respond to an encore, in the second selection she afterwards sang "Love's Sorrow," by Harry Roe Shelley. Miss Schwab's piano solo was also quite successful. Mr. Bauer sang "Two Brown Eyes" in a very pleasing manner, but complained of suffering from a cold and not being in good voice. However, those present did not perceive any hoarseness on the latter point, as they were exceedingly well pleased. Prof. A. T. Epstein was accompanist.

Mme. Lucy has been engaged as soprano and musical directress of the West End Non-Sectarian Choir, on Lindell avenue, near Vandeventer.

After considerable trouble the choir at Dr. Brank's church on Garrison and Lucas avenues has been organized. It will consist of Miss Maud Pannil, soprano; Miss Florence McGrath, alto; Mr. Smith, tenor, and Mr. Lucien E. Jones, basso.

Another excellent instrumental quartette is in the course of formation. It will be under the direction of Mr. Meysenburg, which meets every Wednesday at his residence, corner of Leffingwell and Morgan street. The next rehearsal will be held on next Wednesday. Those who will take part are Mr. Meysenburg, viola; Mr. Kohn, first violin; Mr. Keurchner, second violin; Mr. E. Stork, cello.

Mrs. Cunningham, the soprano, who has been engaged by the Union Methodist Church as precentor, will assume the duties of that position the first of the year.

The pupils of Mme. Papin presented her with an elegant gold bracelet with diamond setting on Christmas.

Miss Emma Frankie has been engaged to sing at the concert of the Harvard Quartette Co. of Boston at the Pickwick on last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Brank Presbyterian Mission and were given a musical treat far superior to that generally given by charity concerts. There were eleven numbers on the programme and almost every one was encored. The cornet and piano solo by Miss Lufkin were well rendered and were quite successful. The quartette, which consisted of Messrs. Payne, Collins, Kendall and Burnham, gave quite a number of selections, all of which took the audience. their rendition of the old and ever favorite, "Nearer My God to Thee," being given in a delightful manner. The last number on the programme, "The Grashopper," a piece which contains everything from a bagpipe discord and ballad up to selections from "Ernani," was quite a success and every member of the quartette came in for a solo. Instead of a baritone solo, "Off to Philadelphia" was rendered by Mr. Kendall, who is probably the only possessor of a copy of this piece in America.

Miss Alcy Ober, alto, of this city, will sing at a concert to be given on the 1st of January at the Congregational Church, Bunker Hill, Ill.

Miss May Belle McEnnis will have charge of the music for the sociable to be given at the Arcade Hall, Cabanne place, on the 31st, for the benefit of St. Rose's parish.

Sig. Guido Parisi has been engaged for the Liederkranz entertainment, which is to be given on Jan. 10.

Miss L. Gordon, the contralto, has concluded to stay here for another month, to continue the study of the vocal art.

Among those participating in the programme of the entertainment given at the Masonic Home on last Friday were Miss Sophia Lutz, soprano; Messrs. Townley, tenor, and Jesse Cornelius, basso, and A. L. Scholemeyer and Miss Constance Lynn, elocutionists. Recitations, trios, duets and solos were well rendered and enthusiastically received. There were also several songs and recitations rendered by the children of the Home.

Miss E. Williamson of the National School of Oratory will give an entertainment at the Pickwick on the 18th of January.

The cantata, "The Court of King Christmas," was rendered at an entertainment given at Kirkwood under the direction of Prof. A. S. Whittaker.

Mr. Walter Emerson, the well-known cornet soloist, spent a few days at the Southern Hotel, last week. He was with Gilmore early in the seventies.

The choir at the First Presbyterian will be the same next year as at present. It consists of Mrs. Kurst, soprano; Miss L. Aubertin, alto; Mr. Henry S. Labarge, tenor; Mr. A. G. Osgood, basso, and Miss Lillian E. Hyde, organist.

The Sunday school pupils, assisted by the choir, will render the cantata, "Child Jesus," this afternoon at St. John's Episcopal Church.

There will be a special musical programme to-day at the Second Presbyterian. This will be the last opportunity to hear the present choir in that church, as they have with the exception of Mr. Dierkes, all resigned.

Those who attend the Second Baptist this Sunday will hear a special Christmas service. Mrs. Mayo-Rhodes will sing from "The Messiah."

To-morrow afternoon the dress rehearsal of the Choral-Symphony Society will take place in the Music Hall. Orchestra at 4 o'clock, soloists at 5 o'clock, chorus at 8. The soloists are Mrs. Mayo-Rhodes, soprano; Miss Letitia Fritch, soprano; Mr. Chas. Humphreys, tenor, and Mr. Arthur Beresford, basso.

Miss Letitia Fritch, prima donna soprano, who has just closed a successful concert engagement in the East, returned to the city on Christmas eve to spend the holidays with her parents. Soon after the first she will depart for the East to fill engagements in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other Eastern cities. She has met with considerable success as an opera singer, and next season will be known as the "Fritch Grand Opera Co." She is in the full possession of her excellent voice at present, and is confident she will continue in the same successful path as that which she has pursued in the past few years.

The Venetian Mandolin Orchestra has been engaged to furnish music at the Grocers' banquet, to be given at the Mercantile Club next Tuesday evening. Following is the programme:

Overture, "Poet and Peasant" ...... Suppe
Medley Dances ...... A. G. Robyn
March, "Tannhauser" ...... Wagner
Mexican "Serenata" ...... Vello
Mazurka, "Helene" ...... Vetta
"Fra Diavolo" ...... Piamo
"Darkey's Dream," Comique ...... Auber
Gems from "Bohemian Girl" ...... Balfe

Following is the programme of music which is to be given at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, under the direction of Mr. W. M. Jenkins:

Organ solo ...... Schumann
Soprano solo (a) "Traumerei," (b) "Lead, Kindly Light" ...... Dykes
Mr. Jenkins.
Organ solo—"Nazareth" ...... Gounod
Miss Bertha Arnold.
Organ solo—"Air Varied" ...... W. T. Best
Wm. J. Grattan.
Violin solo—"Serenade" ...... Braga
Mr. Sidney Schiele.
Organ solo (a) "Marche Religieuse" ...... C. Saint Saens
"Nuptial March" ...... S. B. Whitney
"La Fontaine" ...... Lysberg-Lucy
Soprano solo—"Jerusalem" ...... Gounod
Miss Bertha Arnold.
Organ solo—"Idylle, at Evening" ...... Dudley Buck
Violin solo—"Marche Funebre" ...... Chopin
Mr. Schiele.
Organ solo—Offertorio No. 2, "St. Cecilia" ...... Batiste
Mr. Grattan.
Organ solo—"War March of the Priests" ...... Mendelssohn
Mr. Jenkins.

This will probably be the last time the congregation will have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Jenkins, as he will soon assume the direction of organist at the Central Presbyterian Church soon after the 1st.

The choir of St. George's Church presented Mr. Allman, the musical director, with an elegant gold-headed cane inscribed "From the Choir of St. George's Episcopal Church, Xmas, 1890." The presentation speech was made by Mr. W. O. May, and Prof. Allman responded with a few well chosen words, taking them and expressing the hope that the good feeling between the members of the choir which has existed in the past continue in the future. Mr. Galloway, the organist, was also made the recipient of a very pretty present in the shape of a scarf pin.

DR. F. T. OUTLEY DEAD.

A Prominent Young Physician Succumbs to Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Dr. Ferdinand T. Outley died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 3736 Cook avenue, of pleuro-pneumonia. The doctor, although a young man still in his thirties, was one of the best known physicians in the city. He was connected with the Health Department of the city for several years, serving four years with Dr. W. B. Dorsett at the City Dispensary. He was also with Dr. Dorsett at Quarantine Hospital during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 and 1879. Dr. Davis, one of the city's physicians, sent to Quarantine the first summer of the epidemic, 1878, contracted the disease and died there, and several other members of the hospital force succumbed to the disease, but Dr. Outley went through the terrible ordeal unscathed.

The doctor was a member of the Masonic Order and was medical examiner for the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society. He was also a prominent member of the Medical Society. The funeral arrangements have not been made yet, but the funeral will probably take place to-morrow. The doctor was married a few years ago to Miss Mamie Fitz Williams, who survives him.

The Joke Wasn't There.

From the Brooklyn Life.

She: "Papa thought he was smart putting a receipted gas bill among the presents, didn't he?"

He: "Yes; especially when you always turned the gas almost out when I called."

THE WEATHER.

Daily Weather.

The following observations are taken at 8:00 a. m., 75th meridian time, and 6:59 a. m., local time, at all stations:

SIGNAL SERVICE, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.

STATIONS.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer	Wind—Direction.	Rainfall in 24 h'rs, inches	State of Weather.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.42	32	W	....	Cloudless
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.66	32	NW	T.	Cloudy.
Washington City	29.80	32	W	T.	Cloudless
Parkersburg	30.06	26	W	.18	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.46	48	N	....	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.44	52	N	....	Cloudy.
Shreveport	30.50	54	NW	....	Cloudless
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.54	42	NW	....	Cloudless
Galveston	30.48	58	NE	....	Cloudy.
San Antonio	30.52	56	NE	....	Cloudy.
Chattanooga	30.26	36	NW	....	Cloudless
Memphis	30.48	40	NW	....	Cloudless
Nashville	30.38	34	NW	....	Cloudless
Louisville	30.24	26	W	....	Cloudless
Indianapolis	30.20	22	W	.04	Cloudless
Cincinnati	30.22	24	SW	T.	Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M.	30.46	36	SW	....	Cloudless
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.84	30	NW	.08	Snow.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.62	28	NW	.10	Snow.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.56	24	NW	.14	Snow.
Cleveland, O.	29.92	28	NW	.16	Snow.
Toledo, O.	30.04	24	NW	T.	Pt. Cldy.
Sault de Ste. Marie	30.06	6	N	.02	Cloudless
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	22	W	.02	Cloudy.
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.12	22	N	.08	Snow.
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	16	NW	.16	Snow.
Chicago	30.26	22	NW	T.	Pt. Cldy.
Milwaukee	30.22	22	NW	T.	Cloudy.
Duluth, Minn.	30.32	14	NW	....	Cloudless
St. Paul	30.38	16	NW	....	Cloudless
LaCrosse, Wis.	30.38	20	NW	....	Cloudless
Davenport	30.32	24	NW	....	Cloudless
Des Moines	30.38	30	W	....	Cloudless
Dubuque, Io.	30.36	22	W	....	Cloudless
Keokuk	30.40	26	NW	....	Cloudless
Cairo, Ill.	30.42	34	W	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Ill.	30.34	28	NW	....	Cloudless
Springfield, Mo.	30.50	42	W	....	Cloudless
Kansas City	30.50	34	W	....	Cloudless
Omaha	30.46	38	SW	....	Cloudless
Huron, S. D.	30.34	26	E	....	Cloudless
Sioux City	30.44	32	Calm	....	Cloudless
Moorhead	30.34	10	NW	T.	Cloudless
St. Vincent	30.18	10	S	....	Cloudless
Bismarck	30.22	44	SW	....	Cloudless
Fort Buford	30.10	28	S	....	Cloudy.
Fort Assinaboine	30.02	42	SW	....	Cloudy.
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.12	40	NE	...	Pt. Cldy.
Helena, Mont.	30.24	34	W	....	Cloudless
Rapid City, S. D.	30.24	34	SW	....	Pt. Cldy.
Cheyenne	30.36	32	SW	....	Cloudless
North Platte	30.46	32	S	....	Cloudless
Denver	30.44	40	N	....	Cloudless
Montrose, Cal.	30.52	28	S	....	Cloudless
Dodge City, Kan.	30.52	36	SE	....	Cloudless
Fort Sill, I. T.	30.54	44	Calm	....	Cloudless
Abilene, Tex.	30.56	46	SE	....	Cloudless
Salt Lake City	30.28	40	E	....	Cloudless
Wichita, Kan.	30.52	40	S	.	Cloudless

NOTE.—T. indicates trace of precipitation.

W. H. HAMMON, Observer.

Local Weather Report.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27, 1890.

LOCAL TIME.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Dew-point.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	State of Weather.
6:59 a. m.	30.199	30.0	17	NW	32	Cloudless.
1:59 p. m.	....	....	....	....	....	....
6:59 p. m.	30.430	31.1	14	W	12	Cloudless.
Means	30.226	30.6	16	....	22	....

Maximum temperature for day, 36.3.
Minimum temperature for day, [illegible]
Rise of river, 3.3.

W. S. HAMMON,
Sergt. Signal Corps, U. S. A.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1890.

Weather forecast for to-day for Missouri: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

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THE Republican party is not pointing with pride to Republicanism as she is exhibited in Oklahoma.

THE issue at the local spring election in this city will be an issue between municipal reform and municipal boodle.

THE military might try the offer of a square meal on the Indians in the Bad Lands; it might save the expense of shot and powder.

SENATOR INGALLS can give excellent evidence in refutation of the charge that the activity of the Farmers' Alliance is confined to the South and Senator FARWELL can corroborate his testimony.

THE Republicans accuse the Democratic Senators of "talking against time" in the force bill debate, but the fact that they are also talking against contemplated villainy should be sufficient justification for their offense.

MOST of the business failures reported from various parts of the country appear to be due almost entirely to local and particular causes. There is fortunately no necessity for Congress to play into the hands of the speculative sharks inside and outside of that body by tinkering with the currency.

THE nomination of WM. R. MORRISON as the Democratic presidential candidate was a clever device of Congressman SAYERS to give the spice of variety to the campaign. "Horizontal Bill" seems to have sunk so deep into the abyss of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it would take a windlass and grappling hook to drag him out.

THE United States Government has by civil suit secured judgment for $5,000 against an ex-soldier who had obtained that amount of back pay and pension on a fraudulent claim of disability. No doubt there are plenty of such cases, the handiwork of the pension claim agents—enough, anyhow, to justify all that Secretary NOBLE has said against them.

A REPUBLICAN organ states that not one-half of the Republican Senators are at heart in favor of the Federal elections bill, but that they will vote for it on the demand of the Eastern Senators. These weak-kneed Senators should remember that the dictatorial power of the Eastern Congressmen does not extend over the voters, as has been demonstrated in a most signal manner recently.

IF our diplomacy is afraid to take a stand on the closed sea doctrine it will not find a less slippery footing on the proposition that the breeding of the seals on our Prybilov Islands makes them domesticated animals, which are still our property, no matter where they may be found roaming in the wide ocean. When a farmer's fence rails are washed away by a flood and left on another's land he has to identify them as his property before he can offset the other man's right of actual possession and take them. A drifting saw log belongs to any man who can reduce it to possession unless it is marked so as to prove another man's prior right of possession. There is no distinguishing mark by which Prybilov Island seals can be told from the offspring of other rookeries. The fish spawned in our streams belong to any man who can catch them at sea beyond the three mile limit.

INSTEAD of providing for the use of regular army bayonets in elections, Congress would do well to take up and pass some one of the pending bills to promote the efficiency of the militia. Congress ought to provide uniforms and equipments for at least one infantry company in every congressional district with a proportional outfit of field guns and cavalry horses in every State. Details of regular officers to drill the militia for a couple of weeks in camp every year would give those officers occupation which they really need. The cost of such a militia establishment would be a mere trifle compared with the value of such a citizen army as it would give us. Upon the basis of a liberal Federal provision for militia, State pride would soon construct an army capable of defending any of our coast cities against any possible invasion. It is the citizen soldier upon whom the Federal Government must rely in time of war, and it should spend a reasonable sum on him in time of peace.

IF the people of St. Louis want honest, progressive government instead of ring rule in city affairs, they cannot too soon begin the work of organizing for the election of an independent business ticket for councilmen next spring. When Republican and Democratic bosses are working together in a municipal ring it is business, not politics, that they have in view. They know very well that the government of a great city is a strictly business affair, into which national politics enters only as a deception. They tender the spoils bait for party support, but the spoils any party gets amount to nothing compared with the "business opportunities" divided among the ring managers of both parties. A city election should be a purely business matter to the voter as well as to the party managers.

WHEN the Bar Harbor Post-office appropriation passed both houses of Congress nobody could ascribe its success to anything but Mr. BLAINE's interest in booming the little summer resort, and consequently Mr. CLEVELAND's veto of the bill was construed as a blow at BLAINE. Since the bill has again had an easy run through Congress and been vetoed by President HARRISON, the old explanation is revived, and we are told that he was even more eager than CLEVELAND to mark down the Blaine influence in Congress by showing that it could not reach the White House. Nevertheless, it may be that Mr. BLAINE approved both vetoes, and had no thought of promoting this appropriation when he dated his Behring Sea correspondence from Bar Harbor.

CULLOM'S REASON.

When Senator CULLOM was Governor of Illinois, in 1877, he said in a message to the Legislature:

"As citizens of the State of Illinois we claim the right to hold our elections in our own way, giving to our people a fair and equal chance to cast their vote. We claim the right to prescribe the manner in which our poll shall be purged of fraudulent votes and how and by whom the result of our elections shall be ascertained and announced. All these things we regulate by the laws made by our State Legislature; and when the result is so ascertained and announced we expect it to be respected as well by our own citizens as by others. We claim these rights for our own State and we concede the same to every other State in the Union."

But party exigencies and party policy have changed so that Senator CULLOM no longer claims these rights for his own State or concedes them to any other. He now declares that Federal force and Federal law are necessary to compel State authorities to respect the rights of voters. Mr. CULLOM actually holds now that State authorities, elected directly by the voters of their State, will not respect the rights of those voters unless compelled by some power outside the State, and that Federal election officers not elected by the people, but appointed for life by a four-year President and a plutocratic Senate, will respect and protect the rights of voters without being compelled to do so.

This is Mr. CULLOM's pretended reason for supporting the force bill, which supersedes State election laws to the extent of prescribing the manner of holding elections for Congressmen and puts the work of purging the voting lists of alleged illegal votes and the counting and certification of the results in the hands of Federal election officers, whose whole tenure of power and authority is openly based on a distinct denial of the rights of voters to choose their own officials. The bill provides for a general supervisor of elections appointed for life, with power to appoint his own successor in office, and to nominate all special supervisors required to control elections. The idea seems to be to create a hereditary office to be handed down from father to son, independent of the people, and with full power to name the men who are to make laws for the people.

The Senator who supports such a provision can have no faith in the people, and must be afraid to trust them with the rights and means of self-government. It is to destroy, not to protect, such rights that this bill is proposed.

TAXATION AND CONFISCATION.

The collection of $1,378,453 in 1889 through Pennsylvania's tax on collateral inheritances is denounced by the Philadelphia *North American* as confiscation. There may be improper discrimination in the levy of a partial tax on inheritances or incomes, but it is no more confiscation than any other tax is. A direct tax on incomes and inheritances is certainly no worse confiscation than a tax, direct or indirect, upon the wages of labor or upon the paltry savings of the poor.

The income or inheritance tax and the realty tax are the only taxes not distinctly plutocratic—the only ones that do not come mainly out of the wages of labor, the profits of useful business and the great bulk of taxables owned in small shares by the multitude of citizens who are none of them rich. Even in Switzerland, where great private fortunes are not numerous, the fact that ordinary taxes rest most heavily on those who are least able to pay them, and most lightly on those who contribute scarcely anything to the public revenue unless their incomes are taxed, the old plutocratic system of taxation has been greatly reformed, and one of the chief reforms is a discriminating and progressive income tax, according larger exemptions and lower rates to incomes from trade or labor than to incomes from capital or from large estates.

The tax is proportioned to the means of the taxpayer, and is not so onerous as to prevent large incomes from making the rich richer very fast. But it saves the poor many a penny they cannot well spare, and the 20 per cent it takes from legacies does not make the legatees very sad. Nor is it found very difficult to secure an honest assessment of these taxes from the taxpayers. They are left to make out their own schedules, but find that it pays to make a true return, because when the maker of a false return dies, his heirs have to pay double for any cheat the settlement of his estate may disclose in his income tax returns.

THE "boomers" who are camping on the borders of the Cherokee Strip are a season at least ahead of time, but there is a fair prospect that despite the bluffs and underhand opposition of cattle syndicates and land speculators the strip will be opened to settlement within the year. Until the whole matter is finally settled by Congress, the people who are endeavoring to crowd into the lands are merely wasting time and inviting hardship.

THERE is something exquisitely sympathetic in the adoption, just after the financial pinch, by the ladies of New York's 400 of the fashion of wearing straw hats in winter. But inextinguishable guffaws will resound in every tramp's nest in the country over the description of the fashion as a novelty.

A SHREWD negro of Aurora, Ill., has amassed a fortune by buying residences and selling to his white neighbors, who paid him fancy prices to move away. If this had occurred in Georgia or South Carolina it would be bruited about as a striking evidence of race prejudice.

A SIX-DAY walking match could be made a positive benefit to this city if the track were laid in a straight line and the proper entries could be secured. A walking match of this sort for members of the City Council would make a capital spring event.

THERE is no actual evidence, but there is a strong suspicion that sleighs are rented at the rate of a dollar a jingle, and thus the bells and the bills register in harmony.

THERE are two excellent reasons for the belief that Chief BIG FOOT, who broke his promise to the military, originally came from the neighborhood of Chicago.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—There is not a pack of St. Bernard dogs in the city, and citizens who are lost in the snowdrifts of the streets must wallow out or die.

IT is becoming almost as difficult to capture a criminal in this city as to find out the circulation of an esteemed local morning contemporary.

THE best solution of the Indian question seems to lie in a campaign of education under the direction of Father SUCCI.

SITTING BULL has merely met the fate of all men who are devoted to dancers; he has lost his hair.

THE recipe which describes how to preserve resolutions is seasonable at present.

THE city officials would like to go the limit in their game of draw with the city.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BILLY.—A silver half dollar of 1854 is not at a premium.

J. H. W. C.—A half dollar of 1811 is valued at 60 cents.

F. L. D.—Gold dollars of any date are not at a premium.

G. M.—Laura Bigger is in the neighborhood of 24 years of age.

CONSTANT READER.—A half dollar of 1811 is valued at 60 cents.

J. A. W.—J. C. Miron was not with the "City Directory" last season.

FRED C. JOHNSON.—A silver dollar of 1842 has no premium attached to it.

B. B.—The Irwin sisters, who are with the "City Directory," are Americans.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is very little employment for artists' models in this city.

C. C.—Parnell is not now, and never was, a member of the Roman Catholic church.

READER.—The nautical mile is longer than the statute mile, the proportion being 60 to 69½.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A physician's prescription is not in all cases required for the sale of poisons.

G. H.—W. Myers and J. McAuliffe fought sixty-five rounds in the latter part of February, 1890.

CONSTANT READER.—The first Monday in September, 1870, occurred on the third day of the month.

NELLIE O.—Write to Manager J. H. Russell in care of the "City Directory" combination, Washington, D. C.

JIM B.—Consult Postmaster Harlow about your postal cards. Redemptions are made under some conditions.

N. G.—The custom of calling on New Year's Day has not ceased, but is much less generally observed than formerly.

R. JANES.—The Italian who is prominent in the "City Directory" was with Frank Daniels in "Little Puck" last season.

N. C. O. SPORT.—A wins the bet, as Cartwright covered a greater distance than Hart, and therefore beat him in the race.

COMPTON HILL.—You cannot cut a stamp from a stamped envelope and use it in payment of postage on another envelope.

NORVAL.—The expression you quote may be recognized as slang in some parts of the country, but in St. Louis it is barren of significance.

SUBSCRIBER.—The coldest day since the Signal Service was inaugurated in this city was Jan. 5, 1885, when the thermometer fell to 21.5 below zero.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—You can send the Christmas card bearing the very wretched doggerel you quote to a young lady without being suspected of matrimonial intentions.

O. A. T.—Anyone who could recommend a remedy that would certainly remove freckles would have a fortune at his command. There are a variety of washes that can be used with little or no effect.

R.R.I.—1. W. H. Crane in the Senator will be at the Grand Opera-house in March and Barret will be at the same house in April. Booth is not on the road this season. 2. Joseph Jefferson will be at the Olympic Theater in January.

LEMUEL.—School books are issued free only to children who are in the four lower grades. The entire course in the district schools is divided into eight grades, each grade having a specified course of study. Numbers one, two, three and four are the lower grades, numbers five, six, seven and eight the higher.

READER.—1. Lotta will give a matinee on New Year's day. 2. Her repertoire for the week will be as follows: Monday and New Year's day, "Musette;" Tuesday, triple bill, "An Object of Interest," "Faint Heart," "Nan, the Good for Nothing;" the rest of the week "Ina," a new comedy, will occupy the boards. 3. She is not playing the "Little Detective" on the boards at all this season.

A LORD'S COMPANION ARRESTED.

G. W. Peters Taken in by Detectives and Held for the Chief.

A man who has something of a record in police circles as a "con" man was arrested last night by Detective Pat Lawler and held for the chief. The case has been watched by the detectives here for some time and the best men of the force have been working on it. The man in it, who goes under the name of G. W. Peters, has been suspected of being here on one of his customary games.

When he first turned up he was in company with an Englishman who registered at the Southern as Sir Wm. Torrance. He seemed to have plenty of money and did not have a great many trunks. The man Peters was a very constant attendant upon Sir William, but at no time did he do anything, so far as is known, which would warrant his arrest. When arrested last night he had on his person one key and nothing more. The arrest was made by the detectives, who refuse to state the reasons they have for making it.

ONLY $1 for 100 finest visiting cards from plate, and but $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

STARTLING IF TRUE.

The Steamer Golden Cloud of Boston Reported Burned at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A piece of wood washed ashore off Verona, one of the Orkney Islands, which contained this message, suggestive of a great marine disaster:

"Off Cape Finisterre, Nov. 4, 1890.—The Golden Cloud of Boston, Mass., was burned at sea and all hands were lost, except the captain and three others who left the ship in the cuddy.

"ROBERT S. HOVELL."

At Lloyds there is a good deal of consternation about this, as the vessel should have reported long before this date, and so far nothing has been heard from her nor from those who escaped.

A DEFECTIVE furnace caused a blaze in Gamstrom's hat-house, Lindell and Taylor avenues, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning for which an alarm was sent in to the department. Damages to the amount of $250 were done to stock and fixtures.

BROWNIES AND BIRDS.

A CHRISTMAS FANCY DRESS BALL FOR CHILDREN AT THE GERMANIA.

A Gay Affair for the Little Ones—A Pantomime, a Christmas Tree, a Supper and a Dance—Some of the Costumes That Were Worn.

Last night the Germania Club was given up to the children, and brownies, fairies, princes, dukes, lords and ladies, butterflies and birds, all disported themselves as gaily under the electric lights as if upon the green sward by the light of the moon and the stars. The evening entertainment was opened by a pantomime, "The Brownies," arranged by Jacob A. Mahler, and produced with the following cast of characters:

Nannette, a lazy mortal	Ollie Fritz
Suzette } Her Jealous Sisters	Helen Gempp
Nanon } Her Jealous Sisters	Minnie Rassfeld
Elsa } Her Jealous Sisters	Minnette Endres
The Fairy	Tillie Prufrock

Brownies: Lillian Heard, Corinne Endres, Lena Stock, Albert Stock, Fred Stock, Freda Rassfeld, Emile Fritz, George Fritz, Lottie Leeson, Josie Evarts, Edgar Orthwein, Rosalind Mahler.

Dances—Incidental to the Pantomime:

Dance of Joy	Ollie Fritz
Dance by all the Brownies.	
Gaiety	Rosalind Mahler
Diamond dance	Ollie Fritz
Impromptu	Josie Evarts
Cows Are in the Clover	Lottie Leeson
Duo—Comique	George and Emile Fritz
Trio—the Graces,	Ollie Fritz, Josie Evarts, Rosalind Mahler
Polish dance	Helen Gempp
Liberty solo	Minnette Endres
Bolero	Minnie Rassfeld
The Brownies finale dance.	

After the little play was concluded an immense Christmas tree, loaded with gifts for every child, was lighted, and soon after the gifts were distributed came the banquet, for which three long tables were set in the dining-room, and the ball, in which the children had the floor until 12 o'clock, when the grown people had a dance.

Among the children taking part in fancy dress were:

Lottie Leeson, who was dressed as a brownie in white tarletan ballet dress, the bodice barred with black velvet and black tarletan wings upon her shoulders.

Lillian Heard, a fairy, in very full white gauze ballet dress, the bodice thickly spangled with gold and a deep fringe of gold falling over the full skirts.

Nellie Orthwein, rose pink cashimere, made in Kate Greenway style, and trimmed with bows of white ermine.

Edith Gundelach, dark red nunss veiling trimmed with white passementerie.

Julia Hermann, silver gray, silk Henrietta cloth, combined with red velvet, vandyked, and laced with cords over steel buttons.

Marie Edith Clark, blush rose China silk, made with full round skirt, bordered with frayed net rose trimming, the shirred bodice trimmed with the rose trimming.

Lulu Gundelach, white China silk, overrun with wild roses, and trimmed with green velvet in vandykes, the bodice banded with strips of the moss green velvet.

Ella Hezel, rose pink satin, made with full round skirt shirred at the waist, bebe bodice, shirred over the shoulders, puffed silk, finished with lace.

Claca Schmitz, pale pink satin covered with pink silk gauze embroidered in crescents, the bodice shirred deeply, forming the waist, and overlaid with the gauze laid in puffs; large puffed sleeves.

Natalie Geisel, orange-colored China silk made with full round skirts and full bodice, trimmed with vandykes of black lace, the puffed sleeves finished with deep points of the black lace.

Olga Endres, white mull, with full Parodi waist, elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace; lace trimmed sleeves.

Ella Rozenthal, pale blue challie, with full Fedora waist and black velvet zouave jacket; puffed sleeves of the blue, with deep cuffs.

Pearl Stumpf, cardinal plush, with peasant waist, over a guimp of silk of the same shade; large puffed sleeves of the silk, the bodice girdled with a moire sash.

Adele Stumpf, electric blue plush, with full vest of surah silk of the same shade, the full silk sleeves finished with a high puff of the velvet.

Della Schneider, cream mull richly embroidered, with full plain skirt and Louis XVI. coat of blue faille, trimmed with point lace.

Lillie Dieckriede, pale blue faille, the skirt laid in deep straight plaits in front and full back, the long pointed waist shirred in front about the throat and finished with ribbons.

Bernie Crosby of Topeka, Kan.

Allie Fietz wore a beautiful costume of white silk spangled with silver, and had the principal role.

Antoine Deehm, white English cashmere made with full round skirt run by white ribbons, the bodice made pompadour over a gilet embroidered in gold, puffed sleeves.

Clara Ziock, pale pink cashmere, with round skirt, the bodice worn over a guipure of white silk; garniture of white ribbons; Marechal Niel roses.

Bertha Diehm, white cashmere, the skirt trimmed with bands of ribbon, the full bodice trimmed with revers of silver passementerie.

Myro Opel, a lovely frock of rose pink China silk, the soft full skirt finished with a frayed rose pleating of the silk, the surplice bodice bordered with the frayed silk.

Ellinore Opel, white China silk run with narrow blue ribbons, the zouave jacket also finished with the ribbon.

Marie R. Saussenthaler, pale green crepe made with accordion plaited skirt and Louis XVI. coat of dark green velvet.

Lillian Ulricl, not 10 years old, white cashmere trimmed with ribbons.

Alice Trorlicht, a stylish little frock of dark green velvet over rose pink silk, the coat banded over the full Fedora vest, and fastened with rosettes of the pink silk.

Alice Hospes, lavender china crepe, with coat front over a vest formed of folds of silk of the same shade, the large puffed sleeves of the silk, a frill of point lace about her throat.

Bertha Hospes, rose pink crepe, the round skirt run with ribbons and the bodice laid in folds over a vest of pink silk about the waist.

Lillie Schubert, white China silk, accordion plaited skirt, the bodice finished with lace and worn over a guimp of the silk shirred about the throat.

Elfie Hospes, pale blue cashmere laid in plaits over a petticoat of pale blue silk, the waist of the cashmere and silk combined, with large sleeves of velvet of a darker shade.

Ella Nepper, pale rose China silk over a guimpe of white silk, sash of pink ribbon about the waist.

Alice Herthel, plaid silk, in gray, red and white with black finish.

Miss Gussie Steitz, a similar gown of plaid silk with shirred vest of white silk.

Cora Raisieur, white China crepe with garnitere of ribbons.

Estelle Raisieur, white China silk.

Hallie Sheppard, white silk covered with gold-threaded gauze.

Lily Sheppard, scarlet China crepe.

FANS and Lorgnettes. See the lovely ones just imported from Vienna and Paris. Prices very low at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

Louis Durant Held Up.

Louis Durant was held up in the yard in the rear of the saloon at 402 North Levee, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and robbed of $2. He reported the affair to the police and half an hour later Officer McCormack of the Central District arrested Miles J. Larkin for the offense. A warrant charging the man with robbery in the first degree will be applied for to-morrow. The prisoner has no settled place of abode. Durant lives at No. 7 Locust street.

HAVE you seen the new and dainty necklaces, scarf and bonnet pins, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust? They are *exquisite and at such low prices.*

Marine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Arrived: Noordland from Antwerp, Germanic from Liverpool.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone 284.

The Wichita Police Row.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—The Police Commission had another row to-day and Stanley and Allen threatened to apply physical strength on each other. For some weeks Stanley has had full charge of the police and has made a vigorous war on the joints and to-day's meeting resulted in giving full power to Allen by way of a change.

HE WILL WIN IN A WALK.

Herty Almost Certain to Capture the Six-Days' Race.

It is now certain that, barring accidents, three of the contestants in the six-day-go-as-you-please race now in progress at the Natatorium building will cover the 500 miles necessary to give them a share of the gate receipts. These are Herty, Moore and Messier. Of the remaining four contestants only one has any chance at all of making the distance, and that is Golden. If his feet had not swollen on him he would undoubtedly have gone the required 500 miles, but in his present condition he is not likely to make it. The walk closes at 10 o'clock to-night, instead of midnight, it being a 142-hour contest and is two hours short of six full days. Golden was suffering excruciating pain last night with his feet, but gamely stuck to the track and worked hard to make the necessary distance. To make it he will have to remain on the track almost the entire time between now and the closing hour, and to a man in his condition that is a very difficult matter, in fact, well-nigh impossible. He covered thirty miles, however, between 2 and 10 p. m., an average of three and three-quarter miles an hour, but he still had seventy-eight miles to travel in the twenty-four hours remaining, or three and one-quarter miles an hour, making no allowance for rest. As an old walker remarked last evening, "The miles come awful hard and slow the last day."

HERTY STILL HOLDS THE LEAD

in the contest and is a pretty certain winner, though at 10 o'clock last night Moore had gained a mile on him since 2 p. m., and Messier, the third man, had gained two miles. Moore, however, was still nine miles in the rear, and Messier was eighteen miles behind. At five minutes past midnight, the closing of the fifth day, he was still eighteen miles behind Herty, but had made a clean gain on him of five miles in twelve hours, as he was twenty-three miles behind the leader at noon. Moore retired from the track about 11:15 o'clock, and at midnight Messier, who was still on the track, was only seven miles behind him, having gained six miles on him in twelve hours. Herty remained on the track long enough after Moore left to increase his lead by two miles, giving him a margin of eleven miles, and then he retired. Howley also left the track about this time. At 12:05 a. m. only four men were on the track. They were Messier, Golden, Campana and Nolan. Miessier started to run and he seems to be determined to overtake the leaders if possible. Many believe that he will beat Moore out yet. The latter was looking better and fresher last night than he has for two or three days. Herty looked somewhat fagged, but is evidently good for considerable hard work yet, and his feet are in fine condition for a man who has been five days on the track. Messier is apparently in the best condition of any man on the track, and while he has a chance to pass Moore he can scarcely hope to beat Herty, for the latter has too long a lead for the time yet remaining.

"OLD SPORT" CAMPANA

sticks gamely at his work though he can never make the coveted 500 mils. The old man has no trainer and not even a tent in which to sleep. Last night the boys to have fun with him gave him a little more beer than he should take in his exhausted condition. But they had the fun. "Sport" became even more talkative than usual and in every lap would make several stops to talk to the crowds. He also sang his celebrated song on Sullivan. Campana is still fresh and strong, and will undoubtedly finish the full 142 hours. His work is really phenomenal for a man 62 years of age.

Wm. Nolan of Dublin, Ireland, is sticking to his work now, and although hopelessly behind, will finish. He appears in different costumes every day and never has two articles on him of the same color. The costume in which he started out consisted of an orange and black tennis cap which he wears pulled down over one eye, a light blue jersey swimming shirt with white stripes around the neck, bottom and wrists, pink tights and dark red plush trunks, a pair of anti-Parnell green socks and black cloth shoes with huge white pearl buttons up the side. He wore the orange and the green on the two extremes—his head and his feet—to keep them away from each other as far as possible and prevent them from scrapping.

Howley is walking merely as a pastime, apparently. Joseph Flood, a local man, wants to make a 24-hour-go-as-you-please match with Howley or any other man belonging in Missouri.

HENGELMAN AND SKANTZ

ran a 2-mile match race late yesterday afternoon, the former winning with very little to spare in 12 minutes. They will probably have another race this a'ternoon or evening. Although the six-day race will close at 10 o'clock to-night there will be sprints and half-mile runs lasting until about midnight. To-morrow night the benefit for the men takes place. Cartwright, whom Manager Johnson whipped Friday afternoon and ejected from the building, will participate in the benefit. After taking out a warrant for Johnson's arrest on a charge of assault and battery, the 50-mile champion this evening sent a friend to Johnson to make an apology for him. The friend said that Cartwright admitted that he was in the wrong and got what he deserved, and begged to be forgiven and permitted to take part in the benefit and share in the proceeds. The charge he had preferred against Johnson, and on which the latter had been arrested, Cartwright said he intended to withdraw. After learning that the other men were willing to have Cartwright share in the benefit, Johnson gave his consent to the arrangement and the English runner will be seen at the rink to-morrow night. The programme consists of a two-mile heel-and-toe walk, a mile run, a half-mile exhibition run by Harry Bethune, a mixed walking and running race of two miles, one mile at each gait, a sack race and a five-mile handicap run.

THE SCORE AT 12:05 A. M.

	Miles.		Miles.
Herty	456	Campana	393
Moore	445	Nolan	365
Messier	438	Howley	261
Golden	428		

SCORE AT 3 A. M.

The score of the walkers at 3 o'clock this morning stood as follows.

	Miles.		Miles.
Herty	462	Campana	394
Moore	453	Nolan	356
Messier	445	Howley	261
Golden	429		

MR. JOHN M. WHITE is connected with the advertising department of the POST-DISPATCH with the special object of writing up the business interests of St. Louis and vicinity.

SEVENTEEN SKATERS DROWNED.

A Terrible Accident at Warwick-on-Avon—The Consular Scandal in Canada.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A terrible accident is reported from Warwick-on-Avon. While several thousand skaters were disporting themselves on the river at that place, the ice suddenly and without warning cracked in the middle of the river. An immense fissure opened through which some 500 skaters were plunged into the icy waters. A cry of horror arose from the spectators, while the more fortunate of the skaters lost no time in reaching the river banks. When the first shock was over a number of people hurried to the rescue of the drowning skaters and a number of them were pulled out, but it is feared that many were drowned, as a large number are missing. The latest reports state that seventeen bodies have been recovered, among whom are several women.

CONSUL-GENERAL TOY SPEAKS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 27.—Consul General Toy speaking of the alleged frauds perpetrated in Ontario by American consular agents said that United States inspectors had been here recently and hinted to him that their mission was to investigate irregularities. The Consul-General knew nothing himself of any irregularities, and thought that if there had been any loss it would be light, as it would be impossible to practice protracted frauds.

ALEX CRONIN KILLED.

A ST. LOUIS CAR THIEF SHOT BY DRIVER IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Driver Seeley Defends Himself Against the Robber and Is Commended for His Courage—The Assailant of Officer Leacock Meets His Fate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—The shooting to death of a robber last night by a car driver named Seeley has been the talk of the city to-day.

This morning Supt. Travis handed Seeley his pistol, with the remark:

"You did a good thing; keep this loaded and do it again."

Seeley then went home. In the Police Court this morning all charges against the brave street car driver were dismissed and he will not be prosecuted.

Since 1 o'clock this morning large crowds have called at the Morgue to see the body, and several persons gave it a partial identification. He was at last identified as Alexander Cronin, whose parents are respectable St. Louis people.

HE IS A ST. LOUISAN.

Cronin has lived in St. Louis and Louisville. He has been crooked all his life. He had a brother killed in Chicago a few years ago by a courageous man whom he was trying to rob in the street.

The dead man has a smooth face, except a short, stubby mustache. He was stout fisted and wore red flannel underwear, a clean starched white shirt, brown striped pantaloons of woolen goods and a close-fitting overcoat. He was six feet one inch tall and weighed about 180 pounds.

In the pocket of the dead man's vest was found an open-faced silver watch. Coroner Manker found on the inside case of the watch the name, "D. E. Wheat," it was not engraved, but scratched, as if with a knife.

His St. Louis Record.

Alexander, alias John Cronin, is supposed to be the man who was wanted here for the same sort of trial that brought him to the end of his career in Indianapolis. On Dec. 8, he and a companion, John Long, robbed car No. 37 on the Benton-Bellefontaine Line and then Cronin shot Officer Leacock who pursued him. The car was going west on Hebert street and was approaching Fourteenth when it was boarded by two men. One of them held a pistol to the head of Driver John Maguire while the other rifled the money box. Officers Leacock and Kershon saw them and as they jumped from the car started in pursuit. Each singled out his man, Leacock selecting Cronin. He followed him on a dead run until he saw that Cronin would escape, and then he drew his pistol and fired at him. Cronin wheeled and fired two shots. One of them struck Leacock in the right hand and the other in the left ankle. Having wounded his pursuer, Cronin escaped. Officer Kershon was more fortunate. He caught his man and took him to the Fourth District Station, where said his name was John Long. The money taken from the cash box was found in his possession and he is now in jail.

Cronin left the city immediately after shooting Officer Leacock. The city was searched high and low for him, but he could not be found, and the police finally concluded that he had succeeded in getting away.

When the telegram announcing the shooting of Cronin in Indianapolis was received last night, it was shown to Capt. Fruchte of the Central District, and he was asked whether that was the same Cronin who was wanted here.

"I think it is," he replied, "but I cannot say positively. He was working the same racket that the man we want was engaged in when Officer Leacock started after him, which makes me think he is the same man. The descriptions do not fit exactly. Leacock says the Alex. Cronin who shot him was 5 feet 10 inches high and weighed 150 pounds. The telegram says the man who was killed was 6 feet 1 inch tall and weighed 180 pounds. Leacock only saw his man while he was running and he might easily be mistaken in his guess. Besides a man measures more when he is dead and laid out than he does at any other time so that discrepancy might easily be accounted for. The indications are that this is the same man."

"Do you know anything of a brother who was shot in Chicago?"

"No, I never heard of that."

"Has Cronin any record here besides the shooting of Officer Leacock?"

"No. He was never in any trouble before so far as I know."

"Has he a family here?"

"Yes, a father, mother, brother and sister."

"Where do they live?"

"At 216 Palm street."

"What sort of people are they?"

"I believe they are very honest and respectable people. This fellow is the only bad one."

At Cronin's home nothing was known of him except that he was out of the city. No one there could tell whether the dead man was a member of that family or not. There is one point which seems to strengthen Capt. Fruchte's belief that the man killed in Indianapolis was the one wanted here and that is that Leacock described him as a smooth faced man, and the man killed had a stubby mustache. When Cronin left here he probably attempted to make some change in his appearance, and the one he would be most likely to make would be to let his mustache grow. If he did, it would have had just about time enough to get "stubby."

The police of the Fourth District, where the shooting of Officer Leacock occurred, believe with Capt. Fruchte that the man killed in Indianapolis was the St. Louis car thief.

WEDDING invitations, the finest executed, at Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust, *at the lowest prices.* Fine stationery.

SHERIFF STAED'S DEPUTIES.

The List to Be Submitted to the Circuit Judges To-Morrow.

Sheriff-elect Patrick M. Stead will submit his list of appointments to the Circuit Court Judges to-morrow morning, and they will pass on them in general term. The rush for places has been greater than ever, and the new official has had a time of it with the candidates and their persistent friends. The following is the list, as Stead had it prepared last evening:

E. T. Pattes, Louis Hanover, James Comiskey, John Carroll, Thomas Kilcullen, Thomas Brady, Jeremiah Sheehan, Martin O'Malley, Elias Wasser, Henry T. Buescher, W. W. Hopper, W. T. Tlschke, John A. Murphy, Thomas Skidway, Edward Morrissey, Henry T. Stiepel, Wm. K. Dickson, W. K. Tucker, Adolph Schenk, Thomas P. Culkin, Martin Moore, William M. Trite, James O'Donnell, John Rayne, Patrick O'Hara, Dennis McAuliffe, Peter E. Hainey, Louis Holy, W. H. Knetney, Patrick M. Hale, Edward T. Winter, James Dunn, Philip Dressel, Frederick Diemer.

Louis Haly, the present chief deputy, will be retained for a month or so under the new regime and will then give way to Capt. Ben Finney, who has served as chief clerk during the eight years of Mr. Staed's incumbency as Clerk of the Criminal Court. Deputy Hopper of Judge Withrow's court is also retained, as is Adolph Schenk, who has held the office of Cashier under the last three administrations. He is a Democrat, while Holy and Hopper are Republicans.

Among the outgoing deputies is Al H. Collins, who has held an important assignment in the Sheriff's office since 1880.

SILVERWARE, cut glass and clocks for bridal gifts, the *most beautiful* collection at the *lowest prices.* Mermod & Jaccard's, cor. Broadway and Locust.

For Assaulting an Editor.

ZANESVILLE, O., Dec. 27.—Joseph Casey, the tough in the employ of J. M. Bain, who assaulted C. O. Shryock, editor of the *Sunday News*, yesterday, was fined $20 and sent to the work-house for thirty days by the Mayor to-day.

Mr. F. L. Marshall,

Representing the POST-DISPATCH on 'Change, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on [illegible] of the [illegible] phone [illegible].

[T]HE PARK PRIVILEGES.

[LAB]OR ASSEMBLIES ON THE SALE OF LIQUOR IN FOREST PARK.

Resolutions Passed Deprecating the Measure Now Before the Municipal Assembly—An Objection to the Issuance of a License.

Several of the local labor organizations have taken an active interest in the question of the city permitting the sale of liquor in Forest Park after Jan. 1, 1891.

This question has been a rising one for a long time and how to settle it has disturbed the legislators very considerably. For a great many years the city has rented the building in Forest Park, known as the Restaurant, and has always allowed the lessee of the building to sell refreshments of all kinds at the building, or at those immediately connected with it. The liquor privileges have formed the chief source of revenue to the lessee and all of those who have had the restaurant say that without the liquor privileges they would not be able to make money. Within the last year, however, a most decided change has been wrought in affairs there by the extension of a great many street railroads to the park and the most corservative estimate that the attendance at the park in good weather will be ten times as great as it was, and that a large part of the increase will be made up of women and children. The present contract will expire very shortly, and Mr. Chas. Schweickhardt, the holder, has put in a bid for a renewal. Beside his bid there are three others before the Council in the form of ordinances. In each of the ordinnances applying for the privileges the liquor clause is inserted. All of the bidders are very anxious to get the privilege, and are urging their respective bills with considerable energy. The Ways and Means Committee of the Council called a meeting on Friday, but was unable to reach the restaurant business so that it was postponed until next week. What action the committee will take has in no way been announced. It is upon this subject that the labor organizations are taking an interest and the following resolutions, which will be submitted to the entire district, have been passed by one assembly and indorsed by another.

AGAINST GRANTING PRIVILEGES.

SANCTUARY, LIVE OAK ASSEMBLY, No. 2,587, KNIGHTS OF LABOR, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1890.

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the members of this assembly, that a member of the City Council, Mr. Philip Rohan, saw fit to introduce a measure "by request" to sell the privileges of Dram Shop and Club House at Forest Park; and.

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that a former city government passed a law prohibiting not only selling of beer and liquors in the public parks and also in the immediate vicinity of said parks as a preventive measure against the parks becoming a place of resort for drunkards and immoral characters; therefore,

Resolved, That we denounce all acts looking to the passage of said measure as a violation of the purpose for which the parks were intended, viz., the recreation and amusement of our citizens and their families; and be it further

Resolved, That we believe that the passage of said act will tend to make our grand parks a place of resort for bummers and immoral characters to the exclusion of respectable citizens and their families, unless they are willing to associate with or to be annoyed and insulted by the above mentioned characters; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the City Council for the interest of good morals to defeat all such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That we solicit the assistance of District 4, Knights of Labor, Trades and Labor Union, all organized bodies and our fellow citizens, who think that all such iniquitious legislation should be defeated. Respectfully, LOCAL ASSEMBLY, No. 2,587.

Indorsed by the Shoemakers' Local Assembly, No. 495.

MISTAKEN IN DETAILS.

The members of the local assembly passing the resolution are a little mistaken in the minor details of the case. They state first that Mr. Rohan saw fit to introduce a measure. It has always been the custom for members to introduce rules for friends or even acquaintances simply for the purpose of accommodation, and then introduction by request does not in any way pledge the member who introduces the vote and he is free to vote against it if he so desires, and again they state that a former assembly passed a prohibitory measure. There never has been a law against the sale of liquor at the Forest Park restaurant. The law on the subject states that no liquor shall be sold in the park, nor within a certain distance of the boundaries except at the restaurant. In all of the provisions prohibiting liquor in parks the Forest Park Restaurant is made an exception. There has been a very decided opposition to a renewal of the liquor privileges for the very reasons stated in the resolution of the Knights of Labor, and many of the members of the Municipal Assembly are in favor of its abolition.

NEW YEAR TABLES.

MERMOD & JACCARD'S, COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

Make them attractive with our
Cut Class, Silverware,
Carvers; Berry Bowls,
Cake Stands, Knives,
Spoon and Fork Ware,
Vases, Candelabra,
Which we sell at very, very low prices.

CHINESE FREEMASONS.

Mongolian Members of the Universal Order Meet at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 27.—Chinese Freemasons from all parts of Indiana and national officers from San Francisco are in the city to attend the State convention, which meets to-morrow. Mang Du, Chief Master and Bishop; D. Thomas (Che Kung Tong), Presiding Elder, and Ah Hee, Secretary, all San Francisco, are here. Delegates are here from Vincennes, Terre Haute, Seymour and New Albany. Many candidates for degrees are expected also. D. Thomas (Che Kung Tong), one of the national officers, an intelligent Chinaman, says that an erroneous impression has been created by certain reports that Masonry is antagonistic to Chinese Christianity. He says Chinese Masonry is identical with Freemasonry the world over; that its adherents help one another, relieve the sick and distressed and are in return able to obtain help in any country. He says that he, too, is a Christian, but that for practical good to Chinamen, Masonry has an advantage over Christianity, in that it is universally recognized, while the Chinaman who embraces Christianity in this country is almost forced to give it up when he goes back home, but that he can adhere to Masonry and practice its tenets with impunity there as here.

POSITIVE proof of the value of Leslie's Coughine for hoarseness, coughs or croup can be had by using one bottle. Price, 25c.

LAW VS. LIQUOR.

A Bitter Fight in Terre Haute Over a Saloon Ordinance.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 27.—A bitter fight is on between law and order people and those engaged in liquor traffic. The battle has been going on for several weeks past and has gradually grown warmer and warmer until now it is at fever heat. Superintendent of Police Davis is making a vigorous effort to enforce State law relating to closing saloons at 11 o'clock, and Sunday, and is meeting with obstinate resistance. The King ordinance, which was recently passed by the Council, provides for the locking of doors in addition to the suspension of traffic after 11, and on Sundays. It was enforced for a few days in the face of the strenuous efforts of saloon men to prevent its enforcement.

An injunction was then obtained from the Circuit Court until Jan. 8 restraining the police from enforcing it, and meanwhile only the State law is being enforced. The King ordinance is preferable because it is easier to secure conviction under it than under the State law, and the saloon men will carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court to test its validity. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to remove Superintendent Davis for enforcing the law.

There are some patent medicines that are more marvellous than a dozen doctors' prescriptions, but they're not those that profess to cure *everything*.

Everybody, now and then, feels "run down," "played out." They've the will, but no power to generate vitality. They're not sick enough to call a doctor, but just too sick to be well. That's where the right kind of a patent medicine comes in, and does for a dollar what the doctor wouldn't do for less than five or ten.

We put in our claim for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

We claim it to be an unequaled remedy to purify the blood and invigorate the liver. We claim it to be lasting in its effects, creating an appetite, purifying the blood, and preventing Bilious, Typhoid and Malarial fevers *if taken in time*. The time to take it is when you first feel the signs of *weariness* and *weakness*. The time to take it, on general principles, is NOW.

Newland's College of Midwifery AND LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a lying-in institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence March and September every year. Ladies who expect their confinement accommodated.

DR. H. NEWLAND, 1205 Chouteau av.

GLASS CUT ANY SIZE AND SHAPE.

Suitable to making glass boxes for Christmas and New Year's presents. Orders executed at once.

Leave orders at office of late

EAGLE GLASS & METAL CO., 1711 OLIVE ST

QUICK MEAL GAS STOVES. RINGEN STOVE CO. 508 N. Fourth St.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Ladies' and Gents' Solid Gold Watches from $10 to $100. Before buying come and see our Bargains. All our Goods are Guaranteed. Just opened out a Large and Fine Stock of Seasonable Clothing. We can show you the Finest Genuine Misfits in the City.

MONEY LOANED. LOWEST RATES.

THOS. DUNN, 912 FRANKLIN AV.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING

SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED, 6 N. 6th bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. Orders by express promptly attended to.

DEATHS.

JONES—Suddenly on Thursday, Dec. 25, THOMAS A. JONES, Superintendent of Citizens' Cable.

Funeral from the family residence, Luckey street, between Grand and Spring avenues, Sunday, 28th, at 2 p. m.

Louisville (Ky.) papers please copy.

MAYER—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 7:30 p. m., ROSA, beloved wife of A. B. Mayer, in the 41st year of her age.

Funeral will take place from residence, 1711 Carr street, on Sunday, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Temple Shaare Emeth, Seventeenth and Pine streets. Friends of the family invited to attend.

OBERT—MARGARETHA, our beloved mother and mother-in-law, after long and painful illness, aged 90 years 11 months 5 days.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 28, 1890, at 2 p. m., from family residence, 7927 Oberbeck avenue, Baden, Mo. Friends of the family invited to attend. (Formerly of Black Jack.)

OUTLEY—Dr. F. T. OUTLEY, beloved husband of Mamie, nee Fitz Williams, Dec. 27, at 1:15 p. m., of pleura-pneumonia.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

Evansville (Ind.) and Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

SCHNEIDER—On Thursday, Dec. 25, at 2 a. m., EMIL P. SCHNEIDER, beloved son of Mary C. Schneider, nee Mueller, and our dear brother, aged 20 years 11 months and 6 days.

Funeral Sunday, Dec. 28, at 1:30 p. m., from family residence, 1104 South Fourth street. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

VOGELSANG—On Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, ETTA, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogelsang, at the age of 6 years and 1 month.

Funeral Monday, Dec. 29, at 2 p. m. from residence, 2223 Dodier street. Funeral private.

WALSH—On Thursday, Dec. 25, 1890, 3:30 p. m., HELEN WALSH, nee McCabe, our dear mother and beloved wife of James Walsh, after a short and sudden illness, aged 50 years.

Funeral from family residence, 1127 Monroe street, Monday, Dec. 29, 9 a. m., to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of family invited to attend.

Philadelphia (Pa.) and Kilkenny (Ireland) papers please copy.

READ THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. The Brightest and Best.

Billingsley & Green, 517 OLIVE ST. Call and See Us.

A. P. Erker & Bro. OPTICIANS. 617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's)

☞ Gold, Alumnico, Silver and Steel Spectacles accurately adjusted.

ONLY 20C FOR CHINESE Sacred Lilly Bulb AT THE Japanese Bazaar, No. 1002 Olive st.

Also a full line of Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods and teas at lowest price.

Japanese Bazaar.

Importers of Japanese goods, exporters of ginseng.

FOR LADIES' SHOES

ALMA POLISH

Try one bottle and you will use no other polish for your shoes. Only shoe dressing ever awarded a silver medal.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—EXTRA.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON | W. J. FLORENCE COMEDY CO., COMPRISING

Joseph Jefferson,	W. J. Florence,
Mrs. John Drew,	Mme. Ponisi,
F. C. Bangs,	Viola Allen,
Frederick Paulding,	Elsie Lombard,
Geo. W. Denham,	F. G. Ross,
Joseph Warren,	Jno. H. Goodwin.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday Matinee THE RIVALS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Nights, HEIR-AT-LAW

Scale of Prices---$2, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

Sale of seats will open Wednesday, Dec. 31.

ST. LOUIS CHORAL--SYMPHONY SOCIETY ---ANNUAL--- CHRISTMAS ORATORIO, —THE— MESSIAH.

At Music Hall, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

SOLOISTS—Mrs. Mayo Rhodes of St. Louis, soprano; Miss Ida Smith of Cincinnati, alto; Mr. Charles Humphreys of St. Louis, tenor; Mr. Arthur Beresford of Chicago, bass.

LARGE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Joseph Otten, Conductor.

Reserved seats, 50c, $1 and $1.50. At Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st.

GREAT SIX-DAY RACE —AT— NATATORIUM

Closes at 10 O'clock To-Night!

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS!

DON'T MISS THE WIND-UP!

Admission, 25 Cents.

PRINCETON. Entertainment Hall, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

Tickets on sale now at Balmer & Weber, 209 N. 4th st.

CLASSES ALWAYS OPEN FOR NEW PUPILS

MR. JACOB MAHLER'S DANCING SCHOOL

2545 OLIVE ST. Circulars mailed.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. TO-NIGHT!

A Combination of Pathos and Comedy. | It Points a Homely Moral.

MR. GUS. THOMAS' SUCCESSFUL COMEDY-DRAMA THE BURGLAR PRESENTED BY A COMPANY OF UNUSUAL MERIT INCLUDING MR. A. S. LIPMAN.

A Skillful Blending of Laughs and Tears. | A Simple Story Beautifully Told.

MATHEWS & SMYTH, Proprietors and Managers.

Next Week—THE SEA KING.

OLYMPIC---NEW YEAR'S WEEK

Monday Evening and New Year's Matinee, Musette. *Tuesday Evening, a Triple Bill,* An Object of Interest A Faint Heart, and NAN, The Good-for-Nothing.

LOTTA OPENING Monday, December 29, WITH Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday Eves. and Saturday Matinee, a New Musical Comedy, arranged for Lotta by A. K. Fulton, and entitled Ina.

Monday, Jan. 5—Jefferson and Florence.

EXPOSITION MUSIC HALL!

Week Beginning Monday, January 5.

THE COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL BY THE FAMOUS

McCAULL OPERA COMPANY,

Presenting Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, for the First Time in English in This City, Franz Von Suppe's Masterpiece,

CLOVER!

Thursday and Friday Evenings and Saturday Matinee,

THE BLACK HUSSAR!

Saturday Evening Only,

THE SEVEN SUABIANS!

The Greatest Artistic Ensemble Ever Seen in Comic Opera, Including

Helen Bertram,	Chauncy Olcott,
Annie Myers,	Chas. W. Dugan,
Josephine Knapp,	William Blaisdell,
Cora Henderson,	W. F. Rochestra,
Clara Allen	Fred Frear
and	and
Laura Joyce Bell.	Digby Bell.

Military Band. Drum and Fife Corps.

Orchestra of 30. Chorus of 60.

GORGEOUS STAGE SETTINGS.

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Fine Old Whiskies a Specialty.

DAVID NICHOLSON.

A TERRIBLE BATTLE

Results From a Sheriff's Attempt to Retake a Murderer.

DETROIT ALARMED AT THE MAFIA'S APPEARANCE THERE.

A Crooked Ex-Journalist—The Majors Murder—A Bloody Christmas in Tennessee—Nettie Collins Captured—Fatal Result of a Quarrel in a Church—Four Desperate Thieves—Minor Criminal News.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—The conductor of the northbound coal freight train brought news of a terrible battle that was fought at Daviston, a flag station three miles south of Lumberton, about 8 o'clock this afternoon. On Christmas Eve a man by the name of Favre killed one man and wounded two others at the above place. Favre was arrested and carried to Ellisville jail, but was released yesterday and returned to Daviston this evening. Sheriff Shivers came up from Poplarville to rearrest Favre, but while in the act of leaving the train Favre and his party opened fire on the Sheriff and his posse. The Sheriff fell at the first fire, but was not dead when the train left. The caboose bore several bullet holes and the battle was still raging.

LATER.

Later advices give the verdict of the fight as follows: F. T. Favre was instantly killed; Thomas Favre, his brother, slightly wounded; Sheriff J. M. Shivers dangerously wounded, shot through the right lung. Capt. F. R. White of Poplarville, one of the posse, was dangerously wounded. It is thought that the wounds of the Sheriff and Capt. White will prove fatal. Thomas M. Favre was sent to jail for shooting the Sheriff.

The Mafia in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—It was learned to-day that the dreaded Mafia Society had a branch here, to which eighteen or twenty Italians belonged. The fact became known by an attempt to retain Lawyer Chas. A. Moore to assist in the defense of the alleged assassins of Chief Hennessy at New Orleans. Salvadora Musscoda, who was tried a short time ago for the attempted murder of a comrade, and Vito Maoli, who shot Reporter Fred Crimmins, were members of the Mafia and were defended by Moore.

The managing editor of a Detroit daily, who refuses to let his name be used and whose paper always speaks of Italians as "Dagos," has letters signed "Mafia," warning him to stop the use of the word "Dago," under penalty of vague threats. It is known that the Mafia here raised money for the defense of Musscoda and Maoli and offered Crimmins $200 to leave the country. Crimmins has since issued a card taking the blame for urging Maoli on, and this is supposed to be the work of the Mafia.

The police are said to have the names of the members and know the place of meeting, but will say nothing. The head of the order is supposed to be an Italian barber. Moore will go to New Orleans for $50 per day. The Mafia is trying to raise the money.

A Crooked Ex-Journalist.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27.—George H. McDowell, formerly a newspaper man of this city, was arrested by detectives here on a charge of receiving money under false pretenses. This, however, is only a small part of the petty crimes of which McDowell is accused. He has been forging checks on a number of business houses of the city and is also suspected of burglary. The young man was arrested by Inspector Hoy in St. Paul and brought to Minneapolis and confined in the Central Station. This morning a complaint was made out against him by Seibel & Co., saloon-keepers on North Washington avenue, for obtaining money by means of a forged $10 check.

Forged checks of the First National Bank, signed by Keef Bros., Val Blatz Brewing Co. and others, have also been passed by McDowell. He is even accused of forging his wife's indorsement on the back of a check. The amounts are not individually large, but they will aggregate several hundred dollars.

Many others besides the ones named have been victimized. On Christmas day the Vendome, Keef Bros.' saloon, was burglarized of $45, and suspicion points to McDowell, who is the only one acquainted with the place where the money was kept. The morning of the same day he passed a forged check on the same saloon-keeper.

McDowell's family is a prominent and respectable one of Boston. The father has been telegraphed to come. McDowell was once employed on the *Tribune* and the Minneapolis department of the St. Paul *Globe*. He was married to a young Minneapolis woman after a week's acquaintance. McDowell was arraigned before Judge Emery on a charge of petit larceny and sentenced to thirty days in the Work-house. No fine was imposed.

Four Children Poisoned by Arsenic.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—A coroner's inquest over the four children of Jesse Higbee, a wealthy farmer, is in progress at Muldraughs, Ky., about thirty miles from this city. The children were poisoned at intervals of two weeks, and it is charged that Mrs. Higbee did the poisoning. Dr. James L. Lewis, the family physician, testified to-day that he only suspected poisoning upon the death of the third child, a month after the derth of the first, and was even then by appearances led to believe that poisonous gas from the drainage was the cause and induced the family to move. At the death of the fourth child he determined to hold a post-mortem. When Mrs. Higbee strenuously objected, he prevailed by legal measures. All the doctors present agreed that the children had been poisoned with arsenic.

The witness has known Mrs. Higbee twenty years. Soon after marriage she had suffered mentally almost to the extent of derangement. In the last six months she had changed so that, while previously a loving mother, during the illness of the children she was indifferent and at their death entirely undisturbed. Other physicians testified that Mrs. Higbee showed symptoms of homicidal mania at the deaths of her children.

Mrs. Higbee's lawyer claims to have evidence showing that another is probably guilty. Higbee's family, a large one, are joined in defending Mrs. Higbee.

A Singular Murder.

AURORA, Mo., Dec. 27.—Yesterday H. Tomblin, a miner, entered the City Billiard Hall here, and, standing by the stove, began watching a game which Charlie Griffie, aged 15 years, son of William Griffie, formerly of Marysville, Mo., was playing. He did not say a word. Suddenly young Griffie, who was intoxicated, turned and without a word of warning hit Tomblin over the head, knocking him down, where he lay in an unconscious condition. Some of his friends took him to his boarding place and Dr. Allen, the surgeon, was called and administered restoratives, but he did not regain consciousness and died from the shock. Young Griffie, after knocking Tomblin down, went to the depot and knocked W. H. Rather down with his fist, and Rather called Marshal Hubbard, who arrested Griffie.

He was brought before the Police Court and fined $6 and turned loose. When the Marshal was informed he had killed Tomblin he went to get him and he was missing. Griffie, hearing of the death of Tomblin, skipped, and has not been seen since, but there are plenty of officers after him, and they will no doubt get him before morning. There are fears that if they get him the miners may make short work of him, as they are worked up to a fever of excitement over the murder.

Tennessee Christmas Crimes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—News from the backwoods districts of this State show that the past Christmas was not without the fatal encounters usual. At Smithville a difficulty occurred between S. C. Stephens and Geo. McCrea, both prominent young men, in which the former was stabbed ten times by his adversary, seven of the wounds being dangerous. His chances for recovery are very slight.

At Waterloo a desperate character named Lilbum Click, while drunk, raised a row with two brothers named Loftus. Click picked up a large stone and hurled it at one of the brothers, but it missed its mark and struck an aged lady named Maxwell, who was passing at the time, inflicting a fatal wound. In the excitement which followed, Click was seriously stabbed by some one in the crowd.

A Bad Man From Jasper County.

NEOSHO, Mo., Dec. 27.—Allen Blunt, the man who shot and killed Brakeman Jack Majors on the passenger train on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway last night near Ritchey, this county, was brought here this morning by Sheriff John F. Shannon and lodged in the county jail. The murder is alleged to have been a cold-blooded and unprovoked one, and our citizens are wild with excitement, and fears are entertained that Blunt will be lynched.

Jack Majors has been an employe of the road for years and was a quiet, affable, inoffensive man, and numbered his friends by his acquaintance. Blunt is said to be a bad man from Jasper County and has figured as the defendant in murder cases before. Blunt was brought before Isom N. Amos, Justice of the Peace, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and his preliminary examination was set for Jan. 8, 1891.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 27.—Conductor John Gillis came near being shot yesterday by a desperado on his train near Ritchey, Newton County. The man behaved outrageously in the ladies' coach, and after repeated requests to stop, Gillis and a brakeman put him off the train, whereupon he sent a ball at both of them, which missed the conductor, but killed the brakeman.

The latter was a cripple, and the 'Frisco Co. had given him the position on the Vinita branch for life. The murderer's name is supposed to be Blunt. He was arrested by officers who started along the track from Ritchey as soon as the train got there, they meeting him going there.

Fatally Stabbed.

OLATHE, Kan., Dec. 27.—Last Sunday night a second suburban town was the scene of a murder. This time it was located at Merriam Village. The city police were notified to arrest a man whose name was given as Harry Chesser, aged about 20 years, on the charge of assault with intent to kill Henry Ehrickson of that place, whom he had an altercation with. The outgrowth of the trouble was that Chesser claims to have been insulted in church by Ehrickson. At the conclusion of the meeting Ehrickson and an unknown friend of the latter's attacked Chesser, when he took a large-bladed pocket-knife and made vicious lounges at his angry acquaintances, plunging the rusty instrument several times in his antagonist's side in the region of the heart.

Young Chesser succeeded in eluding the officers until last night, when he was found hidden at his home near the State line and Southwest boulevard and brought to this city and placed in jail to await the result of Ehrickson's injuries. The preliminary examination is set for Jan. 3. Ehrickson's wounds were not thought dangerous until to-night, when he began sinking rapidly, and it is stated that his wounds will undoubtedly prove fatal and death will result in a few hours. He is a married man, 30 years old, and a man of good character, while his murderous assailant is a brother of John Chesser, who was implicated in the Hyatt murder at Merriam two years ago, and who is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Four Desperate Robbers.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Dec. 27.—Four masked men entered the store of J. R. Moss, in Sivils Bend, on Red River, twenty miles north of Gainesville, in this county, last night at 7 o'clock, drew revolvers on Moss, who was alone in the store at the time, and made him throw up his hands. They then tied him down and gagged him and proceeded to rob the store, securing several hundred dollars in cash and a lot of valuable merchandise.

While engaged in rummaging the store, Rad Perkins, a farmer, residing near by, ceme in to do some trading, when he was set upon, bound and gagged by the men and robbed of several dollars and his watch.

As they were leaving the store with their plunder a negro man came up to the store, when he was set upon by the thieves and seriously beaten over the head with their six-shooters. They then compelled the negro to pilot them a mile or more through the country, when he was released and allowed to return to the store and release the bound men. The robbers are supposed to live in the Chickasaw Nation and officers are in pursuit of them to-day.

A Texas Court-Martial.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 27.—A general court-martial convened at the military post here to-day to try a number of prisoners, who are charged with various offenses. The following is the detail for the court: Maj. Samuel B. M. Young, Third Cavalry; Capt. Henry W. Wessels Jr., Third Cavalry; Capt. George A. Drew, Third Cavalry; Capt. Orlando S. Weiting, Twenty-third Artillery; First Lieut. J. Rozier Clegett, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. Joseph I. Dickman, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. John A. Dapray, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieut. John L. Knight, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

A Bullet in His Brain.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—John Moore, a well-known young man of this county, became involved in a quarrel with a colored man named John Maner upon the street at Crofton Christmas Day, during which the latter drew his revolver and opened fire on Moore, the ball taking effect in his brain, killing him instantly. Maner then struck a younger brother of Moore, who was present, over the head with his revolver, which was discharged in the air. But the youth fell unconscious at the side of his dead brother. A crowd had by this time gathered, and there were threats of lynching Maner made on all sides, but officers of the law were present who arrested Maner and protected and brought him to this city, where he was lodged in jail to await his examining trial, which is set for next Wednesday.

Nettie Collins Captured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 27.—Nettie Collins, the colored woman who shot and instantly killed Joshua Ridgely last Saturday night, was arrested yesterday in Council Bluffs, Io. She left Leavenworth on the night of the shooting and took the north-bound Missouri Pacific train from Fort Leavenworth for Omaha, and from there she went to Council Bluffs, where she entered a house of ill-fame. Her place of hiding was discovered by a letter which she wrote to a friend here, begging him to intercede with her father to send her some money. Her friend turned the letter over to the Sheriff, and he at once sent a Deputy to Council Bluffs, who, after a day's search, located the woman and arrested her. The officer returned with his prisoner to-night.

Gone, but Not Forgotten.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 27.—Four months ago Thomas McKearney, an attorney of this city, skipped out, leaving his business affairs in very bad shape. Money collected by him and trust funds to a small amount were made good by members of his family. It was discovered to-day that he also appropriated $1,536 awarded by the courts to Mrs. Sarah McMahon in appropriation proceedings taken to secure land for a school building, and for which he presented a receipt alleged to be signed by her, but which she alleges is a forgery. She never received the money and has commenced action against the city.

Burglars in Joplin.

JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 27.—Burglars broke into Sartor's variety store last night on Main street, south of Sixth, by breaking a rear window, helping themselves to jewelry, knives, cigars, clothing, etc. The police hope to catch them to-night in the crowds that throng around the banks, stores and saloons of that thoroughfare.

A Convict's Story.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 27.—Friday night a week ago, Jack and Bill McDonald, who claimed to be brothers, overpowered the Jailer and escaped. Jack was recaptured yesterday at Jacksonville, Ill. He squealed to the officials at Jacksonville and says Bill McDonald is not his brother. He further says, Bill stole a horse in Jacksonville and sold it to William Straub of Vandalia. This latter statement is true, as Mr. Ssraub did purchase a horse from Bill McDonald while in jail, paying him $40. It now developes that the horse was stolen from a man in Jacksonville, who will be here to-morrow to claim the property.

Incendiaries at Work.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—The residence and barn of J. H. Duvall, a prominent young farmer residing near this city, were discovered on fire Christmas night when the family were from home, and, together with his stables and all their contents, were entirely destroyed. His crop of tobacco and thirty-six head of fine stock were also burned. The total loss is not less than $8,000, with only $750 insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

Believed to Be a Noted Crook.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 27.—A man was arrested here to-day for trying to pass a $20 counterfeit note on a restaurant keeper named Davis. Letters were found on him addressed to H. M. Huston. Others were signed by a woman named Davis, who claims to be his wife. A lot of newspaper clippings referring to horse thieves and stolen horses were found on him. The officers believe the fellow some noted crook wanted somewhere.

Tramps Suspected.

MOBERLY, Mo., Dec. 27.—The Anderson School-house, located between two and three miles south of Moberly, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building is supposed to have been set on fire by tramps after they had used it for a lodging place. School closed on Tuesday and no fire was known to have been in the building between that time and the one that destroyed property. The school had recently been supplied with new seats and desks selected from the best factory known. The loss will cover $1,000.

Off to the Pen.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Dec. 27.—Six convicts were taken from Gainesville to-day to the pen at Rusk, all of whom were convicted at the present term of the District Court. They are: Dan Williams, horse theft, sent for five years; Tom Mahoney, theft of money, three years; Charles Reese, burglary, three years; John Haley, theft of watch, two years; J. L. Messick, theft of money, two years; Matthew Hutchinson, alias "Snow Ball," burglary, nine different convictions, eighteen years.

The Mayor and the Pool-Sellers.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 27.—Mayor Gleason appeared before Judge Garrettson this morning to answer two indictments—one accusing the Mayor of complicity in pool-selling, on the ground that the Mayor owned the land on which the pool-rooms were erected; the second charging the Mayor with extorting money from the liquor dealers in complicity with the commissioners. The Mayor promptly pleaded not guilty and gave bail in $1,500 on both indictments. A day was set for the trial.

A Wife's Desperate Fidelity.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—This morning at Chattanooga, police entered a tenement house for the purpose of arresting Charles Brunia. His wife, in order to balk the officers while Brunia escaped, had quite a struggle with the custodians of the peace, and being overpowered, jumped from the fourth-story window, sustaining injuries which will probably prove fatal. She had lowered her husband to the ground by means of a rope before the officers broke open the door and he escaped.

Bloodthirsty Serenaders.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—Warrants were issued to-day at Lebanon for the arrest of a number of young men residing in the vicinity of Kimmerling Church, who serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Hurst, a newly married couple. A brother of the bride greased their store-box fiddle so that it failed to work properly, which so enraged the serenaders that they fired a volley into the house. Miss Emma Cassell, a sister of the bride, was shot in the head and is in a critical condition. Mrs. Hurst had a narrow escape.

Held Up by Masked Men.

PARIS, Tex., Dec. 27.—A bold highway robbery was committed near Ben Franklin. Delta County, yesterday. A farmer named Clower, on his way home from town, was held up by two masked men who made a hasty search and took several dollars in silver from him and then made him hurry on. Fortunately they overlooked $100 in paper money in a vest pocket. This is only one of a number of robberies that have occurred in this neighborhood of late.

Pardoned to Save His Life.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—Andy Rice was convicted in 1888 at the March term of the Arkansas Circuit Court on a charge of grand larceny and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. A petition for a pardon was received at the Governor's office soon after the sentence, and was refused. Having served three years of his term, the sentence has now been commuted upon the recommendation of the penitentiary physician, who made a statement to the effect that Rice would die if he remained in the penitentiary any longer. Rice is a mere boy.

A Reformed Counterfeiter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—William Steir, a famous counterfeiter, applied here to-day for work as an engraver. He was three months since discharged from Joliet and found employment in Chicago, but was discharged when a detective told his employers his past. Steir was at one time a Federal Treasury employe and lost his place through gambling. He then became a counterfeiter and had seven men in his employ when caught.

A Trusted Employe Bound Over.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Dec, 27.—John H. Coberly, who was arrested on suspicion of having stolen $500 from R. L. Stratton & Co. of this city, Oct. 24, was given a hearing before Justice Bogan and bound over in the sum of $700 to the next term of court. Oberly was one of the trusted employes of the firm, and suspicion was aroused by him trying to lay the theft on another one of the employes. He came here from Kansas a short time ago, and is well connected in this city.

Wichita's Indifferent Police.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Within the last two days seven houses have been burglarized, among them being the residence of Edward Vail, a leading business man. The work was done between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening, and jewelry worth about $1,000 taken. The public sentiment is that that it is time for the police to give some attention to matters other than the attempt to enforce the prohibitory law.

A Profligate Son.

PARIS, Tex., Dec. 27.—A young man named J. R. Allen presented a check for $40 with the name of his mother, Mrs. M. A. Allen, at the Farmers' & Merchants' to-day. The cashier noticed that the signature was not genuine and sent a messenger to Mrs. Allen. She said she had not signed the check, nor had she authorized any one else to sign it. Her son was at once arrested and sent to jail.

Beck Must Hang.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—Allen Beck will be hanged at Eldorado, Union County, next Friday, Gov. Eagle having refused to interfere with the judgment of the court. Beck was condemned to death for the murder of Martha Sims, near Blanchard Springs, on the 15th of September last.

Sneak Thieves at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Dec. 27.—Several sneak thieves seem to have commenced operations in this city. Several houses have been entered and clothing and provisions have been taken. Among them are the residences of W. W. Price and Mrs. Temple.

A Jail Scandal in Prospect.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Mary Gray of Madison County, who is in jail in Farmington under indictment for murder, recently sent a message by William [illegible], a released prisoner, to her attorney in Fredericktown, stating that she and other female prisoners are subjected to improper treatment in the jail. Mrs. Gray's attorney is preparing to move in the matter, and if things are as reported a great scandal will be unearthed.

Incendiaries in Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 27.—Cheyenne is intensely agitated over incendiary fires which were burning in six places in different parts of the city from 4 to 6 o'clock this morning. Another fire occurred this evening. All are barns or warehouses, and no doubt exists but they are of incendiary origin.

Shot Through the Abdomen.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Late this evening a quarrel occurred at Tennessee City between Dr. O. N. Moody and Bud Gunn, during which the former was shot through the abdomen, the ball severing the intestines. Physicians consider the wound fatal. Gunn made his escape and is still at large.

Two Forged Checks.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—A man giving the name of H. W. Power of Philadelphia succeeded in passing two forged checks upon business men of this city this week. He came here for the alleged purpose of establishing a Pennsylvania bureau of Southern information. He has left the city.

VIENNA Model Bakery, 107, 109, 111 South Eighth street. The largest exclusively bread bakery in the West.

ABOUT TOWN.

MISS MOLLIE C. NOONAN will spend the holidays in Chicago with her brother and family.

MISS LUELLA CUNNINGHAM will leave the first part of the week for a visit to Kansas City and Omaha.

MISS NELLIE STURDY of Kirkwood will spend New Year's Day with the Misses Rood of Jefferson avenue.

MISS RUBY CLARE FOY arrived home Christmas eve after a delightful visit to relatives in Kentucky and Ohio.

MISS IDA MICHEL is in Chicago visiting her friend, Mrs. H. M. Quackenbos, and will not return until after the 1st.

MISS ATTIE AND FRANK ELLIOT are visiting relatives and friends in Kansas City, and will be absent about two weeks.

AN 81-year-old colored woman named Eliza Battimore is reported sick and destitute in the rear of 1513 Walnut street.

MR. AND MRS. F. C. BROOKS of 3063 Thomas street have returned home after a pleasant visit to relatives in Lebanon, Ill.

MISS MAMIE BLACKBURN will give a calico hop at her residence New Year's eve, assisted by her sister, Miss Alfred Sardou.

INFORMATION is wanted as to the whereabouts of John Laycock, a 13-year-old boy, who is missing from his home at 610 Biddle street.

MISS LEE RICHARDSON has just returned from Columbia, Mo., to spend the holidays, but will go back immediately after New Year to attend the military ball there.

JOHN HANGARTNER, a baker at 3616 North Eleventh street, yesterday delivered thirty-nine large coffee cakes to Capt. Kiely for the benefit of the poor of the Fourth District.

TIM O'CONNELL, 50 years old, fell on the sidewalk on Second street, between Olive and Pine, yesterday afternoon, and received a severe gash over the left eye. He was sent to the City Hospital.

MISS JEANNETTE M. RUPPENTHAL of Sidney street has gone to Cuba, Mo., to attend the wedding of her cousin, Miss Agnes Fleming. Miss Ruppenthal is to be the maid of honor, and will accompany the bride to her new home, at Springfield, Mo.

MISS ROSALIND BUEL has returned from Monticello Seminary to spend the holidays. She will entertain Miss Daisy Gale, one of Chicago's prettiest girls, and will end her vacation with a grand party in honor of her guest on the evening of Jan. 2.

EDWARD FLYNN, a teamster, fell from his wagon at Taylor and Easton avenues shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday evening and was run over and internally injured. He was forwarded to the City Hospital for treatment. Flynn is a single man 45 years old.

CHILDREN playing around a Christmas tree set fire to the lace curtains in the front window at the residence of Christopher Winklemeyer, 1714 Chestnut street, about 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An alarm was sent in from box 183 for the blaze. The curtains and a parlor chair were destroyed.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE RADER celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, No. 2519 North Tenth street, on Christmas Day with a reception at 3 o'clock and dancing at night. The presents were many and costly. There were vocal selections by the Rader sisters and Mr. Charles Marschuetz.

CHARLES RICE, recently from Chicago, was enticed into the house at 405 South Sixth street, yesterday afternoon, and robbed of a pocketbook containing $36. Officer Schleifstein of the Central District arrested two colored women named Effie Smith and Sadie Lyons, but failed to find the money.

MR. WM. M. JENKINS has resigned the organ of the Church of the Holy Communion and will be succeeded by Prof. B. W. Lucy. Mr. Jenkins will give an organ recital on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30, and will be assisted by Profs. Lucy and Gratian. The church choir will render several sacred selections.

ALPHA COUNCIL, Legion of Honor, will meet Monday evening, Jan. 5, for the purpose of installing the officers elected for the ensuing year and discussing the emergency fund, as proposed by Mr. H. W. Prentis of Alpha. A large attendance and splendid meeting is anticipated. Mr. John R. Myers, the newly elected Chancellor, is preparing a good speech for the occasion.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the Christmas tree for the Annunciation Sewing School next Wednesday afternoon, will be received Tuesday at the hall, Sixth and Chouteau avenue. This most worthy charity under the auspices of the Queen's Daughters, should be liberally supported. The school is large, numbering more than 200 and the directors, Mrs. Pullis and her assistants, are making every effort to render this the chief annual event of the school, a cheerful and successful one.

A VERY pleasant evening was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Weil, 1018 North Tenth street, Christmas night, the feature of the entertainment being the raffling of a doll donated to the Cleveland Orphan Asylum's Manual Training School Fund. Among those present and acting as judges were the Misses Mollie and Carrie Marcus, Miss Lillie Emmanuel, Miss Joe Ehrman, Miss Rose Weil, Mr. Henry Stadler and Mr. M. Marcus. The lucky number was 416.

DANIEL WEBSTER COUNCIL No. 678 A. L. of H. has elected the following officers: Commander, J. N. Judge; Vice-Commander, Ed Dieterle; First Commander, H. Hausman; Orator, Mrs. N. Pfalzgraph; Secretay, Mrs. M. Devine; Collector, L. E. Lortz; Treasurer, J. J. McCartney; Chaplain, Miss A. Mullen; Guide, Miss K. Byrnes; Warden, Ed. Doyle; Sentry, John Greb; Dr. G. W. Carson, Representative to Grand Council. This council has 230 members.

FOR healthy food the people pine,
Flap Jack Flour is superfine.

THE GATES WERE AJAR,

But Two Georgia Murderers Refused to Escape.

CALHOUN, Ga., Dec. 27.—Two murderers under sentence of death for Jan. 23 refused to accept their freedom last night, although the doors were open for six hours with nothing in the way. When Jailer Simpson reached the jail this morning he found that several prisoners had effected their escape, all of whom were in for trifling offenses only. Two prisoners were left—Collins and King.

Collins is a white man from North Carolina, who, being enamored of another woman, brought his wife to this place and hired a negro to kill her. The negro escaped, but Collins was caught and convicted.

King is a colored preacher. He poisoned his first wife in order to get his second. Removing to another place, he then poisoned a family of ten persons with "Rough on Rats" from which three died.

WE have the largest, cleanest, best ventilated bakery in St. Louis. Vienna Model Bakery, 107, 109, 111 South Eighth street.

Ingalls' Quest.

From the Providence Journal.

Senator Ingalls is in Kansas trying to find out how many of the Farmers' Alliance members of the Legislature believe that the Decalogue has any place in politics.

A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY.

THE EVENT BY WHICH AN ILLINOIS HOUSEHOLD WAS PROSTRATED.

A Destructive Atlantic Gale—Sawed in Two—Two Brakemen Battered—Frozen to Death While Drunk—A Pittsburg Fire—Disasters of a Day.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 27.—The overland mail agent from St. Libory, a town fifteen miles south of here in this county, brought news to-day of a very sad accident that happened near that town Thursday by which the once happy home of Stephen J. Knuewe, the well-known merchant, was wrecked. Thursday morning all was joy in the prosperous merchant's home. Besides being Christmas, it was the merchant's birthday, and extensive arrangements had been been made for a home celebration. To-day the merchant is a raving maniac, and his wife is prostrated with grief and her recovery is doubtful, while Conrad, the only child, a bright boy of 16 years, is cold in death.

Shortly before noon Conrad excused himself to the guests at his father's home and with a young friend went rabbit hunting. The boys were returning and were almost home, when Conrad saw a rabbit in the snow-drift. He aimed his gun at it and pulled the trigger, but the gun did not shoot. Annoyed by the gun missing fire and determined to get the rabbit anyway, Conrad took the gun by the barrel and killed the rabbit with the stock of the gun. When the gun struck the rabbit it went off, sending the whole load, a heavy charge, into the boy's stomach. Conrad turned to his companion and said: "For God's sake get mamma; I am shot, I am dying. Hurry, hurry!"

The boy addressed ran to the home of the merchant and told the horrible news to the guests assembled there. Mrs. Knuewe was in her bed-room when the news reached her, and was but partly dressed. She did not take time to dress, but ran with all haste, barefooted over the frozen snow to her dying boy.

When she reached his side he was quite dead and she sank down in the snow near him in a dead faint. Mother and son were tenderly carried to the house and medical assistance summoned. The shock was too great for the father and he was soon raving mad. All he can be induced to say is: "My boy, my poor boy!" An hour after the accident happened several hundred people were at the stricken home, and among them there was not one dry eye.

Sawed in Two.

MOBERLY, Mo., Dec. 27.—We are unable to get the particulars of the accident, by which Joseph Elliott lost his life so suddenly tragically, until late yesterday afternoon. He was the proprietor or had an interest in a saw mill on the East Fork, situated eight miles north of Huntsville and four miles southeast of Jacksonville. He was running the mill with the aid of his son and Harry Dean.

It was about 4:30 o'clock when the accident occurred. Mr. Elliott and Mr. Dean each had hold of a slab or board, and were lifting it it away from the circular saw, when Mr. Elliot slipped in such a manner as to fall against the saw, which caught his left leg and rendered him powerless, so that he fell with his left side full upon the revolving and quick instrument of death, the saw cutting his back bone in two and almost literally cutting him in two, as the body was only connected slightly by skin and flesh, particles of the unfortunate man's anatomy being thrown fifty feet away from the saw.

The saw mill is situated a mile and a half from Mr. Elliott's residence on the farm, where he and his wife and son Ed lived. He has two other sons. One son, John Elliott, owns a part of the farm, known as the old Billy McCanne place, near Jacksonville. The other son, Sid, is a conductor on a street railway in St. Louis.

Mr. Elliott's funeral took place yesterday at 2 o'clock, at his home, and his remains were deposited in the family burial ground on the homestead. He was 58 years of age.

The terrible event is still the talk of the county, especially of the neighborhood of the scene of the tragedy for many miles around.

A $200,000 Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—At nearly 9 o'clock to-night a general fire alarm announced that the freight depot of the Little Miami Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania system, was burning. The fire gained headway with great rapidity, and within an hour the depot and its contents were destroyed, inflicting a loss of $200,000. Of this, the loss on the building, which was 500 feet long and 225 feet wide, was $50,000. It is roughly estimated that the loss on goods was $150,000. Forty-five carloads had just been unloaded into the depot, and five loaded cars were also burned, making fifty car loads in all. It is known that twenty barrels of whisky and about forty bales of cotton were among the freight. How valuable the rest of the freight was there is no present means of knowing. There is no insurance on the building, which was of wood and corrugated iron. It is probable the contents were more or less insured, though that is unknown. The deep snow retarded the Fire Department materially in getting to the fire.

Marvelous Presence of Mind.

CANTON, O., Dec. 27.—James Dick, a yard engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Alliance, was to-day run down by an engine moving backwards. The tender and ash pan passed over him, but with rare presence of mind he lay flat on the track bed. As the ash pan scraped him he reached up and grasped the eccentric rod of the engine, realizing that he would be crushed if the cowcatcher passed over him. After being dragged a hundred yards the engineer succeeded in stopping his engine and Dick crawled out badly bruised. When released he picked up a shovel and was prevented with difficulty from killing the engineer, who, he said, ought to have been more careful. It is reported that his hair has turned white.

An Octogenarian Cremated.

ELK POINT, S. D., Dec. 27.—The house of Lasse A. Haaven, three miles north of this place, burned last night at 12 o'clock, and he perished in the flames. Mr. Haaven was 86 years old and lived by himself about 100 feet from the residence of Chris Lewison, his son-in-law. At the hour mentioned, Gilbert Lewison awoke and instantly discovered that his grandfather's residence was on fire. He rushed down-stairs, awakening the members of the family as he went. He reached the burning building and attempted to enter the south door and a west window, but it was utterly impossible. The cause of the terrible calamity will never be known. After the fire the body was found in the ruins, the legs and arms burned off.

A Destructive Atlantic Gale.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27.—The steamship Saturn, from New York for Baltimore, arrived at the breakwater this morning, reporting a severe storm and heavy gale from northeast of the coast. Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock at Fire Island, bearing N.N.NE. five miles, the coal barges Storm King and Antelope, which she had in tow, broke loose and immediately drifted out of sight, and nothing more was secn of them. The Saturn cruised about for some time, but nothing of them could be seen in the fury of the tempest, and they doubtless sank and their crews were lost. The Saturn sustained very little damage.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 27.—At 12 o'clock today a fatal accident happened at Rise Hill coal mine, two miles southeast of Des Moines. A miner named Wm. Kohlpoth and his son Charles, aged 17, were returning to their home after the firing of a blast. Mr. Kohlpoth entered first and a stray shot felled him to the floor, throwing big chunks of coal upon him. He was knocked down and sustained severe cuts in the face and a dislocated knee cap. Kohlpoth was 46 years old and leaves a wife and three boys. They live a half mile south of the mine. The affair was purely accidental.

An Insane Man's Fatal Freak.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 27.—An insane man named Swayne escaped from the attendants at the Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Mt. Pleasant and reached the C., B. & Q. depot at 2:30 o'clock just as a passenger train was coming into the station. He deliberately threw himself before the moving train to the horror of a large number of people at the depot, who witnessed the scene. Both legs were severed from the body, and fatal injuries were received on the head. The unfortunate man is being cared for by the hospital authorities. The injuries which he sustained will prove fatal.

Dangerously Poisoned.

WELLMAN, Io., Dec. 27.—Little Harry Soder, aged 3 years, took a mouse from his pet cat. Shortly afterward the boy became deathly sick. His eyes swelled shut and he suffered terrible agony. He was fed a quantity of sweet cream and a physician summoned, who pronounced him dangerously poisoned. After twenty-four hours of suffering the boy was saved. The doctor says in handling the mouse he got poison on his hands, which the cat threw out in its battle with the mouse. Ordinarily the bite of a cat is harmless, but when it has had a mouse for its dinner it is deadly as a rattlesnake.

A Student's Mishap.

WARRENTON, Mo., Dec. 27.—Yesterday a horse driven by Emil Brandt, a classical student at the College, became frightened at a passing engine on the Wabash Railroad, and, becoming unmanageable, ran away, throwing him from the buggy against a pile of ties, near the track, injuring him internally. He will not be able to leave his bed for some time to come. The loss of his presence was greatly felt by the college orchestra, which gave an entertainment last Thursday, and of which he was leader.

A Fatal Joke.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—At Hillman, Ala., eight miles below here, last night in a Christmas frolic Joe Tarpley shot with a Winchester rifle and instantly killed his brother-in-law, James L. Daniel. Daniel had been to Birmingham and while there purchased a mask. Going home, he conceived the idea of frightening and having some fun with his brother-in-law and family. He knocked at Tarpley's door with the mask on and attempted to enter, when Tarpley seized the rifle and shot him dead. Daniel leaves a wife, Tarpley's sister, and five children.

A Steamer Sunk.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—The steamer James A. Blackmore was sunk during a heavy wind-storm, near Buck's Landing, this afternoon. It is thought the boat is a total wreck. She was taking in tow a lot of empty barges, and had one on each side of her, when a gust of wind blew against the vessel with such force that she careened on her side. The cabin parted from the hull and the boat went down. It was with difficulty that the crew saved themselves. The loss is between $10,000 and $15,000; insured for $5,000.

Under the Wheels.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—Ferdinand Soehner, aged 61, principal of a public school at Hamilton, O., was coming to this city on a Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton passenger train that stopped at Cummingsville at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon. Mistaking the place for Cincinnati, he jumped off, but, becoming aware of his mistake, tried to get on again, when his right leg slipped under a wheel and was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated below the knee. He now lies in a critical condition.

Carried Around the Pulley.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—William Nelson, while at work at the Standard Ax-handle Factory at Knoxville, met with a horrible accident this morning. His right arm became entangled in the moving belt and he was drawn upward to the line shaft. He was carried around the pulley several times, when his arm was completely torn from his body at the shoulder. He now lies in a dying condition.

Died of Her Burns.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Wilson Francis of near Scottsville was playing with her children near the fire in her room, when she accidentally set fire to her clothing and was enveloped in flames in a moment. She rushed from the room screaming, when some one threw a bucket of water over her, but the flames were not extinguished until she was so horribled burnt that she died in great agony shortly afterwards.

Two Brakemen Battered.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—Two Philadelphia & Reading Railroad employees were injured in this city to-day in quick succession, and both are likely to die. Isaac Mayer, a freight brakeman, was struck on the head by the Walnut Street Bridge and knocked from his car. He was taken to the Reading Hospital. Samuel F. Schar, a coal train brakeman, was crushed between cars while making a coupling.

Burned by Powder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—Flavie Young, the 10-year-old son of F. J. Young, was badly burned about the face this afternoon by a powder explosion. Flavie, with several playmates, was in the alley in the rear of his father's store, No. [illegible] West Markham street, exploding powder. Bending over the powder he touched it off with a match. The powder exploded, badly burning his face.

Hog Cholera in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Reports received at the Agricultural Department to-day show that hog cholera is creating great havoc in several localities of the State. There are reports from Atchison, Republic, Jefferson, Cowley and several other counties which make a bad showing. There has always been hog cholera in this State, but it is undoubtedly doing more damage at the present time than ever before. In one county, it is said, more than a hundred head of hogs are dying every week.

Miners Frightfully Lacerated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—Seven Italian miners working at Greely's ore mine, a few miles from Bessemer, Ala., were frightfully lacerated by a premature explosion of dynamite yesterday afternoon. The foreman, Antonio Givaroa, had his arm blown off, eye destroyed, and was otherwise injured. It is believed he will die. The others will recover.

Blind Staggers in Tennessee.

JACKSON, Tenn., Dec. 27.—Horses are dying all over this and adjoining counties throughout the State of a disease called blind staggers, supposed to be caused by being fed on unsound or damaged corn. The corn crop throughout West Tennessee was light and badly worm-eaten.

Frozen to Death While Drunk.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—J. E. Beck, residing near the Caldwell County line, was found on the highway frozen to death. He had been to a house raising and started home drunk, when he lost his way in the dark and, falling down, lay on the cold earth all night and was frozen to it dead when found.

A Pittsburg Fire.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—Ten hot-houses, containing 4,000 tropical plants, and a tenement house adjoining, owned by W. W. Williams, of Knoxville, a suburb of this city, were totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin this morning. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

Hurled Down the Shaft.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—Morris Rubright, pumpman at the Lawrence colliery at Mahoney Plane, was instantly killed this morning by being dashed down the shaft. He was being lowered in the mine cage, when the rope parted, and he was hurled to the bottom. His body was frightfully mangled.

His Last Christmas.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—M. C. Taylor died this morning from burns received Christmas evening, when he caught fire while impersonating Santa Claus at a church entertainment. His injuries were considered by no means fatal at the time and not until this morning were there alarming indications.

Crushed Between the Cars.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—Brigham Harris (white), a switchman in the Georgia Pacific yards, was crushed between the cars late this afternoon and almost instantly killed. Harris was 24 years old and unmarried, and was a resident of this city.

The Deadly Fence-Rail.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 27.—Silas Ferrill, living on Steer Creek, while hunting rabbits near his home, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded while climbing over a fence. The hammer of his gun got caught in a rail and exploded.

Through the Ice.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Six members of the family of C. W. Baron, while crossing the river on the ice to-day near Green Lake, Mich., fell in; all save one were rescued with great difficulty.

Drowned Under the Ice.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—George Hummel, aged 12 years, while skating on the ice on the Schuylkill Canal at Phoenixville this afternoon broke through the ice and was drowned. His body was recovered to-night.

Killed by a Runaway Team.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Samuel J. Hastings, a farmer living eight miles west, was killed by a runaway team to-day. He fell behind the horses on the wagon tongue and was kicked to death.

SOME cakes are like a sodden ball,
Flap Jack Flour is best of all.

THESPIAN COUNCIL, American Fraternal Circle, elected at its meeting last Monday evening the following officers: Eugene McQuillin, Chancellor; John A. Pracht, Vice-Chancellor; W. F. Hammes, Treasurer; Jas. Klipfel, Herald, and Chas. Mosel, Sentinel; Julius Harris and John S. Allworth hold over as Past Chancellor and Secretary respectively.

Nicoll TAILOR

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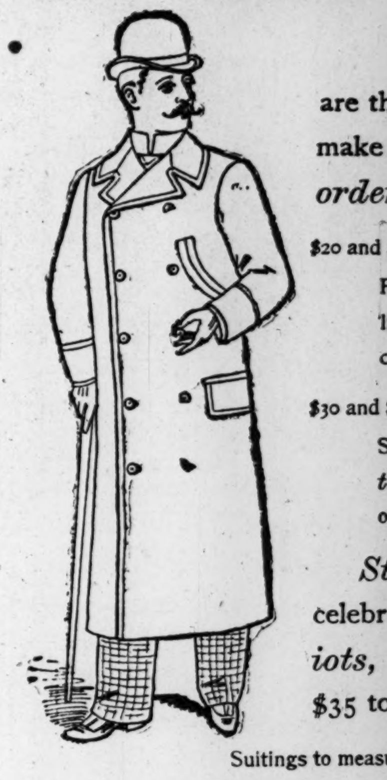

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Secures fine *Kerseys and Meltons* of exquisite texture and choice of half dozen shades and weights.

Storm Overcoats from the celebrated *Frieze* and *Cheviots*, the price is uncommon. $35 to your measure and fancy.

Suitings to measure, $20 to $60.

Open evenings. Trouserings to measure, $5 to $15. Mail orders filled.

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712 Olive.

MUELLER SQUEALS.

The Dead Animal Contractor Makes Some Interesting Disclosures.

HE ASSERTS THAT A COMBINE RAISED THE BIDS FOR THE CONTRACT.

He Goes Further and Tells How He Got Into the Combination and How He Suffered in Consequence—Ed Butler Charged With Treachery—The Bonanza Sought by the Merz Crowd.

The city seems to be getting badly worsted all around in the dead animal and garbage business. To-morrow the Board of Health will canvass the bids opened on the 19th inst. for a three-years' contract, calling for the removal of all dead animals within the city limits. On three different occasions bids have been advertised for and opened for this contract. Twice all the bids were rejected and another call issued for proposals. The last lot of estimates were so much higher than the bids received on the other occasions that the opinion was freely expressed that there was a dead animal combine organized to loot the city's coffers. In years gone by contractors have paid the city a nominal sum for the privilege of taking up and disposing of the dead animals. They made the business pay by selling the hides to the tanners and the balance of the carcasses for rendering purposes. The last call for bids stipulated that the carcasses were to be delivered to the company receiving the contract for the reduction of such dead animals and offal generally under the ordinance already approved adopting the Merz system.

THE MERZ GRIP.

The ordinance is of such a character that no system other than the Merz plan can be used for disposing of the dead animals and garbage gathered within the limits of the city. This gives a monopoly to the concern having the exclusive right to use that system in St. Louis. The dead animals have more to do with the garbage job than was expected at the outset. The last lot of bids show that while all were higher than the bids submitted on the previous call, that submitted by the St. Louis Reduction Co. was the lowest presented.

The first lot of bids were rejected because it was found necessary to make changes in the specifications on account of the Merz reduction ordinance. At the second call three bids were received as follows: Mueller & Becker, $3,600; John McFall $5,800 and Jim Cronin $100. These were rejected because Cronin, who was the lowest bidder, asked for an extension of time and could not give a valid reason as to why it should be granted. The Board of Health then began to suspect a scheme, being aware of the political and personal intimacy between Butler and Cronin.

LOFTY BIDDING.

The next call for proposals elicited the following bids, which were opened Dec. 19:

St. Louis Reduction Co.	$ 4,625
John McFall	8,400
Mueller & Becker	7,980
F. W. Brockman	9,000
Richard Burke	10,000

It was this collection of bids that caused the impression that there was a dead animal combine, and now Henry Mueller, who made the estime for Mueller & Becker, asserts that a combine was effected before the last proposals were made. Mr. Mueller's statement is replete with interesting details and he states that the persons he names cannot deny the truth of his revelations. In conversation with a representative of the POST-DISPATCH last evening Mr. Mueller said:

MUELLER'S STATEMENT.

As some of the facts in connection with bids for the removal of dead animals are already known, I don't see any reason why I should not frankly tell everything. In doing so I must tell how I was pulled into the combination, and how badly I was duped by Ed Butler, Mr. Brockman of Brockman & Trauernicht, the commission merchants, and John McFall, particularly the first two named. When the last call was made for bids I did not intend to ask more than $3,600, the amount I bid in answer to the second request for estimates. When the first call was made I bid $2,900, under the impression that I could dispose of the carcasses as I saw fit. These bids were rejected and a new lot ordered to conform with the Merz bill. I then bid $3,600 and as I have all the wagons and stock necessary to carry out the contract, I could do the work and make money at that rate. When the second lot was ordered and Ed Butler's man, Cronin, bid $100 the Butler crowd wanted me to sell my wagons, which were made especially for hauling dead animals, and enough mules to operate them, and as I would not take less than $5,000 for the outfit they told me I could keep it.

About a week before Dec. 19 I was approached by Mr. Brockman on 'Change, and he asked me why I persisted in doing the work at such a low figure. I told him I wanted the contract and could make money at $3,600 per year. He spoke to me a number of times on the same subject, and then I was approached by Ed Butler. He told me that I was foolish for working for the city for nothing, and he urged me strongly to keep my bid above $5,000. Mr. Brockman did the same, and I finally consented, with the understanding that if I got the contract at $7,980, I was to give some of the profits to Butler, Brockman and McFall. Burke, who bid $10,000 is employed by Ed Butler as clerk. I was assured that of the four bids that were to go in mine was to be the lowest and I was to get the contract. Butler knew that my bid was to be above $5,000 and so did the others in the combine. If I had suspected any treachery up to the last minute I would have pulled my bid down in a jiffy to $3,600."

CHARGES TREACHERY.

"What reason have you to believe that there was treachery?" he was asked.

"Butler is connected with this Reduction company, and on that score I am certain. He knew that my bid was above $5,000, and while I dislike to say it, still I honestly believe that he gave out the information that brought in that $4,000 bid. Still Butler denies that he gave the snap away, but my suspicions are very strongly founded. If Butler was not interested in the Merz concern, or St. Louis Reduction Co., as it is styled, I would not suspect that he had given the arrangement away. He had my agreement, however, to keep my bid above the $5,000 mark. I want to go further and state that under the proposal of the reduction company it will cost the city $65,000 per year to cremate the dead animals and garbage. Now our company has offered to do the same work for $50,000 per annum with a system different from that of the Merz crowd."

Mueller has had the contract for hauling dead animals for more than three years. He secured it with the understanding that he must pay the city $600 per annum for the carcases. His contract having expired he is now doing the work temporarily and is receiving $25 per day for his services. Speaking of the results of his three years contract he said:

"We made but little under the old system as we had to pay $600 a year to the city in addition to all other expenses. But then we had the bodies to sell and this, in fact, was the only source of revenue from the contract. I have made careful estimates and know that we can do the work and make some profit at the rate of $3,600 per annum."

MAD AT BUTLER.

"I have another instance to relate to support my opinion that Butler did not act fairly with me. Only a short time since a business man in Chicago came here to make arrangements to purchase hides. He heard that the Reduction Co. would have the disposal of them and he went to the City Hall and inquired for Mr. Scullin, having heard that he was at the head of the company. He met Ed Butler and Guinzburg and after he told them what he wanted Butler said: 'I and this man here (pointing to Guinzburg) will give you all the bids you want.' This Chicago gentleman came to me and repeated his conversation with Butler at the City Hall. I am not ready just now to give his name, but I propose to do so ere long."

WHY MUELLER, JR., DIDN'T BID.

It has developed since the opening of the bids that Henry Mueller, Jr., had arranged to put in an independent proposal for the contract, but abandoned the idea a day or two before the box was closed. Mr. Mueller, Jr., has had but little to say why he did not offer a bid but when his father was questioned on this score, he said:

"He did not hand in a proposal because he thought everything was all right and that I would get the contract. He did not suspect then that there would be a fifth bid that would come under the $5,000 limit that had been agreed upon at the urgent solicitation of Brockman and Butler." Mr. Brockman is very wroth and vows he will get even in some way.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

The same crowd, which so successfully worked this last little game, has already established with the seal of legality two separate sources of revenue. One is paid by the city a specified sum to dispose of the garbage of the city. This amount they are certain of for the ten years that the contract has to run. From the material delivered to them by the city they produce a fertilizee with a market price, so that every pound of stuff they are paid for reducing is so much salable material when reduced. The Merz system was originally invented for the purpose of manufacturing a fertilizer at a cheap price which would permit of a profit by the sales. Later the plan of posing it as a public benefactor and making two profits was developed. Then, not content with the double profit, they come in and seize upon the dead-animal contract, which furnishes them their most fertile material, and wants to make three profits on the same turn.

THE ST. LOUIS NEST OF OWLS.

A Banquet at Which a Number of Visitors Were Present.

The Nest of Owls in session at Masonic Hall, Seventh and Market streets, last night were jolly specimens of that specie. To the cave inhabited by Nest No. 1, St. Louis Flock of Independent International Owls, the brother owls from all parts of the country had been invited and that owls never refuse an invitation to join in a joyous feast is a well known fact. The trains coming from every direction, therefore, yesterday was more or less loaded with owls who were on visit-making bent. The rendezvous cave began to fill up at an early hour, the officers in charge being ready to receive all comers. H. T. Rogers, Sapient Screecher of the St. Louis Flock; Wm. Richardson, First Assistant Sapient Screecher; Ben Altheimer, Second Assistant Sapient Screecher; H. B. Hutchinson, Scratcher and Bag Holder, and Simon Luss, Blinker, were present to escort the visitors through the intricate passages of the cave.

The first business of the evening was the introduction of the visitors to the native Owls assembled. The former were formed in single file, and with guards scattered here and there to prevent ravages upon the oriental treasures, were marched into the scene of enchantment. There were routine proceedings, which were of a very owlish and hilarious nature. A number of candidates were initiated, adding to the length as well as the enjoyment of the secret session.

The banquet room was prettily decorated with evergreens and waving palms. Hon. H. L. Rogers acted as toastmaster. There was but one toast, "The Owls," responded to by Dr. R. A. Patchin of Des Moines.

"I have come all the way from the town of original packages and drug stores," laughingly said the speaker, "to be invested with the secret mysteries of owlship." The speaker drew a humorous comparison of owls as they exist in the forest and those that were present. He concluded with a eulogy to the success of Nest No. 1.

An adjournment was taken to the entertainment hall, where the gentlemen were entertained by some select artists, Hermann Russ and the O'Brien brothers. Owlish praks of various natures were indulged in until 12 o'clock when the assemblage adjourned without motion.

The following is a complete list of the visitors:

The Des Moines, Io., delegation was composed of well-known business and professional men, the names of whom are as follows: R. T. Chase, Horace Leely, Geo. W. Randall, J. W. Witman, L. M. Martin, S. A. Stevenson, W. L. Crawford, John U. Scholtz, W. R. Stewart, W. R. Warfield, Conrad Youngerman, F. E. Redhead, E. P. Pratt and R. Patchen.

East St. Louis, Ill.: Hon. M. M. Stephens, Mayor of the city, Dr. C. F. Streicker, E. J. Eggmann, D.A. Beeken and Paul Apt.

Decatur, Ill.: H. M. Duff.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.: George Begley and H. Johnson.

Jackson, Tenn.: John Gates, Mayor of the city, and E. T. Carson.

Cincinnati, O.: A. R. Gallant and H. C. Smith.

Besides the visitors there were nearly 350 St. Louis owls in attendance. All came prepared for fun, and fun they did have. The visitors to a man express themselves as delighted with the treatment they received at the hands of their St. Louis brethren. On a special invitation from Cincinnati, 200 members of the St. Louis flock will visit that place on Jan. 27 next, and while there will institute a mammoth lodge. A special car, with all conveniences, will be arranged for.

HOPPER PAID THE BILL.

The Sportive Actor's Desire to See a Cock Fight Cost Him $10.

It cost De Wolf Hopper just $10 not to see a cock fight. He was not the only man in it, but he paid the bill, so tuat he now shines as the central figure in the little story.

George McManus, Lew Harper, the agent for Jarbeau, and several others of prominence in theatrical circles, were mixed up in it, but as they did not have any bills to pay, they simply lay back and laugh.

Two days ago a gentlemen, whose desire to associate with actors is a matter of common talk among theatrical people, circulated around among the actors and said that he wanted to take a big party out to a resort near the limits of the city where a choice line of cock fights were pitted, and where everything would be first-class. The actors, Mr. Hopper especially, asked how the transportation to this resort would be procured and the gentlema n explained that he had secured a large and capacious carry-all from Jesse Arnot which would call for the members of the party at their hotels. Everybody accepted, but when the time came to go to the show they all backed out on account of the weather. The fights may have been fought, but if they were DeWolf Hopper can swear that he did not see them. Yesterday a man came to Mr. Hopper and said that Mr. Hopper owed the Jesse Arnot Livery Co. $10 for a carryall. Mr. Hopper told the man to go to ——. The man did, and later in the day a sturdy and persistent constable appeared on the scene and stayed in the scene until Mr. Hopper to get rid of him paid the bill for the rig and instructed those of the party, who will be in the city to-day, to look for the genial host and kick him hard.

A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

Result of a Young Lady Having One Lover Too Many.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Dec. 27.—A young miner named Plunter and George Plutor have been courting the same young lady, who is employed at Plutor's brother's boarding house at Stauffers. To-day Plunter called on his sweetheart. Shortly after Plutor came in. The two young men shook hands heartily and seemingly were the best of friends. In the course of conversation Plutor invited Plunter up-stairs. The latter accepted the invitation and a short time thereafter the report of a pistol shot was heard.

The inmates of the house ran quickly to the scene, only to find the dead body of Plutor stretched on the floor with a bullet through his heart. Plutor was asked some questions on the affair and his answers were so unsatisfactory that he was at once placed in custody and taken to jail charged with murder.

NO PURCHASE.

The Cherokees Ask Too High a Price for No Man's Land.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Dec. 27.—The negotiations which had been conducted between the commissioners of the United States and of the Cherokee Nation for the past three weeks, ended last night in a disagreement. The first proposition made by the United States of $8,228,442.19 for the outlet was published at the time, but since then all the joint conference have been held behind closed doors. That proposition the Cherokees declined and submitted one in reply submitting many propositions and ending by asking $2.50 per acre for the outlet and No Man's Land—in all about 11,000,000 acres. The United States commission declined to consider No Man's Land and the price proposed.

A GREAT NAVAL HERO.

NELSON, THE MAN WHO WON ENGLAND'S VICTORY AT TRAFALGAR.

The Most Conspicuous of Modern Naval Commanders—His Career at Sea—His Domestic Life and His Love Affairs—His Death and Burial.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Horatio Nelson, conspicuous among the naval heroes of the world as Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Marlborough, Turenne were among the military heroes, was born Sept. 29, 1758, in Norfolk, England. His father, Rev. Edmund Nelson, was parish rector, a man not eminent for learning or talents. It is not worth while to trace Nelson's education, for he had none to speak of. At the age of 13 he was put into the navy. There in the course of time he became a first-rate tar. He inherited from his father a low stature and spare frame, as also a sickly constitution, and through life his health was delicate. It would be profitless to trace his earlier career beyond saying that it was varied, embracing service in the West Indies, then near the North Pole and afterward in the East India region. By this latitude of service the lad acquired latitude of practical experience. At the age of 15 he was promoted to the rank of midshipman, and at 19 to that of lieutenant, and not long after to that of commander. Though without education and not gifted in mind, Nelson was liked by sailors. He was brave as a lion, slouchy in dress, free and easy in manner, blunt and not very elegant in speech, a strict disciplinarian though an irritable one, and in profanity a true sailor. When he was 25 years old, being in command of the ship Boreas, he was sent to the West Indies to suppress illegal traffic. For alleged rashness he got into trouble; but he got out again, and with no discredit. While in that service he had an experience that must be noted. Nelson, all his life, loved the fair, for valor admires beauty, and was quick to fall in love. He met a young widow, Mrs. Fanny Nisbet, 20 years, handsome and of fascinating manners, widow of one Dr. Josiah Nisbet, and having a son, Josiah Nisbet, 2 years old. Capt. Nelson married the pretty widow. His nautical friends expressed a regret (ladies will resent the regret) that England had lost one of her best naval officers. It was not to be so. In the summer of 1787 Nelson's ship was ordered to England. His health had become worse than usual. Besides, he had become disaffected toward the Government. All his life Nelson was a grumbler. Holding his own ability and services at a high rate, he always thought himself undervalued by his superiors. Though enriched by prizes and munificent gifts, though promoted higher and higher and still higher, he grumbled. On his return to England he declared that he would never again set foot on an English ship. In November, 1787, he, with his wife and step-son, joined his aged father in England on an

HONORABLE LEAVE

of absence on half-pay. For five years he continued in rural inactivity and fretted and grumbled. The reason of this enforced retirement cannot now certainly be known. The biographers of Nelson, like all biographers, think it fine to overstate all laudatory facts and to suppress all condemnatory facts. The truth is that there is no sort of literature so false as biography. The writer decides to write only because he has already conceived an admiration, always an extravagant one, of his subject. Then by the arts of rhetoric he will amplify facts and ingeniously collocate facts, and, it must be said, will sometimes suppress facts, in order to exalt his hero. The historian ought to be, and usually is, a judge. The biographer is always an advocate. He is to be constantly suspected. If a fact is suppressed, you are to assume that it is unfavorable. Why was Capt. Nelson forced into inactivity for five years? It is certain that he had been efficient. The most charitable supposition is that the Admiralty had got tired of his grumbling, and meant to show the boastful and irritable little Captain that the British Navy could manage to exist without his service.

At last Nelson is needed. England and France engaged in war and in the summer of 1793 he is put in command of the Agamemnon and was placed in a fleet commanded by Lord Hood. Hood was ordered to the Mediterranean and was stationed off Toulon. Not far from the time when Capt. Nelson was in front of Toulon, there was, in the French army, an artillery major, quite as puny in physique as Nelson, of olive complexion and of ambition equal to Nelson's. He acquitted himself well at Toulon and afterward, like Nelson, received several promotions. His name was Napoleon Bonaparte. Nelson with the Agamemnon was deputed by Lord Hood to bear dispatches to the British Minister, Sir William Hamilton, then residing at Naples. The most unlucky day of Nelson's life was that on which he landed at Naples for there he fell in with Lady Hamilton, Sir William's wife. Sir William himself was old, unobservant and dull. Lady Hamilton was a beauty. Her form was perfection itself. She was of medium stature, slimly built, her bust admirable, her arms, hands and fingers, models for a sculptor. Her luxuriant suit of hair a deep brown with the merest tinge of red, so mere a tinge as to give richness without being perceived, and facial features delicately chiselled and beautiful to the last degree. To her beauty of person other charms were added. She sang charmingly; she played charmingly; she conversed charmingly; her grace of movement was charming; she was even a fair actress. Such a description in a novel would be at once put down as drawn from the author's imagination. Of Lady Hamilton, it is a true description, for Lady Hamilton's person, as also her career, seem to belong to romance. That a woman so richly gifted with womanly gifts, so sprightly, so ambitious with woman's ambition, the ambition to be admired and to make conquests, and still young, should be the wife of one old enough to be her grandfather and a booby at that, is sufficiently surprising to prepare the mind for further surprise. Her origin is unknown. As a little child she was a nurse-maid; then she became an ordinary house servant. Then Hon. Charles Greville, smitten by her radiant beauty, took her to live with him, perhaps in a relation of which it it is not well to speak. In a fancy painting Romney, the painter, took her for his ideal of the "Goddess of Health." Finally old Sir William came to know her. The beauty was too much for him and he resolved to possess her even at the cost of marrying her. Such was the Lady Hamilton, whom Nelson met at Naples. Instantly Nelson, his wife then in England, fell in love with her. This is the stain on Nelson's career. Subsequently she had a daughter, Horatia, whom in later years Nelson admitted and claimed to be his daughter. It does not appear that the booby, Sir William, ever suspected the fact or objected to the caresses exchanged

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT

between Nelson and his "dear Emma." Nelson became infatuated. Everybody except the dotard, Sir William, was disgusted at the conduct, when together, of the gay captain and the bewitching siren. Josiah Nisbet, Nelson's stepson, then a well-grown boy and constantly with Nelson, understood the affair and felt outraged, and doubtless communicated it to his mother. After the battle of the Nile, which made Nelson one of the World's heroes, Lady Hamilton, still at Naples, gave him a birthday fete. The conduct of the sinning pair on the occasion was characterized by an effrontery that shocked. Josiah proved himself his mother's son. He expressed himself in pretty plain terms, and no doubt his behavior was more blunt than polite. He was ejected from the drawing-room and the charge was made that he was drunk. It was not wine, but the disgraceful conduct that was dishonoring his mother that produced the explosion of rage. In a letter that Nelson wrote to Lady Hamilton he seems to intimate a wish for his wife's death. "We will look forward, my dear Emma, to many, many happy years and be surrounded by our children's children. God Almighty can when he pleases remove the impediment." Disregarding chronology we may as well finish now all that is to be said of the Lady Hamilton affair.

In the fall of 1800 Nelson, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, visited England together. Nelson had been absent for nearly three years. His wife received him kindly, but not warmly. They lived together about two months. Meanwhile, on account of the scandal connected with the Lady Hamilton affair, known to all Europe, Lord Nelson—the battle of the Nile had raised him to the peerage—was often cut socially. The King cut him. These cuts must have deepened in Lady Nelson the sense of her humiliation and have intensified her mortification. Fool that he was, Nelson, with brazen effontery, made ostentation of his amour, and even in the presence of his wife, for Nelson, though he had much valor, had not much intellect, not enough to be a complete gentleman, and he made demonstrations, even at his own table, of his affection for Lady Hamilton. This was too much. There was not only insult, but wantonness of insult. Lady Nelson left the table and left the house and never lived with him again.

Let us return to his fighting career. England was at war with France. The island of Corsica was a bone of contention. Because it was an island the navy had much to do with its conquest. In June, 1794, Nelson attacked Calvi, a town on the west coast of Corsica. The attack was half naval and half military. While he was managing the military part a bomb from the enemy struck the earth in front of him and dashed sand and gravel into his face. The result was that his right eye became stone blind. But Calvi was captured. In July he determined to capture Santa Cruz, a town on the island of Teneriffe. His purpose was to surprise the town by making a night attack. The attack was an utter failure. In truth it is a matter of too little account to deserve mention, except for the fact that Nelson, then by successive promotions Rear Admiral, received a shot in his right arm above the elbow, which shattered it and necessitated immediate amputation. In subsequent life he loved to boast, for Nelson was given to boasting, that he had given his right arm and right eye to his country.

Nelson's highest achievements were still to be won. Horatio Nelson was the greatest sea-fighter that ever lived. He had daring, audacity, the prime quality in a naval commander. In most sorts of duty a large amount of mind, even if possessed, cannot be used. Of what value is the intellect of Bacon or Plato in chopping cord wood? To be a skillful military commander requires not much mind, to be a skillful naval commander requires less. On land there may be natural facts to aid or obstruct, a creek or river to be crossed or to protect a flank, a hill from which a battery may pour destruction on a foe, a hedge behind which a whole brigade may lie in ambush. To see these things and to utilize them, though not a task requiring the mind of Fichte, does furnish employment for some amount of mind. In naval warfare the case is different. The sea has no inequalities, naval strategy and tactics are next to nothing. The

INGENIOUS TACTICS

by which Frederic the Great won at Leuthen needed that range of hill. On the bosom of the sea Napoleon could not have concealed the Old Guard as he did at Ligny. Accident, nearly always potent in battle, has special potency at sea. The wind produces little effect upon an army; it may be fatal to the success of a fleet. When has a conflagration done damage to an army in battle? Yet but for the burning of the Orient Nelson might have lost the battle of the Nile. The burning of a ship is like the absolute annihilation of a military division. Rear Admiral Nelson had mind enough to be a first-rate naval commander. From 1792 to 1798 Nelson was engaged in sweeping the Mediterranean. The petty engagements without number in which he was engaged, and usually with success, it is not worth while to recount. It was satisfactory to the Admiralty. But Nelson was eager for some big job. In midsummer of 1798 he set out for a hunt of the French fleet under Admiral Brueys. Aug. 1 Brueys' fleet was descried in the Bay by Aboukir. Nelson was rejoiced and he instantly decided to enter the bay and attack. The French fleet was the stronger in number of ships, of guns and of men, but Nelson refused to consider the odds. The battle began a little before dark, but as there was no moon the night within an hour became black as ink. The enemy's line of battle was more than a mile and a half long. Nelson could not command, for in the pitchy darkness no signal that he could hoist could be seen. A little after 9 o'clock the ship L'Orient, personally commanded by Admiral Brueys, took fire. The Admiral himself was cut in two by a shot and killed. About the same hour Nelson received a wound which he supposed to be mortal. The burning L'Orient was the most terrific scene of that terrific struggle. Soon after 10 it blew up. The explosion was awful. Its immediate commander was named Casa Bianca. He fell. His little son, a lad of 10, gave an instance of filial obedience never surpassed in its heroism. The world applauds it to-day and always will applaud it; for that poem of Mrs. Hermans,—a prettier juvenile poem never was written, everybody knows it by heart—tells with strict fidelity to fact how

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled.

The sea around L'Orient was filled with swimming French sailors. Nelson, one of the bravest men that ever breathed, against a foe in arms, was too brave, not to succor the perishing sailors of the L'Orient for only a coward will attack a prostrate foe. He ordered the battle to be suspended and all done that could be done to rescue the swimming Frenchmen. Then the battle was resumed and continued to rage nearly all night. Nelson's victory was complete—Unless we except Trafalgar, the battle of the Nile was his great triumph. Capt. Hallowell of his fleet conceived a queer purpose. From the mast of L'Orient he caused boards to be ripped and out of them a coffin suiting Nelson's stature to be made. He presented the coffin to Nelson, who preserved it with religious care and was buried in it. On account of the victory the British Parliament voted him a pension of $10,000 a year and he was made a baron. It was about this time that he was made Duke of Bronte and afterward signed himself

NELSON AND BRONTE.

In 1801 England got into a quarrel with Denmark. A fleet in command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Baron Nelson being second, was ordered against Copenhagen. On the way from Categat southward to Copenhagen it was necessary to pass through a channel not more than two or three miles wide. On the Danish coast of this channel lies a city hundreds of years old, old fashioned, but beautiful. For the reader to pass it without giving it a most respectful notice would be a crime. To be kept in men's memory that city needs no aid from accumulated wealth or busy marts or gorgeous architecture or renowned institutions. While English literature lives, while the best, or one of the best, dramas produced by the greatest intellect that ever existed on

THE FACE OF THE GLOBE

is read, that city will be reverently remembered; for it was on a remote part of the platform of the castle at Elsinore that the words "I am thy father's spirit" were spoken by the ghost to Hamlet.

April 2, 1801, a few minutes after 10 a. m., the battle of Copenhagen began. It was a hard fought battle, for the Danes were the stronger. Nelson was in front line of the British fleet. Always excitable he strode rapidly to and fro on the quarter-deck, flapping the stump of his right arm, "his fin," the tars called it, and uttering a profusion of words, such as clergymen and ladies do not approve. At 1 p. m. the case looked bad and the English, Admiral Parker, a mile or so to the rear, hoisted the signal for retreat. The order conveyed by the signal was reported to Nelson. "Damned if I do," was the answer. Then with grim humor he put the spy-glass to his right eye and made as if himself looking for the signal. "I see no signal. Hoist my signal for 'Close action.'" Being nearer the enemy than Parker Nelson could better understand the condition of the Danes. In half an hour longer of fighting Nelson won the

VICTORY OF COPENHAGEN.

As he succeeded he is praised for his insubordination. If he had failed he would have been driven from the service in disgrace. On the night after this battle Nelson undertook to write poetry to his "guardian angel," "dear Emma." It is kind to his memory not to quote.

The contest with the combined French and Spanish was still to come. In organizing a navy Napoleon had done his best. But a navy grows, is not made. The Admiral, M. Villeneuve, whom, merely for failure, Napoleon treated with baseness, had done all that could have been done to organize an efficient navy. But no man can be an experienced seaman without experience. The Spanish were even inferior to the French. As a fact, the fleet commanded by Villeneuve, though numerically stronger, was quite inferior to the English in seamanship and strength. Lord Nelson was sent against it. He encountered it in front of Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. The day before, knowing that he was on the eve of a battle he wrote a codicil to his will and two letters, one to Horatia and the other to "My Dearest Emma." Before noon Nelson hoisted the famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." The battle began, the

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

The accent of that word is doubtful. Londoners accent the penult, but Byron writes:

Alike the Armada's pride and spoils of Trafalgar.

About 2 o'clock, the battle raging furiously and Nelson walking the quarter-deck in high excitement, he fell. A shot had passed through his spine. He at once saw that the shot was fatal. He was carried down to the cockpit, which by that time looked like a slaughter-house. Nelson knew that he was dying. "Remember me to Lady Hamilton and Horatia." There was not a word about his wife. Nobody needs to be told that at Trafalgar the English won a great victory, though Nelson died before the battle ended. His body was preserved in a cask of brandy, was transferred to England and was buried with public honors. An affecting incident occurred at his grave. A large force of the seamen who had fought under him was brought by the Admiralty to do honor to his funeral. The coffin, made from the mast of the L'Orient, had been deposited and the flag under which Nelson had fought at Trafalgar was being lowered to cover the hero, when the seamen, by one impulse, rushed forward, seized the flag and tore it into a thousand shreds, each man keeping a shred as a relic.

GEOFFREY GREGORY.

THE HOSTILES MOVING.

BIG FOOT AND HIS BAND SUCCESSFULLY ELUDE THE MILITIA.

The Coaxing Plan to Be Abandoned and Sharp and Decisive Work to Ensue—A Half-Breed's Story—Indians Suffering From Cold and Hunger.

CAMP ON THE CHEYENNE, mouth of Rapid Creek, Dec. 25, 9 a. m., via Rapid City, S. D., Dec. 27.—The POST-DISPATCH correspondent arrived at 10 a. m. yesterday at this camp (Gen. Carr's headquarters) from a detached camp on Indian Draw, where he had spent the previous night. On arriving in camp he found it all bustle and all the troops here, led by Gen. Carr in person, about to start out for the purpose of intercepting Big Foot and his band on their way to join the hostiles in the Bad Lands, southeast of here. A courier has just arrived with the information that Big Foot has slipped through Col. Summer's fingers.

VIGOROUS ACTION OUTLINED.

CAMP ON THE CHEYENNE, Dec. 26, via RAPID CITY, S. Dak., Dec. 27.—The POST-DISPATCH correspondent has just received notice that the Sixth Cavalry will leave in the next forty-eight hours to the hostile camp in the Bad Lands. An order was received this morning from Gen. Miles, directing that all the troops be prepared with twenty days' rations, which are to be kept until orders to move are given. The troops are also directed to be prepared to march, taking with them the twenty days' rations, at a moment's notice. No orders to move had been received up to noon to-day, but the twenty-day rations order, taken in connection with the semi-official, but, as far as the camp is concerned, positively private message to the POST-DISPATCH correspondent, seems to indicate that the temporizing and coaxing policy heretofore pursued is to be abandoned, and that fighting is to take its place. If such proves to be the case, the "Galloping Sixth," if given half a chance, will be in the lead.

THE MILITARY.

In talking with both officers and men, the only fear expressed is that the Sixth Cavalry may be ordered to remain west of the Cheyenne as a guard to the Black Hills country, while other regiments are ordered to attack. In conversation to-day with several officers, the opinion that such would be the case was expressed.

The hostile camps are near the western edge of the Bad Lands, and if the troops now stationed at Pine Ridge advance, the hostiles can be driven out after a few miles chase, while if the Sixth attacks from this side the Indians must be chased for miles through the Bad Lands. But notwithstanding the two days' experience with short rations, short of blankets, and with alkali water, we are anxious to move, and, as it has gone so far, are willing to go through anything to have a fair chance at the Indians.

SCOUTS TRAILING BIG FOOT.

CAMP ON SOUTH FORK OF CHEYENNE, Dec. 27, via Rapid City, S. D., A despatch received this morning from Col. Lumner states that his scouts followed Big Foot's hand down to White River and across into the Pine Ridge agency reservation. They will probably go into the agency without much urging, as they are in no condition to fight. Reports of scouts regarding the condition of Big Foot's following are very contradictory. Some report that he abandoned all his wagons and everything except his ponies after giving Col. Sumner the slip. Others among those who followed his trail on the reservation report that he had several wagons. His line of march conclusively proves that he was posted as to the position of the troops, as he skillfully avoided every party stationed to intercept him.

INDIAN SPIES.

When Gen. Carr had received word that Col. Sumner had tracked Big Foot he instructed Maj. Adams to make one day's march this way. Several days before, Maj. Adams, with three companies, had marched from this camp to Pass Creek on the White River and gone into camp. Big Foot went right through the passes which Maj. Adams had been guarding, and must, from the route he took, have known not only every movement made by that battalion, but also those made by other troops. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that the so-called friendly Indians have been allowed all along to leave the reservation. The regulations regarding Indians staying on their reservations has never been enforced, not even during this trouble. Maj. Adams reports having met Indians at the trading posts of the reservation all along the line of his march and some of them doubtless kept Big Foot informed of his movements. As can be seen Big Foot took a southwesterly course and traveled entirely east of the Bad Lands, knowing there were more troops along the Western edge of them.

A HALF-BREED'S STORY.

A half-breed came into camp and was interviewed on the subject of the hostiles in the Bad Lands, and gives a very interesting description, which is as follows: He says that he left Pine Ridge Agency a few days before the 500 friendly Indians left there for the Bad Lands to induce their hostile brethren to come in, and declares the number of friendlies are greatly exaggerated and that they did not number over 150 in all. He says he was in one of their tepees outside of Pine Ridge Agency, where a number of bucks were congregated, and that the squaws were crying and saying that they would never return and commenced singing the death dance around them. He says there are at least calculation from 500 to 600 warriors among them, all well armed (a number having Springfield carbines, the same as is used by the soldiers in the army) and all declaring that they would fight. They also told him of a young Indian whom they had put to death by torture a few days before because he came to try and induce them to return to the agency. He says he knows this to be true, as the young Indian left Pine Ridge over a week ago for the Bad Lands stronghold and has never returned. He also says he entertains great fears of the 135 friendlies who went out, as he is almost sure that the majority if not all of them will be killed. He says that they have an immense stock of provisions, and that their strongholds skillfully fortified and almost impregnable. He counted over one hundred tepees on the side nearest the Pine Ridge agency and sixty-three on the other side. He says that love of money would not bring him near their stronghold again, as he is afraid that should they recognize him he would be killed also.

Not Hostile, But Hungry.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Dec. 27.—The hostiles from the Bad Lands on their way to the agency are to-night camped ten miles distant and will reach here to-morrow. Nearly the entire force is coming in. Col. Henry is at Harney Springs with the Ninth Cavalry and a battalion of the Seventh is stationed at Wounded Knee. All reports of impending battles are without foundation. Much feeling is exhibited here over a rumor of the disarmament and dismounting of the Indians. If it is done it is certain to cause future trouble and prevent a permanent settlement of difficulties. Nearly the entire tribe of Sioux is camped here in tents with little clothing or comfort and unprepared to withstand any severe cold weather. They are anxious to be allowed to return to their homes.

The Rumor Denied.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 27.—No Indian fighting to-day. Rumor groundless.

A Wage Scale Agreed On.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Dec. 27.—The United Mine-Workers, after a two days' session, adjourned to-night. The new scale of wages as adopted by the Scale Committee was carefully considered, but would not be made public. The all-important question of division of work which has caused so much trouble throughout the region, was settled. The conference will meet with the operators on Jan. 3.

Brought Home for Burial.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 27.—The body of Fred Kenness, the fireman who was killed in last night's collision on the New London Northern Road, near South Vernon, will be taken to Ludlow for burial, where he leaves a widow and mother. Engineer Parkes, although seriously injured, was brought to his home here to-day.

SCORED A HIT.

The Enjoyable and Successful Concert Given by the Harvard Students.

The young ladies of this city were happy last evening, for it brought the first of a series of College Glee Club concerts that are a leading social feature of holiday week this year. The young men from Harvard University composing the Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs of that institution of learning gave a most enjoyable and successful concert at Entertainment Hall to a house filled with society people of prominence. The audience was very enthusiastic and made the young men sing more encores than there were numbers on the programme. The programme was very well arranged, so that the entertainment was about evenly divided between the three clubs, and was composed of the following numbers:

PART I.

1. Glees: (a) Cannibal Idyl....Taber
(b) "Birdling in the Linden Tree" An. by Osgood
(c) "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son"....Kendall
Glee Club.
2. Scotch Dance....Baker
Banjo Club.
3. Glee: Serenade....L. S. Thompson
Solo by Mr. Williams.
College Songs: (a) Catastrophe....Sprague
(b) "Mrs. Craigen's Daughter"....R. W. Atkinson
Mr. Wendell and Glee Club.
(c) Mulligan Corps Cadets....R. W. Atkinson
Glee Club.
4. "In Old Madrid"....Trotere
Arranged by L. T. Romero.
Mandolin Club.

PART II.

1. Pride of the South....Lansing
Banjo Club.
2. (a) Waltz—"Breeze of the Night"....Lamothe
(b) "The Moonlighter"....E. H. Abbott
Solo by Mr. Farwell.
(c) "The Three Glasses."
(d) "Old Man Moses."
Solo by Mr. Berry.
Glee Club.
3. (a) "Valse Caracteristico Espanol"....Marti
Arranged by L. T. Romero.
Mandolin Club.
4. College Songs.
(a) "The Owl and the Pussy Cat"....De Koven
(b) Cannibalee....M. A. Taylor
Solo by Mr. Williams.
(c) Quartette—"Mary's Little Wise Men."
Messrs. Caton, Williams, Berry and Bruegger.
(d) A Barnyard Idyl....R. W. Atkinson
(e) "Fair Harvard."
Glee Club.

The college songs sung were of a brighter and livelier tone this year than two years ago, and took very well with the audience. In the glee club Messrs. Wendell and Fullerton seemed to be the favorites with the audience. Mr. Wendell was encored over and over again, until the club for self-protection sang "Fair Harvard," which was the last song on the programme. Mr. Fullerton was a member of the club two years ago, but is now residing in this city. He appeared on this occasion by request. His reception by the audience was very enthusiastic and his voice in exceedingly good condition.

The Mandolin Club made a most favorable impression and scored a hit. The Banjo Club was equally successful and the playing of either would be difficult to suspass.

After the entertainment the entire aggregation of musical talent was captured by the members of the University Club and taken to the Club House, on Pine street.

The clubs leave this evening for Cincinnati.

From 3 to 5 yesterday afternoon Mrs. James F. How of Lafayette avenue entertained the young men. The reception was a very pretty one and one of the most successful character. Mrs. How was assisted at the reception by Mrs. John A. Dillon and the following young ladies were present to meet the guests: The Misses Gertrude and Blanche Dillon, Miss Caro Briggs, the Misses Daughaday, Miss Conn, Miss Bredell, Miss Mansfield, Miss Campbell, Miss Sherwood, Miss Schuyler, Miss Kingsland, Miss Euston, Miss Hayward, Miss July Thompson, Miss Lucy Turner, Miss Tyler, Miss Ware, Miss Lucas, Miss Madge Markham, Miss Plant, Misses Tausig, Cummings of Chicago, Sells, Primm, Donaldson, Pierce, Finlay, and a few other young ladies, and Messrs. John T. Davis, Jr., Ed. Ware, H. Clark, Ledlie, S. C. Davis, Alfred Hebard and Edw. Rowse.

SWEEPING CHANGES.

A Thorough Shaking Up Given Kansas State Institutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—The committee appointed at the last session of the last Legislature to revise and codify the existing laws of Kansas has completed its labors and made its report to Gov. Humphrey this afternoon. The committee has thoroughly revised all laws relating to public institutions, abolished and combined the various boards in charge of the educational and eleemosyrary institutions, made sweeping reductions in the laws governing the State printing, provided for a more strict accounting of the public moneys and, in short, revolutionized the State Government. The State Department of Agriculture is completely revised, and its Secretary in the future is to be elected by the people, the same as any other State officer. His duties are enlarged so that he must perform all the duties and offices of the Commissioner of Forestry and Silk Culture. The bill regulating the fees and salaries of county officials makes sweeping reductions all along the line. The committee provides for the reapportionment of the State for judicial purposes, reduces the number of districts from thirty-five to twenty-five and saves $25,000 annually in the salaries of judges alone. A large number of boards is abolished in a bill which provides that the Professor of Veterinary Science at the Agricultural College shall perform the duty of the State Veterinarians, the Professor of Sciology at the University shall perform the duties of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, the Professor of Geology at the University shall perform the duties of State Geologist, the Pharmacy Faculty at the State University shall perform the duties of the Board of Pharmacy and the State offices of State Veterinarian, State Geologist, Commissioner of Labor Statistics and the State Board of Pharmacy shall be abolished. For State charitable and reformatory institutions one State board, to be known as the Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions, has been provided. Included under this head are the Topeka Insane Asylum, the Ossawotamie Insane Asylum, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Institution for the Education of the Blind, the Asylumn for Feeble-minded Youth, the Soldiers Orphans' Home, the Industrial School for Girls, the Reform School and the Soldiers' Home at Dodge City. This bill does away with a multiplicity of boards and places under the management of one board the institutions for which $300,000 are annually expended. The committee suggests that it would be wise to make the Lieutenant-Governor an officer elected by the people, ex-officio a member thereof, that each of the institutions named should be visited without notice to the officers of such institutions, at least once in each month by the board or the committee thereof, that the board should have control of the appointment and removal of all officers and employes, and full power to investigate any charge or complaint against any of the officers or employes, with full power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any books, papers, etc.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

The Shocking Fate of a Pretty Des Moines Domestic.

DES MOINES, Io., Dec. 27.—Sadie King, a pretty domestic, working at the Savery House, lies at the point of death. Her lover, John Robinson, complained of being sick last night, and this morning, at 8 o'clock, he sent for her to come and care for him. She went and had been in the room but a few moments when several reports of a pistol were heard. The door was forced open and the girl was lying on the floor in a pool of blood. One bullet took effect in her head and another in her side. The cause of the shooting was jealousy. Robinson is in jail.

Tight Money Caused It.

LANCASTER, Pa., Dec. 27.—The Fishing Creek Lumber Co. made an assignment here to-day to Wm. H. Givin of Columbia. The company has a paid-up capital of $100,000. The assets are believed to exceed the liabilities. Tight money is assigned as the cause of the failure.

Wrecked by Domestic Trouble.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Carrie Wonn, aged 22 years, committed suicide to-night by shooting herself through the body. Her mind had been wrecked by domestic trouble.

A Vicksburg Fire.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 27.—The Flood Block burned to-night. Loss, $28,000; insured.

POLITICAL POINTS.

FARWELL'S FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

Jones' Coup d'Etat Was Not a Bluff—Ominous Hints—Senator Swearingen's Successor—One More Vote Against Ingalls—The Alliance in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Charles B. Farwell is out for blood—Democratic blood—and the United States Senatorship. Jones' coup d'etat in summoning four Democratic Senators-elect to answer to contests for their seats is no bluff. There's a big man behind the noted wire-puller, and he means to carry out his ousting programme to the bitter end. The scheme contemplates the scratching of the Legislature from Democratic control and the shelving of John M. Palmer. The present status of the General Assembly, as reported by the Secretary of State, is as follows: Democrate, 101; Republicans, 100; Farmers' Alliance, 3. Total, 204.

This leaves the situation in the shape of a Democratic organization in the Senate, and a result of joint ballot to be determined by the Farmers' Alliance men.

Senator Farwell, in discussing the situation yesterday, said: "I do not know what the State Central Committee may be doing about the contests. Mr. Jones and his colleagues are attending to that. I am not mixing up in that at all. I did get a letter this morning, which, if it is true, will put one Cook County Democratic member behind the bars without bail for a long time. I will not give his name nor the name of the man who wrote me the letter, for, you see, I am not making or unmaking members of the Legislature. I only say the fight was not over when the limitation for contest notices expired. If a member is locked up on a competent warrant without bail, how can he vote."

Gen. Gordon's Funny Politics.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 27.—The news came from Taylor County that Gen. John B. Gordon has established himself there for the winter, and that he will remain in retirement until his duty as Senator from Georgia calls him to Washington in December of next year. This announcement is taken as answer to the many inquiries as to whether he intended to appear before the DeKalb County Alliance for initiation in that body. Since the election of Gordon to the Senate there has been suppressed commentation in certain alliance circles which had been friendly to him. The defection of these Alliance men from the main body was what elected Gordon and the only explanation which they had to give was that "In a few days Gordon will be as good an Alliance man as any of us."

Following this came the news of the General's election to membership and his repeated failures to meet engagements to ride the goat. Gordon has a kind of stock company at a stock farm in the back woods of Taylor County. A day or two after his election he went down there on an alleged important call to protect his property against squatters. A few days later his family left their Edgewood home on a visit to the farm, and now they are all so mightily pleased with it that they do not care to return to Atlanta until the roses bloom again. To a man familiar with the workings of Georgia politics all this is very funny. In the meantime the Alliance legislators who voted for Gordon in the belief that he really intended to join are having a hard time explaining to their constituents why they violated instructions and voted for Gordon to the Senate. In the meantime Gordon has his commission in his pocket, and so far as he is concerned he cares as little for the Alliance men who compromised themselves for him as he did for the late Henry W. Grady after the lamented journalist had made him Governor of Georgia.

In Favor of Ex-Gov. Elder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—At a joint meeting of the sub-Alliances of Franklin County, Kansas, to-day, resolutions were passed against the re-election of John J. Ingalls to the United States Senate, and favoring the election of ex-Gov. P. P. Elder in his stead. The resolution further recited that the main point at issue in the recent campaign was as to whether or not Ingalls should be returned as representative of the people of Kansas, that the common verdict was against it and that all members of the county Alliances should hold in contempt any legislator who should wilfully violate his pledge by voting for Ingalls.

To Thwart Gov. Campbell.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—It is current gossop here that the enemies of Gov. Campbell have concocted a scheme to humiliate him by thwarting his plans for legislating at the coming session of the General Assembly, a new charter for the better government of Cincinnati. It is certain that Democratic Judges here have been approached and asked if they would favor a law abolishing the recently created Board of Public Improvements in this city and giving a Democratic Judge the power to appoint members of a new board. Democratic Judges of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts thus approached, have emphatically disapproved the scheme.

A Light Vote.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—Henry P. Stewart, member of the Lower House of the City Council, was elected County Marshal by the Democrats Nov. 4, and to-day an election was held in the Seventh Ward, which he had represented. The ward registered 2,500 and the candidates were John J. Manning, a well-known capitalist, Democrat, and Judge L. C. Slavens, ex-City Counselor, Republican. The voting was very light all through, and less than 1,000 votes were cast in all. The result was: Manning, 528; Slavens, 442.

One More Vote Against Ingalls.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Dec. 27.—S. C. Wheeler, of this county, was nominated Monday at the People's Party Senatorial District Convention, held in this city. As the People's Party carried this district at the November election by 600 plurality and Mr. Wheeler is the strongest candidate in the field, he will doubtless be elected next Tuesday. This would mean one more vote against Senator Ingalls.

"If Entitled."

CONCORD, N. H., Dec, 27.—Copies of the petition of Harry Bingham and other Democrats for an injunction to restrain Clerk Jewett from placing the names of the "if entitled" members upon the roll of the next House, with a notice that a hearing will be held thereon before the full bench of the Supreme Court Thursday afternoon, are being served upon forty members thus elected.

Berks County Farmers' Alliance.

READING, Pa., Dec. 27.—The Berks County Farmers' Alliance was organized to-day at Rehersburg, all the branches in the county having been represented by delegates. Henry Brobst was elected President. The Alliance movement has acquired a firm foothold in the northern portion of the county, where the convention was held this evening. There was a public meeting, at which Henry C. Shavely, President of the State Alliance, was the principal speaker.

Senator Swearingen's Successor.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Dec. 27.—At the Republican convention of the Thirty-second Senatorial District, held at Clyde Tuesday, John Sheafar of this city was nominated by acclamation. The election will be held Dec. 30, to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Swearingen's death last October.

The Alliance in Illinois.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The Farmers' Alliance have organized in nearly every township in Macoupin and Greene Counties. One lodge in Macoupin County purchased 20,000 pounds of flour this week for their use.

Watterson to Succeed McHenry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Henry Watterson has accepted the position of member of the National Democratic Committee to succeed the late Henry D. McHenry.

THE
DELICATESSEN LUNCH ROOMS,
716 N. Broadway, 116 N. Fourth St.,
718 Olive St., 124 Olive St.

CITY NEWS.

Dr. E. C. Chase,
Corner of 9th and Olive streets. Set of teeth, $8.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

CHICAGO IN TROUBLE.

The Financial Strengency Increasing in the City by the Lake.

The financial situation in Chicago has been known to be unfavorable for some weeks past, but few were inclined to think it was as bad as the events of the past two days would indicate. For obvious reasons the Chicago newspapers and Chicago grain dealers and brokers have avoided calling attention to the stringency that exists, and for a while the efforts at concealmen were successful. The first intimation of the true state of affairs is to be found in the POST-DISPATCH of last Sunday. Since that time the situation has grown worse instead of better, and yesterday the grain and provision dealers were at their wits' end to obtain money. New York was called on for large amounts and responded liberally, but the sums that were furnished were not sufficient to meet the demand, and had it not been for assistance furnished by St. Louis more than one failure would have taken place. The events of the past two days have proved two things—the necessities of Chicago and the ability of St. Louis to meet not only the requirements of its own trade, but also those of its neighbor. The Chicago dealers in wheat and provisions have an immense stock on hand, and do not know how to carry it. Money was borrowed from St. Louis last month, the amount being over $700,000. The notes fell due on Friday last, and the makers were not able to meet them. A renewal was applied for, and at first was refused, but the Chicago men were so importunate and offered such good terms that the loans were yesterday renewed for three months. The interest, which had originally been 6 per cent, was advanced to 10 per cent. Even at that figure the Chicago dealers consider themselves fortunate, as the wheat owners are paying at the rate of 16½ per cent for carrying charges. Money was not obtainable from the Chicago banks on any terms, and the borrowers were glad to get assistance from St. Louis even at a rate of interest that would usually be regarded as exorbitant. A very large proportion of the Chicago May wheat is now owned in this city, having been purchased within the last ten days.

LABOR.

One Result of Mr. Gould's Retrenchment—Workers' Woes.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27.—Over one thousand of the discharged laborers from the Union Pacific Railroad along Puget Sound are in the city and their situation is deplorable. Most of them are destitute and are unable to get their money from the contractors, Smith & Co., which was due Dec. 26. The contractors have been unable to get the money from the railroad company, hence their inability to pay the men. Mr. Smith is now in Omaha, endeavoring to secure money from the Union Pacific. He has telegraphed that the company has promised him $300,000 this week, and on this assurance the clamors of the men have for a time been quieted. Many of the laborers are in such desperate straits that they are cashing their time checks at 50 per cent.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—At noon to-day the threatened strike at Pullman was temporarily settled. After a conference of more than two hours between the representatives of the departments affected by the new schedule and Manager Session, the men decided to return to work at the new scale of wages. Of the 4,500 employes about 1,500 will feel the effect of an average reduction of 10 per cent, or about 2½ per cent on the total amount of the pay-roll, a saving of at least $90,000 a year. It is feared, however, that the trouble has only been temporarily bridged over, and that in a short time a general strike will be ordered in all its departments.

WABASH, Ind., Dec. 27.—The engineers of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan line are preparing to wait upon President Ingalls of the Big Four system with a request for an increase in wages to the schedule paid upon other parts of the system. The passenger engineers are now receiving 2.6 cents a mile and they wish an advance to 3.5 cents, with a corresponding increase in the wages of freight and yard engineers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—All the barrel factories in Buffalo shut down this evening, throwing about 600 men out of work. This action was taken because the price of staves has advanced 45 per cent within a year, and the consumers declined to pay more than last year's prices. Lumber is very scarce and a future advance was threatened. The boss coopers say that they will not start up until the manufacturers using barrels consent to an advance. Some 5,000 barrels were made daily for the Buffalo trade alone. The coopers say they have been running at a loss for several months rather than lock out their men.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 27.—Robert Howard, Secretary of the Mutual Spinners' Association, has called a special meeting for Dec. 29, "to devise means of rendering support to the spinners of Clark's Thread Mills."

OBITUARY.

A Wealthy Citizen's Demise—Called to the Silent Majority.

FORT SCOTT, Ark., Dec. 27.—James P. McBride, Sr., one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of this city, died at his home this morning, aged 62 years. He was a native of Ireland. Running away from home when a boy, he became a sailor and followed the sea until the close of the war, when he came here to live. His death was caused from internal burning caused by the explosion of a lamp in his room on Thursday night of last week.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Dec. 27.—Jarvis L. Hotchkiss, an old man living near Pattersville, this county, with J. W. Merritt, was found dead on Christmas day in a stable lot near the house. The Coroner held an inquest to-day and the jury decided his death was due to heart disease.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 27.—United States Commissioner Samuel Thompson was found dead in his bed this morning. He was a native of this city, aged 67. Heart failure was the cause of death.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The death of Alfred V. Ryder, a flour dealer, was reported to the Produce Exchange to-day. He was 56 years old.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 27.—Dr. H. Ross of St. Louis died here to-day. He came here to have a faith cure by Mrs. Woodworth performed upon him. She prayed with him and he declared himself cured of a chronic disease. The result was telegraphed far and wide a few days ago, but he died to-day. He was a one-armed man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Franklin Chase, who was for thirty-seven years in the consular service of the United States, died to-day at his home in Brooklyn, aged 85.

FREIGHT CAR BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Eugene Black Arrested and Some of His Plunder Recovered.

A warrant was issued yesterday charging Eugene Black with burglary in the second degree and larceny in breaking open a Wabash freight car and stealing five cases of shoes of the value of $165. Black was arrested by Special Officers Danaher and Freeman of the Central District, who recovered the shoes in a levee pawnshop. Becoming satisfied that the fellow had beeen carrying on a systematic robbery of the road, the officers went to work on the case, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon succeeded in locating the plunder in Frank Silverman's shop, No. 4 North Levee. The property there recovered consists of eight cases of shoes, six pocket-knives, one shirt, one coat, one vest, three night garments, two skirts, a bolt of calico, two bolts of napkin goods, one muff, a piece of black cassimere dress goods, three revolvers, sixteen corsets, a pair of rubber boots and five pairs of lace curtains. Black admits having stolen these articles and insists that within the past few months he has sold to Silverman stolen property of the value of more than $1,000. His plan was to go out on a Wabash freight car and break the seal between St. Louis and St. Charles. At this point he would step off with his plunder.

CONCERT BY THE CHINESE

THE ONLY CHINESE WOMAN IN ST. LOUIS TO SING.

The Novel Entertainment to be Given To-Morrow Evening in the Rooms of the Central Mission—A Talk With Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee.

Thirteen years ago Mr. Charles E. Ford conceived the notion of establishing a Mission Sunday school for the Chinese in this city. For months, and even years, he labored under many difficulties. It was hard to get a suitable meeting place, and still more difficult to induce the attendance of scholars. During the first few years he would gather a small class wherever it was convenient. The size of the class finally outgrew this mode, and the use of the Central Mission Church was secured.

By diligent and patient endeavor Mr. Ford has succeeded in drawing around him the most desirable and intelligent class of Chinese residents, until at the present time the school meets regularly every Sunday and a number of extra teachers have taken an interest in its affairs.

To-morrow evening this school will give their Christmas entertainment in Central Mission Church, Eleventh and Locust, the programme to consist of devotional exercises, reading and recitations.

Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee.

The Chinese students are thoroughly in earnest, and a big surprise is in store for those who may be lucky enough to attend. The greater part of the exercises, as a matter of course, will be in the Chinese language, but will consist of translations made by missionaries in the Chinaman's native land. These people are very retiring and they do not invite the curious throng. This fact will compel the teachers having the Sunday-school in charge to be very careful whom they admit.

PROGRAMME OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

The church is now being prepared, and when everything is completed will present a most attractive appearance. Every scholar who would consent has some assigned part in the following programme:

Gospel hymn .... Jeu Jot
Reading .... Tom Chon
Gospel hymn, "I Will Sing of My Redemeer,"
Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee.
Gospel hymn .... Chinese
Jeu Tot and Jeu Hon Yee.
Reading .... Jeu Mon
Gospel Hymn .... Chinese
Joe Shing, Tom Chon, Jeu Hon Yee and Jeu Tot.
Gospel hymn .... Chinese
Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee.

The male quartette of the school, composed of Messrs. James S. Yule, Joseph Avery, Paul Stang and E. H. Spooner, will conduct the music in the devotional exercises.

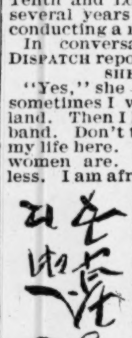
Not the least interesting part of this entertainment will be the appearance of Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee, the only Chinese lady in St. Louis. Mrs. Yee, as will be seen by a glance at the picture, is a good-looking Oriental dame. Her hair is as black as an Indian's, and her eyes fairly dance when she is speaking. She can carry on an off-hand conversation with all the grace and ease of an American woman. She dresses in the typical Oriental fashion, and while in conversation her tiny right foot pats time nervously to her thoughts. The lady does not speak English fluently, but what she does speak is uttered with careful precision.

Mrs. Yee is the daughter of an assistant preacher at the Presbyterian mission at Canton, China, and was educated at Miss Noyes' boarding school in the same city. She is a bride of only a little over one year, and was married in the Memorial Presbyterian Church in Canton according to the rites of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. She first met her husband, Jeu Hon Yee, the tea merchant at Tenth and Locust streets, in San Francisco, several years ago, her father at that time conducting a mission in that place.

In conversation with a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH reporter, Mrs. Jeu Hon Yee said:

SHE GETS LONELY HERE.

"Yes," she said, "I do get lonely, and sometimes I wish I was back to my native land. Then I have no associates but my husband. Don't think by this that I do not like my life here. But you probably know how women are. They like to gossip, more or less. I am afraid all the time that I will make my husband a gossiper. But he is the best of men," she concluded, with a nod of her head and a pat of her foot.



Her Signature.

Mrs. Yee says that she hopes there will not be many people at their entertainment. She would not care, she says, how large the crowd may be, only that she fears they will laugh at her efforts.

Rev. Wm. Johnson, pastor of the Central Church, will deliver an address of encouragement upon the termination of the programme.

Upon the conclusion of this address refreshments will be served by the teachers of the school, and will consist of fruit, tea and pie. This latter article is in much favor with the Chinese.

A festival on a much more elaborate scale will be given by the school on the Chinese New Year (Feb. 7). At this time they will celebrate what signifies the "Lily Feast," a very elaborate entertainment as celebrated in the Flowery Kingdom.

STRAUSS is front—the rest nowhere!
Strauss's photos always get there.

AN UNLICENSED ENGINEER

Causes a Disastrous Boiler Fxplosion in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 27.—A disastrous boiler explosion occurred at 11 o'clock to-day on the premises of Gus Lowenstein, Jr., butcher and manufacturer of sausages, at Ninth and John streets.

He uses for the purpose a four-horse-power steam engine, the boiler of which is located in a small brick building in the rear of the shop. The engineer was not present when the explosion took place. There was a terrific upheaval in the vicinity and no less than seven buildings occupied as dwelling houses were wrecked and torn so that they will have to be taken down. Bertha Gray, aged 1½ years, was killed, being found under the debris of one of the houses. Mrs. Lowenstein has a broken back and cannot live; Mrs. Baum, her daughter, is badly cut and bruised; Wm. Higgins, rib broken and badly bruised; Mike Kennedy, cut about the head; Mrs. Gray and her daughter, Jennie Gray, were both slightly wounded.

The absence of the engineer makes it impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident.

Mrs. Gus Lowenstein, proprietress of the factory, was arrested to-night on the charge of employing an unlicensed engineer.

It is said that the boiler had not been used for two days and the water in it was frozen this morning when Lunglutz built the fire under it. Mr. Bateman, of the Board of Inspectors, visited the Central Station and recognized him as a fellow who ran an engine on Sixth street, and was made to give up the job because of not having a license.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

H. C. Bradley, Denver; O. J. Rice, Little Rock; W. J. Stillman, Omaha, and H. F. Clark, Newburg, N. Y., are at the Laclede.

W. Morse, New York; A. Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill.; N. C. Norris, St. Joseph; R. E. Williams, Bloomington, and W. S. Kuhn, Pittsburg, are at the Southern.

A. C. Clark, Steubenville, O.; W. H. Linton, Louisville; A. L. Hite, Louisville, and V. B. Wilson, San Francisco, are at the Lindell.

MR. RUFUS P. SPAULDING of 3748 Olive street returned from Washington, D. C., a few days ago.

WE BELIEVE that all ladies recognize the fact that a perfectly dressed foot is a mark of good judgment and refined taste. A foot can only be properly dressed when the style and shape of shoe selected is such that it displays only the best outlines of the foot to the most striking advantage. Our various combinations in measurements have enabled us to fit many feet correctly that were never perfectly shod previous to using

Our Great Specials.

Ladies are always welcome to inspect and compare. We think our stock of Ladies' Dress Footwear is the best in town. We will, however, leave that to your judgment.

J. G. BRANDT,
Broadway and Lucas Avenue.

Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.
New Illustrated Catalogue Mailed Free.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Scarfs, Gloves, Underwear, Toilet Sets, Jackets, Cuff Buttons, Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Suspenders, Pocketbooks, Collars and Cuffs, Scarf Pins, Handkerchiefs, Dress Shields, Dress Shirts, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Card Cases, Night Shirts, etc.

Choice Novelties! Large Assortment! Lowest Prices!

GIBERT BROS., 604 Olive St.

Sole Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Sanatory Woolen Goods.

COUGHS LESLIE'S COUGHINE COLDS

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CROUP.

25c Per Bottle. By All Druggists. 25c Per Bottle.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

THERE ARE SEVERAL WHO ARE READY TO TAKE GOOD PLACES.

The Spirit of the Missouri Press Distilled for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch"—The Applicants for Legislative Positions—Political and General Notes.

The majority for the Democratic State ticket, headed by Judge Brace for Judge of the Supreme Court, four years ago, was 34,465. At the last election the majority for the Democratic State ticket, headed by Judge Gantt for Judge of the Supreme Court, was 35,694, an increase of only 1,229 votes. The Democratic majority in the off years has always been large in Missouri, and is no indication of how large or small it may be in the year of the presidential election. The average majority for the Democratic State ticket in 1888 was less than 2,000.

The vote of St. Joseph at the last election for Congressman was: Ford, 3,318; Wilson, 3,155. A candidate who could have carried Buchanan County on the Republican ticket would have defeated Wilson.

Chas. S. Owsley, the newly appointed Recorder of Voters at Kansas City, came to Missouri from Cincinnati in 1882. He was admitted to the bar and has practiced law some.

Frank H. Farris of Steelville, late editor of the *Democrat*, is the leading candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Senate. He occupied a like position in the last Senate.

A. M. Woodson, appointed Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Spencer of St. Joseph, is a native of Kentucky and 37 years of age. He came to Missouri with his parents in infancy and is a graduate of the law department of Washington University.

PERSONAL.

Julius Cæsar of Jefferson City is one of the many lucky Missourians granted original pensions last week. Cæsar is a strong, healthy negro in the employ of Farmer H. W. Ewing for many years and apparently free from debility, sickness or disease of any kind and well able to take care of himself.

Col. Frank K. Tutt, late of Lexington, will be at the head of the secret service of the Missouri Pacific railroad system after the 5th of January, with home and headquarters at Sedalia.

Mr. James Laramore died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. George Mason, on Indian Creek last week. Old "Uncle Jimmie," as he was familiarly known, lived to the age of 80 years. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Washington County.

Hamburg J. Pyles of De Kalb County, after eating a hearty supper, dropped on the floor and died. He was born in Mason County, Ky., in 1818, and lived in Missouri since 1848.

Judge J. M. Davis was unable to hold court at Carrollton on account of sickness. Senator J. W. Sebree was selected to hold the term.

Judge John Hinton, for many years Judge of Probate of Boone County and President of the Board of Curators of the State University, is in very feeble health and too ill to attend to business.

Col. J. F. Bates, Superintendent of the free delivery system of the Post-office Department and recently resigned, is not a son of the late Edward Bates of St. Louis as has been stated. Col. Bates was in the insurance business in Iowa when appointed.

Josiah Holden, for whom Holden was named, died last week. He was about 70 years old and resided there for forty years.

After twenty-six years of faithful service as mail carrier between Hamilton and Kingston Wm. O. Dodge closed his career in that capacity last week, the mail being transferred from the Hack Line to the new Hamilton & Kingston Railway.

Hon. J. T. O. Morrison, one of the best known and most prominent public men in Southeast Missouri, is lying dangerously ill at his home in New Madrid.

Col. Nathan A. Grubbs, an old and highly distinguished citizen of Brunswick, died at his home there last week. Col. Grubbs was born in Virginia, July 9, 1809, and came to Missouri over fifty years ago.

Lewis Hopkins, who died last week near Farmington, aged 76 years, was born in Blair County, Pa., and came to Missouri in 1858.

Hon. M. L. Clardy is appointed Assistant Attorney of the Iron Mountain Railroad to fill a vacancy recently created in the law department of the road.

THE MISSOURI PRESS.

The Lexington *News* says that Judge Xenophon Ryland will be a condidate for Governor in 1892, and that Xenophon Ryland, who intends to join the ministry, is another and different man and a nephew of the Judge.

The Monroe *Appeal* hopes the next Legislature will cut down the expense of the State Government by doing away with the offices of Register of Lands and Railroad Commissioner and take away the $1,200 a year clerk from the Adjutant-General.

W. A. Guinn, who was the Democratic and People's candidate for the Legislature in Holt County, and elected, has brought suit against the St. Joseph *Herald* for $5,000 for publishing an article during the campaign, which Guinn says greatly damaged him in the estimation of his neighbors and brought him into the contempt of the people of Holt County.

Capt. J. O. Wallace of Keytesville, for many years associated with Mr. I. H. Kinley in the newspaper business in this county, has purchased all the interest of the latter in the *Brunswicker*. Mr. Kinley has removed with his family to Kansas City.

John A. Hannay has again located in Versailles and purchased an interest in the *Morgan County Leader*.

The *Stoddard County Democrat*, A. J. Thrower, editor and publisher, has made its appearance in Dexter.

Mrs. M. M. Shaw, late editress of the Mexico *Union Signal*, last week took upon herself a husband in the person of C. S. Haskell of St. Louis, a printer, phrenologist and lecturer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Jake Bixter of Mercer County, while being taken to St. Joseph by United States Marshal Craig, between Tindel and Trenton, going out on the front platform of the smoking car, quietly swung himself off the train. His escape was not discovered by the Marshal until the train reached Trenton. He has not been recaptured.

The Lexington pontoon bridge is again "laid up." When the draw was opened one day last week to permit the ferry to pass through, the north end hung on a sand bar, where it will rest until a rise in the river.

A superior article af potters' clay, just the kind that makes glassware, has been discovered near Conway, in Laclede County.

The annual meeting of the horsemen of Missouri will be held at Mexico, on next Tuesday. Officers are to be elected and the place of holding the annual trotting meeting determined.

The saloon-keepers of Nevada have petitioned the City Council to reduce their license from $1,200 to $800 a year.

Butler will soon have a system of water-works. A proposition has been made to the City Council by prominent and wealthy citizens of this place to construct them.

The Missouri State Dairy and Creamerymen's Association will meet at Jefferson City Jan. 14, 15 and 16, 1891. The State Board of Agriculture will hold a Farmers' Institute there at the same time.

Marion Moxley, now serving a twenty-year sentence in the penitentiary for murdering his wife, in Chariton County, was twice tried, the first jury giving him thirty-three years and the second twenty years. The Supreme Court has just reversed the case. He will be tried again and probably acquitted, because of the absence of testimony.

The distributing car of the Missouri Fish Commission a few days ago deposited 5,000 young bass and croppie in Black River. About 15,000 young croppie and bass were turned loose in Current River.

Mr. Fayerweather of New York had settled a bequest of $50,000 upon Park College, Platte County, under the control of the Presbyterian Church. The school was established in 1875 on a small scale. It now has 325 pupils enrolled, which, with the faculty, assistants, etc., make the present number about 400.

J. O. Morris & Co.,
520 Washington Av.,
Will begin Monday morning, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, the most unprecedented Slaughter Sale of Men's Furnishing Goods ever heard of. Watch for Prices in our Windows.

A Safe Investment!

MONEY is intended for circulation, not for imprisonment in a safe. A far better use can be made of it than by locking it up. The art of spending it judiciously is an accomplishment of much greater merit than is that of merely hoarding it. And you make a very decidedly safe investment when you leave your shekels with Browning, King & Company in exchange for their wearables.

Look at our OVERCOATS and ULSTERS for Men, Boys and Children, of stylish Chinchilla, Fur Beaver, Shetlands, Montagnac and Elysians: Perfect in shape, make and fit, and correct in price. All new. No accumulations or job lots in our stock.

Browning, King & Co.

Corner Broadway and Pine.

REBMAN,
CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
TWENTY-NINTH AND OLIVE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN to WEDDINGS, PARTIES and RECEPTIONS

The best of everything at reasonable prices. ICE CREAMS and ICES served in any form or flavor. Try our DARK FRUIT CAKE, the best in the world. PATTIES, CROQUETTES and all kinds of SALADS fresh and choice always on hand. CANDIES, our own make, three pounds for $1.00. Telephone 1855. Candies and Cakes sent by Express to any part of the country.

MEAD'S CATARRH CURE.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Absolutely Sure. Cure Yourself.

All others have failed. They try to cure by treating the effects, giving only temporary relief. Our preparation treats every gland affected by catarrh, even the tear duct. Liquids cannot penetrate to the seat of the disease. By rapid evaporation the virtue of this preparation is vaporized. Take a short whiff, immediately close the mouth and nostrils and try to blow, forcing hard. The sensation is pleasant, and the vapor is forced into every gland, passing through the eustachian tubes, even to the inner drum of the ears, preventing deafness and generally restoring the hearing. The medical fraternity are still experimenting, we are not. ☞ Sent by mail everywhere, or please call. PRICE, 75c.

The Mead Remedy Co., 12th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

HYPNOTISM MADE PLAIN.

PROF. ARTHUR HOWTON'S EXPLANATION OF ITS VARIOUS STAGES.

How the Subjective Influence Is Exerted—Degrees at Which It May Be Safely Attempted—Its Value in Surgery—A Short Treatise in Familar Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—If hypnotism, mesmerism or whatever the reader may chose to call the subtle influence which is attracting so much attention is to be erected into a science, it is well to have all the information obtainable on the subject. Prof. Arthur Howton has given the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative his explanation of the phenomenon. The Professor has largely discarded unfamiliar scientific terms and made plain all that is now known on the subject. He says:

What most deeply interests the uninformed mind concerning hynotism is the exaggerated conditions which are reported. I propose to give my description, which will unburden this so-called weird art of many misrepresentations. I must say, however, that it more than fulfills the claims of its exponents in that it is a useful and extremely powerful adjutant in minor surgical operations on account of the ease with which local or general anæsthesia may be produced, not to mention its value as a sedating and nerve recuperator. It is also fair to say that mind-reading done by hypnotic subjects is sometimes almost inexplicable. It is this last fact which keeps the old "magnetism" alive. According to the best authorities, there are seven stages of hypnotis with well-marked characteristics.

The first stage of hypnotism is the leger sommeil, or light sleep of Dr. Liebault. In this stage the subject is in an ordinary doze, produced by a gentle, monotonous movement of the hands in the form of passes, fixing the patient's eyes steadily upon some bright, small object, thus producing slight cerebral exhaustion. The subject in this condition has not lost consciousness.

The second stage, or sommeil profond, is also named by Dr. Liebault of Nancy, and the special characteristics are that the subject is in a deep sleep, but retains consciousness of what is going on around him. This stage is induced by continuation of the method given for the first stage.

The third stage is somnambulism. This stage is the first in which the subject completely loses control of his actions. In this condition he hears and sees no one except the operator. In this condition there is a skin-deep insensibility to pain and the pupils of the eyes are contracted. But the greatest peculiarity of the stage lies in the hyperæsthetic powers induced in some subjects. It is to this peculiarity that we owe the wonders of mind reading, as in this condition a good subject's senses are so infinitely sharpened that they can catch a clew given by an operator which would fail to reach the sharpest unhypnotized person in the world.

The fourth stage is catalepsy. In this stage the subject's muscles are in a flaccid or wax-like condition, and if the subject's limbs are placed in any position, no matter how awkward or uncomfortable it may be, he will retain it, while his breathing and pulse will remain more regular than any one in a normal condition could possibly attempt to stimulate.

The fifth stage is lethargy. This is a stage which is dangerous for any one not fully competent and with long experience to meddle with. The special symptoms are, first, an entirely relaxed condition of the muscles, so that if the subject is raised up and let fall he will drop in a heap and lay there. Secondly, there is a neuro-muscular hyperexcitability which manifests itself upon the least stimulation. For instance, if the muscle of the jaw is touched it will contract as from a tetanic spasm. The danger lies in the liability of these tetanic contractions spreading and involving some vital organ or even reaching the heart. It is beyond all power of man to simulate these symptoms. Thirdly, association of ideas is entirely absent and the brain is functionally inactive.

The sixth stage, or complete contracture, is never induced except for scientific investigation or for extreme surgical operations. All the muscles except those concerned in the circulation and respiration are rigidly contracted. Long continuance in this codition, sometimes called deep trance, may cause the subject to pass quietly into—

The seventh stage, death.

NEWS FROM CARONDELET.

George Kuntz, a Gardener, Thrown From His Wagon—Notes.

George Kuntz, a gardener, was driving north on Broadway, yesterday, when his horses became frightened at a motor car. The animals backed the wagon on the sidewalk in front of George Silvey's store. Kuntz jumped from the wagon to the ground and in so doing slipped on the pavement, cutting a very severe gash on the head. The team ran north on Broadway, but before progressing very far were caught by Officer Coply. Kuntz's injury is not of a serious nature.

The Carondelet Athletic Club is making active preparations for a gymnastic entertainment to be given New Year's Eve.

Brilliant Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias, will give its annual dress ball New Year's Eve at Turner Hall.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school scholars will give an entertainment Tuesday evening at the church parlors.

The Liberty Club will give a reception and hop New Year's Eve at its club rooms, 7122 South Broadway.

Mrs. L. T. Knox will give a reception Dec. 30 at her beautiful home on South Michigan avenue.

Miss Carrie Thompson, who resides with her parents near the Weber road, in the county, while crossing the commons yesterday noon fell into a ditch, dislocating her right ankle. The young lady was compelled to walk nearly a half mile, suffering excruciating pain, before she reached home.

A man giving his name as O. E. Weed, was arrested by Officer Eichelberger last evening in front of the Post-office. Weed was sadly under the influence of poor liquor and preferred sleeping in his wagon instead of at home. When Weed arrived at the police station he was nearly stiff from the cold, having been laying in his wagon without shelter for some hours. Medical aid was summoned and within a few minutes Weed was able to walk to a cell, where he spent the night.

The sheds and engine-room, the only remnants left of the old Carondelet Iron Boat Works, are being wrecked. Work began yesterday tearing down the wooden structures. The place will be utilized by the Marine Dock Co.

Will Test a Cancer Cure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—D. W. Grannis, executor of the estate of Mrs. George W. Cullom, deceased, has disposed of the residence and real estate in this city belonging to deceased and will shortly forward the proceeds, amounting to $40,000, to the New York Cancer Hospital. The value of the estate in this city was originally $150,000 and $110,000 is already forwarded for the maintenance of the hospital in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, by whom it was founded, and whose death was the result of cancer. The property here was acquired by Gen. Henry W. Halleck in early days while Secretary of California. After his death in [illegible] his widow married Gen. Cullom. Col. Grannis, executor of the estate, has had occasion to examine into the methods of treating cancer and in this connection, it is stated, believes he has found in the discovery of a San Francisco physician a genuine remedy for the disease. The testimony of a number of persons who have been treated and cured has been taken and three pronounced cases of cancer from the New York hospital are now on the way to San Francisco in charge of a prominent surgeon from New York to be operated upon and to decide whether the treatment shall be introduced into the New York hospital.

The Carmichael Case.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27.—It would seem as though the good people of Lathrop were never to hear the end of the scandal involving Pastor Carmichael of the Baptist Church of that city. To-day the congregation met and the dominant party, composed of friends of Carmichael, heard charges of unbecoming conduct preferred against fourteen more members of the congregation, and ordered the exclusion of them all from further communication with the church.

HUMPHREY'S.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 28, 1890.
The indications for to-day are fair, colder.

Kilt Suits For Little Boys,
Aged 2½ to 6 Years.

We've the above style Two-Piece Kilts in Scotch Plaid Cheviot

For $5.00.

Their actual worth is $8.50.
We've other styles up to $12.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Broadway and Pine.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—The Third National Bank of St. Louis, Dec. 10, 1890—The regular annual election for nine directors of this bank will be held on the second Tuesday (the 13th) of January, 1891, at the banking rooms. Polls open from 12 o'clock m. until 2 o'clock p. m. T. A. STODDART, Cashier.

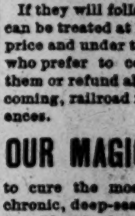
ELECTION NOTICE—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sportsman's Park and Club Association for the election of five directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 2809 Grand avenue, city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891. Polls open from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock m.
CECIL V. SCOTT, Secretary. CHRIS VON DER AHE, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Citizen's Savings Bank on the 27th inst. a semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent was declared payable Jan. 1, and $15,000 (fifteen thousand dollars) placed to surplus, making this fund $40,000 (forty thousand dollars). JOSEPH O'NEIL, President.
THOS. P. GEESON, Cashier.

NOTICE—A meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society is called for Monday, Dec. 29, at 12 m. to take action on the death of Dr. Fred Outley.
J. K. BAUDUY, Pres.
W. L. BLICKHAHN, Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the St. Louis Butchers Supply Co. will be held at the company's office, 1541 N. 15th st. Jan. 12, '91, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m.
CHAS. W. WENKE, Secretary.



STODDART'S PEERLESS LIQUID,
the great complexion beautifier. Mary Anderson writes "I find your Peerless Liquid invaluable for the toilet." Fanny Davenport writes "I have never found anything to equal your Peerless Liquid." Removes sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Insist upon having Stoddart's; don't take inferior substitute. Druggists. 50 cents.

WHEN MERCURY FAILS

BLOOD POISON Primary, Secondary or Tertiary

permanently cured in 30 to 90 days. We eliminate all the poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skeleton will be banished from your closet forever."

If they will follow our directions closely, parties can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED

to cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures.

Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We Challenge the World for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that you are sceptical, justly so, too, as the most eminent physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called specifics. But under our strong guarantee you should not hesitate to try this remedy. You take no chance of losing your money. We guarantee to cure or refund every dollar, and as we have a reputation to protect, also financial backing of $500,000, it is perfectly safe to all who will try the treatment. Heretofore you have been putting up and paying out your money for different treatments and although you are not yet cured no one has paid back your money. Do not waste any more money until you try us. Old chronic, deep seated cases cured in 30 to 90 days. Investigate our financial standing, our reputation as business men. Write us for names and addresses of those we have cured who have given permission to refer to them. It costs you only postage to do this; it will save you a world of suffering from mental strain, and if you are married what may your offspring suffer through your own negligence. If your symptoms are sore throat, mucous patches in the mouth, rheumatism in bones and joints, hair falling out, eruptions on any part of the body, feeling of general depression, pains in head or bones, you have no time to waste. Those who are constantly taking mercury and potash should discontinue it. Constant use of those drugs will surely bring sores and eating ulcers in the end. Don't fail to write.

Since the history of medicine a true specific for syphilis has been sought for but never found until our Magic Remedy was discovered.

All correspondence [illegible]

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9 TO 16.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1890.

WOMAN'S DRESS.

What Is Best and Worst in the Fashions of the Present Time.

WELL-KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN EXPRESS DECIDED OPINIONS.

The Duchess of Marlborough, Chauncey M. Depew, Grace Greenwood, Ward McAllister and a Number of Other Well-Known People Tell What They Think of the Styles of To-Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—"Courage," said one of the best known of the younger artists in the Holbein studios, "is the characteristic that I especially admire in woman's dress at the present time.

"In painting a picture a man may violate all the canons of the artistic law-makers, but if he aims at an effect and succeeds in producing it, his sins are half forgiven, especially if the effect is worth producing. So in dress a woman may originate for herself a costume so decidedly at war with with established rules that the dressmaker will refuse to touch it, and yet the effect may justify the venture. American women are becoming renowned for this boldness of experiment. The first of those extremely tight gowns that I noticed on the street was worn by a plain woman with a fine figure. She might almost as well have been unclothed, for every movement of every muscle was visible under the dress. I admired her courage, but it wasn't three weeks before I could see two or three such dresses in a single block any sunny afternoon.

"Why, a walk down Broadway after a Saturday matinee is as good as a beauty show. There's nothing like it anywhere else in the world. The French women are more uniform and conventional, yet in one respect they lead the world. A friend said to me in Paris one day, 'A Frenchwoman is the only one who can afford to be plain.' A woman of another nationality who knows herself not beautiful combs her hair severely back and turns her mirror to the wall. A Frenchwoman never surrenders to any odds, but makes the most of the one passably good point she may have. American women are getting this same spirit, and they show far more variety and originality. They are learning simplicity from the Japanese and drapery from the Greek statues. They are coming to consider beauty rather than cost or fashion. I have known a woman to wear a last year's hat if it suited her features better than the 'latest style.' Yes, costume is as beautiful as it was two hundred years ago and infinitely more artistic than in the hideous dark ages of the hoop-skirt about war time."

The Duchess of Marlborough,

Before she left the warm and cheering homage of New York for the chill of disapproving London, found time to make a rough sketch for a friend, illustrating what she called the most noticeably bad thing in American dressing. "The evening bodice as worn in this country," said she, after listening to some lively comment on an undress display at the Metropolitan Opera-house, "is a combination of French and English decollete. The Englishwoman has magnificent shoulders, and she cuts her frock with the one object of displaying them; she makes the most of the curve from the ear down over the top of her arm, but then she carries the line straight across, covering her bosom.

A "Fine" Figure.

"The Frenchwoman has collar bones; she brings light draperies over her shoulders to veil them, but she points her corsage well toward the waist in front and behind. Along comes the American woman, looks at the two and orders a dress that is, well it's cosmopolitan. It is the English bodice cut down in a French point, or it's the French bodice with the English bare shoulders. It makes a kind of international exhibition."

Chauncey M. Depew

Disclaimed any especial knowledge of the dress of women, past or present, but was inclined to like the quaint and picturesque ensemble. "You can't," he said, "prophesy from the woman you meet at 3 o'clock what manner of woman you will meet at 3:30; there is always uncertainty, and, this lends piquant variety to even the shortest promenade." Dr. Depew believes that the masculine half of humanity regards with especial favor the prevalence of bright colors—the soft, brilliant yellows and reds and the gleaming jeweled effects in fair woman's newest array. "When the sky is gray," he philosophized, "and the wind chill and the look of the world dull, dead and sere, then the gay, rich dresses fit like vivid, beautiful pictures into nature's somber frame. I believe we ought to offer women an especial vote of thanks in December for making themselves cheerful to look on."

Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson

Theorized on dress most entertainingly. "I cannot single out," said she, "a pet liking or aversion, because all our styles have been so inartistic for the last year or two. We adopt narrow bonnets and projecting hats with pointed brims because Paris wears them. Now they may become Paris, but our type differs from the French materially. Women who adopt English hats and coats look better almost invariably than those who follow French fashions, because of the Anglo-Saxon preponderance in an American. The French tend to be narrow-headed, dolichocephalous; the English have a greater breadth through the temples, are as a type brachycephalous. An American woman is like an Englishwoman made smaller and more refined and so it follows that she looks better in English clothes, but these should be modified according to her own peculiarities. The American is becoming larger, tends to high cheek bones, is developing some Indian characteristics, and all these points of physique and environment must be taken into account in deciding on suitable styles of dressing.

"Do you know there's often a strange logic about fashion? High shouldered sleeves belong only properly to trained gowns; we have put them on for the street and what is the consequence? Our street gowns at once lengthen themselves and begin to train. Take off the puffs and we can have short walking gowns."

Mrs. Josephine Redding,

The highly successful editor of the *Art Interchange*, expressed a willingness to be written down as approving particularly the large "picture" hats covered with plumes, but she added with resignation, "I am afraid their day is nearly done; I particularly dislike," she continued, "the three-quarter length coats, they make such an ugly line about the figure. These are, I am afraid, coming in. The costumers are beginning to design them in the richest and most costly materials and by next winter we are likely to see them as thick as huckleberries."

Jennie June

Expressed the opinion that the best thing fashion had done for women in many a long day was the invention of fabrics at once soft, light and warm. "As we dress nowadays," said she, looking up serenely, undisturbed by the click of typewriters in the office of the *Homemaker*, "we carry or need carry almost no burden at all. I am very agreeably astonished when I compare the weight of a new dress with that of the older ones in my wardrobe. There has been a wonderful improvement in materials and an equally great advance in simplicity of making; in fact, the most exacting women have every reason to be satisfied because fashion practically gives them liberty to dress precisely as they choose. There is no reason

Collar Up to the Ears.

why anyone should not follow consistently her own ideas of the beautiful and the sensible. The only fault I can find with the present custom—though this, to be sure, is rather a serious one—is the stripping down in the evening after going muffled in furs all day. The violent changes must often be responsible for pneumonia."

Ward McAllister

Beamed with appreciation as he delivered a short homily on brocades. "You could assign a community to its exact rank in civilization, don't you know," this while he stood with feet apart and hands clasped behind his back, for all the world like a business man of perhaps average prosperity, "if you knew the use it made of brocades. Buds wear tulles. All immature society is ruled by buds. Beautiful matrons wear brocades. Developed society takes its cue from beautiful matrons. No brocades, no real society; the more brocades the more highly organized the social system; the two things revolve about each other, don't you see? This is why I say the best thing about woman's dress at the present time is the sumptuousness of the brocades."

Grace Greenwood

Sat before a rosy glow of coals swinging to and fro in a low rocker, her visiting table littered with papers visible through a doorway? "The characteristic of dress that I especially like," said she, "is its simplicity. There is no overloading with trimmings, any woman can dress cheaply and tastefully. What I dislike especially is the narrowness of the skirts, they are so uncomfortable to walk in. They are light, but it is just as disagreeable to be dragged back as to be dragged down. Woman's dress is now, as it has always been, confining. Rosa Bonheur in petticoats could not have been Rosa Bonheur. George Sands in petticoats could not have studied the life of the French peasants and taught the world realism. But the most comical sight I ever saw was Dr. Mary Walker's stumble as she went tripping down the steps of the gallery of the House of Representatives. One of her little high heels caught and she fell, her cane spinning in air, her coat-tails fluttering and her long hair flying up like a crazy aureole. Flightly efforts only hurt dress reform.

"It makes me sick at heart to overhear in the horse cars scraps of women's talk, always of goods and gowns. There is a strained look in their faces, they waste half their lives in the great, crowded, ill-ventilated dry goods stores.

"Women will never realize their possibilities till they spend less time doing up their hair. Sampson's strength is the weakness of women."

Dr. Lucy M. Hall,

Who has been resident physician at Vassar and whose contributions to scientific periodicals find many readers, protests against the towering fur collars that leave nothing of a woman visible but her eyes and her nose. "When I see," she declared, "a woman all shoulder wings and collar, she looks to me as if her framework had given way and she were dropping down through her clothes.

English, French and American.

But I object to the collar especially, because it makes the throat extremely sensitive to cold. The woman who owns one wrap with a high collar cannot safely exchange it for any other garment for a single afternoon. After once putting it on she risks hoarseness or some worse difficulty if she lays it aside before spring. The close collar overheats the neck and will spoil its appearance and make it scrawny. It is a terrible provocative of throat disease. It is not fit for wear."

Olive Harper

Said very readily: "I find it impossible to tolerate in evening dress the habit so many women fall into of cutting their dresses extraordinarily low in the neck behind. To me it really seems more immodest than any other sort of personal display. Perhaps this is because the trick is usually resorted to by women who are passe. It is the theory, you know, that a woman remains fresh longest just between her shoulder blades. It reminds me always of 'Katisha's' left elbow, which was a vision of beauty and which people came miles to see.

"What I find most disagreeable in street attire is the custom our New York girls are falling into of promenading in their riding habits. The skirts are made short, to be sure, according to the present fashion, but the girls hold them up to emphasize the fact that they are riding skirts, and to show their boots and riding trousers. Some afternoons you may see on the streets or in the horse cars from a dozen to twenty who really make spectacles of themselves."

Mrs. Edmund Russell

Wore a brown cloth street dress that was a little less like the draperies of a statue than those in which she appears on the lecture platform. "One of the chief faults I find with woman's dress," she explained, "is its lack of personality. What right has any one to wear something she has not designed? The dress is one of the wrappings of the self, one of the means by which the soul expresses itself. So few people give it any clear language. They choose 'style,' and that is fatal to individuality. You yourself and not the dressmaker must tell yourself what you are to wear, and your attire cannot be like that of any other woman. A lady said to me 'Your costume is very beautiful, but I could not wear it,' I answered. 'Madam, it was not made for you.' One of these days we shall be too wise to allow any other person to decide how we shall interpret ourselves to the world. We shall make our clothes as individually expressive as our faces or our voices. They are a part of ourselves."

Mrs. Bernard Beere,

Who is now getting together a wardrobe in which to exhibit to American audiences the Sara Bernhardt of England, expressed herself, when I saw her in October, very strongly on the subject of the abnormally high bust with which women caricature the feminine figure.

"It is," she said, "a sad case of crowding. The stays crowd up and crowd down and produce a tremendous length of waist between. The bosom is lifted almost to the collar bones, so that it becomes impossible to wear even the most innocent cut of evening dress without indecency. Even the artists are caught by the monstrosity and turn out vulgar types of beauty. When one looks at the thing critically there's really nothing more displeasing in modern dress than such a protuberant 'style.'" Mrs. Beere, perhaps one may say, wears no stays.

Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor

Stopped for five minutes the busy pen of one of New York's busiest newspaper women. "I can hardly tell you," said she reflectively, "what I like best in dress, unless it is the grace of the evening robes. What I like least is the length of the street dresses. We've carried our parlor costumes out into the business world. You may see ten inches of velvet trailing any afternoon over the dirty streets of one of the world's dirtiest cities. Gowns that clear the ground are enough of a burden for busy women. I walk for exercise to and from my house across the bridge every day, and I can't possibly keep my skirts from fraying at the hem. We women are taking up men's work. If we are ever to equal them at it, we must get rid of some of our handicapping draperies. There is no reason why a beautiful and perfectly feminine costume cannot be devised for use out of doors, with no skirts below the knees. Would I wear it? Not now; the small boy would hoot. I might even be arrested, but I look forward to a better time."

Mrs. Kendal

Said that, to her, American dress seemed mixed most curiously. At an evening reception she met women in full dress, women in half dress and women in street costumes. All was anarchy. If she were to criticise, it would be this apparent absence of social law.

THE cheapest place in the city to buy gas and electric fixtures is at A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

TO FEED BIRDS.

A Novel Food Cup to Be Used in Bird Cages.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

The care that must be given to the little feathered warblers who enliven our homes, requires time and thoughtfulness, at least if the tiny inhabitants of brass and tin cages are expected to keep well and comfortable. Cleanliness and proper food are the chief essentials. Both requirements will be furthered by the new feed-cup, because it not only prevents the scattering of the grains, but also the over-feeding of the birds.

The cup (A) has a little hook (B) by which it is hung to the outside of the cage.

The bottom (C) of the cup inclines toward the cage. It can be filled from the outside; the cage need not be opened nor the cup unhooked. At the point where the bottom (C) inclines the most the cup (A) is cut out enough to receive a small trough (D), which revolves around the axis (F). At the top (E) this trough is open. The trough is regulated by a weight inside the feed cup that keeps it in the proper position for the grain from the

The Food Cup.

outside cup to flow into it in small quantities. From the trough to the inside of the cage stretches the bar (H and I), and as the bird jumps on the bar the latter inclines enough to allow the animal to get to the opening (E) of the trough. As soon as the bird jumps off the bar again the trough adjusts itself to its former position, and fresh feed flows into it.

Vienna Zwieback

Made every day by Vienna Model Bakery, 107, 109, 111 South Eighth street. For sale in 5-cent packages by all groceries.

FIRE IN A HAIR DRESSING SHOP.

An Exciting Time in an Olive Street Establishment.

A fire which created some excitement in the West End yesterday morning was the burning of A. F. Godefroy's hair dressing parlors. The sight was a most unusual one. The fire, which originated from some hot ashes in the rear yard, was a swift and destructive one, and both the back buildings of the houses in which the cosmetic-maker holds his reign were destroyed with immense loss. Bottles of face washes, Sultan Wash, rose leaf, liquid rouge, tinting for the lips and ears and the seductive golden dye met with the speedy destruction which they are usually supposed to bring when properly applied. Curling wigs and wavy fronts were promptly consumed. Several ladies well-known in society were under the face artist's treatment at the burning, and promptly fled the scene of action with faces in only the early stages of decoration. Altogether the scene was one of confusion. Even the Fire Department was slow and the handsome rooms of the owners were destroyed without a trace to tell the tale. Amongst other things was the model of a new invention which in itself represents a little fortune. Even his laboratory shared the fiery death. But the saddest part of all was that a little boy, a child of Mr. Godefroy, was lying dangerously ill, and in his precarious state he was obliged to be lifted and carried out into the adjacent drugstore, his life being greatly imperilled by the exposure and excitement. The owner of the establishment was down town at the time of the fire and it was through the bravery of his wife that the sick child was saved, though the cost of the valuables destroyed is a big one.

AB INITIO!

From the Beginning

We have acted honestly, fairly and straightforwardly,
Because we know this policy pays in everything.

WHAT WE SELL—Furniture and Household Goods of every description. Carry the best of everything. The Furniture we sell is noted for its beauty in design, strength, smoothness of finish and superior durability. You can seldom find Furniture to equal it; to excel it, never. Some people cannot understand

HOW We sell as good goods as you pay cash for anywhere at as low, or maybe lower prices on credit—pay as you will.

WHO We give everybody, Rich or Poor, THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS, if they be honest.

FOR These terms enable everybody to make their homes comfortable and bright. SEE FOR YOURSELF.

PLAN

$20 worth of goods for 50 cents per week	Or $2 a month	No promise we don't fulfill.
$30 worth of goods for 75 cents per week	Or $3 a month	No extra charge.
$50 worth of goods for $1.00 per week	Or $4 a month	No interest.
$75 worth of goods for $1.25 per week	Or $5 a month	No security required, only honesty.
$100 worth of goods for $1.50 per week	Or $6 a month	
$150 worth of goods for $1.75 per week	Or $7 a month	
$175 worth of goods for $2.00 per week	Or $8 a month	
$200 worth of goods for $2.50 per week	Or $10 a month	

WHY We adopt this system of doing business—because it is a good one.

BEST For Rich and Poor alike.

RICH People who are smart figure interest on their money. They know it don't pay to buy things on credit. That it does pay to buy Furniture from us on credit. That they cannot buy cheaper or better for cash. In buying from us they save interest, and make money while they sleep.

POOR The poor are enabled to enjoy many comforts they could not enjoy if they had to pay cash for their goods.

SEE Therefore, there is good reason for our existence, as all are benefited by dealing with us. Hence we have an enormous patronage from all classes. As we sell so many goods, have large capital and good business methods, we are enabled to earn fair profits. We will be pleased to have you call, and delighted to show you through.

The Largest General Outfitting House in the World.

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.,

1121, 1123 and 1125 Olive Street. (Latta.)

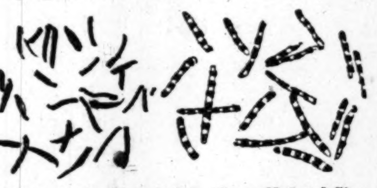
A SCIENTIFIC FEAT.

THE PROGRESS OF DR. KOCH IN HIS DISCOVERY OF BACILLI.

His Gradual Rise to His Present Pre-eminent Position—The Method of His Work—What He Has Done for Medical Science—The Results.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—It is not often that a discovery made by a scientist arouses the unbounded interest, not only of his confreres of two hemispheres, but at states the people at large in all walks of life, and wins their applause and enthusiasm. And, when all the world shares in such enthusiasm; when professionals and laymen alike look up with ungrudging admiration to this man who has



Tuberculosis Bacillus 2,000 Times Natural Size.

called forth so general, wide-spread and deep-going a movement, when almost none doubt the new doctrine, and thousands hail the proclamation of the gospel of the curative lymph with abiding faith—then we must surely be dealing with a man of rare qualities, with a truth of extraordinary range.

To-day we are standing face to face with such a phenomena, and, while still ignorant of the component details of this lymph, having been told only in general terms of its effects, the entire scientific world listens with attention and confidence to the simple, unostentatious word, uttering the rescue of mankind from one of its bitterest foes.

Who is this man, we ask, and what has so firmly established hnman confidence in his ability and his word, that even that justifiable doubt, with which science meets each newly-advanced doctrine, blushes, grows mute?

Who is this man whose new-found theory provokes no such incredulous smile as that which greeted the "Brown-Sequard Elixir of Life" a little more than a year ago—a bubble of pyrotechnical elements which burst as suddenly as it appeared?

Koch's first scientific publication was a work entitled "Ætiology of Splenitis." This treatise made its appearance in 1877, and at once the

ATTENTION OF THE WORLD

was directed upon the then quite obscure country doctor of Wollstein, in the Province of Posen. Having followed the growth of the bacillus of splenitis through all its various stages, he demonstrated in this work that this bacillus is the primary cause of splentitis. The same methods which governed the aforesaid investigation again led him to success in the determination of the fact, that all wound infections are of parasitical origin, and he showed clearly the existence of a morphologically fully characterized microbe-organism as the direct cause of the disease. The results of these investigations are laid down in a work published in 1878.

This preliminary labor on the part of Dr. Koch laid the foundation for an entirely new scientific pursuit, and caused him to be called to the Imperial Heath Department:

His new position placed in his hands the means and opportunities to solve problems of still greater import. The first fruit that ripened in the genial sun of this new epoch in the life of Koch was the discovery of the tuberculosis bacillus, and thus the patient student arrived at the first station on the way to the goal which an admiring world has seen him reach to-day.

In speaking of the investigations that must be pursued in order to establish the parasitical nature of an infectious disease, Dr. Koch uses the following argument: If proven that parasitical formations foreign to a body are identical with the origin and connected with the progress of the disease, the microbe must be at once isolated from the component tissues; it must be cultivated outside of the body until it can be observed in its pure state free from all corruption. Next in order is the test of transplanting the microbe upon the

ORGANS OF ANIMALS

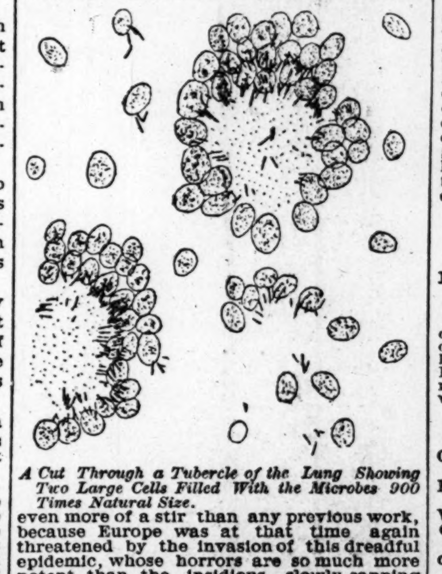
who are by nature susceptible to the disease in question, so as to reproduce the primary symptoms. If the experiment proves successful to the exclusion of the many drawbacks that are likely to interfere with positive results, the experimenter is justified in regarding the parasite as the cause of the disease.

This extremely logical argument was laid down by Koch in his publication of 1882, demonstrating the lucidness of his philosophy. Tenet follows upon tenet in clear, uninterrupted sequence, cutting off from the outset any possible objection that criticism might raise. The sentences are short and terse; the language is free from superfluities or hyperboles; each thought stands boldly and clearly outlined, and such unassuming modesty pervades the whole that over the object itself one loses sight of the man who presents it with such convincing truth. One feels that every word is weighed upon the scale of brevity and decision; that the conclusions evolved from a long line of facts are surrounded by that cautious reserve which dispels all doubt. And upon these cardinal virtues and sterling qualities are based the ungrudging admiration and the abiding faith with which Koch's word has been received and stamped as absolute truth.

It is conceded everywhere that Koch's incomparable methods, which have stood the crucial tests of his investigation of the tuberculosis, have opened, nay, created new pathways to the science of bacteria. The entire medical profession has during the last decade drawn fecundity from this thesis, and dietetic, the philosophy of "pronative medicine," if I may be allowed to coin the word in the view of the "warding-off" motion it implies, has been led into

NEW CHANNELS.

Koch's next scientific deed of valor was the discovery of the cholera bacillus. It was in 1884, when he returned from his memorable trip to Egypt and India, whence he had been sent because his patrons felt confident that he would solve the problem of the nature of this epidemic. He fully justified their confidence, with which he was honored in those early days of his career. The reception accorded him on his return was a rapturous one and the genuine enthusiasm for the successful pioneer "'gainst death and pestilence" was voiced throughout the globe. His own people honored the modest sage with a national reward, such as is voted only to its greatest men. This new discovery caused



A Cut Through a Tubercle of the Lung Showing Two Large Cells Filled With the Microbes 900 Times Natural Size.

even more of a stir than any previous work, because Europe was at that time again threatened by the invasion of this dreadful epidemic, whose horrors are so much more potent than the insidious, slowly-sapping process of tuberculosis.

Since his return from the Orient, Koch has occupied the chair of Professor of Hygiene at the Berlin University. His scholars number thousands, and they have flocked to his lecture rooms from all corners of the globe.

German and Austrian universities have filled their posts of professors of hygiene and bacteriology with Dr. Koch's former pupils. Of Koch himself little has been seen or heard during the last few days. In the seclusion of his laboratory he has steadfastly pursued the completion of his grand structure, for which he had so laboriously and faithfully gathered the material and laid the foundation. Nobody expected that he would come before the public until he could bring with him once more the fully ripened fruit of his patient studies and superior wisdom.

This golden fruit lies now in the lap of an admiring world. The progress made by the medical science since Johannes Moeller, Virchow and Traube is great, but

KOCH'S DISCOVERY

broadens in an undreamed-of measure the scope which the practical physician may traverse henceforth, with life's two sweetest handmaids, "Help and Rescue," by his side. It makes the medical profession a "happiness-bringing" vocation, especially in those cases which baffled all efforts of salvation, and made the inadequacy of "materia medica" felt the most. More than any other bliss-bringing discovery made in the field of medicine, more than Jenner's vaccination process, more than Lister's antiseptic treatment of wounds, will the consequences of Koch's "Light of the Lymph" prevade all economical and social conditions. In order to comprehend this, it is but necessary to state figures: In Germany alone, 180,000 human beings fall an annual prey to the ravages of phthisis; Koch's discovery will reduce this number by at least a considerable percentage, leading the so afflicted along the highway of recovery. Millions will be rescued from a long, lingering bed of suffering, their families saved from being plunged into the yawning chasm of poverty, to the very edge of which protracted sickness leads so often.

Koch's discovery ranks pre-eminent as a scientific feat, essentially distinguished from similar fruits, which during the development of natural philosophy have ripened on the tree of knowledge. Many a regal mind that has pointed out new pathways to philosophical researches, or has operated metamorphosically upon the opinions of posterity, owes its sensational discovery more to an intuition than the well-directed, methodical zeal that governed Koch's findings. I do not think that the history of science has another case to record, wherein ten years of ardent labor have carried a man from round to round, from one extraordinary discovery to another with the

ASSISTANCE OF METHODS,

which for the most part he had to create in order to reach the goal that hovered before his eyes from the beginning.

Perfection of the optical and bacteriological expedients, which make amenable to human knowledge the morphological and biological relations of the smallest vegetable organism; the ability to meet every objection with unassailable elucidations and arguments as to the connection between these microbes and infectious diseases; differentiation of the parasites common only to a certain disease, and the manner in which it is caused; the study of the nature of each special kind outside and inside the diseased human organ; and at last the finding of the remedy, which aids the diseased organism in the battle with the tresspassing parasites and their final elimination, this finding emanating directly from the incontestable cognition and the exact scientific experiments supported by the biological nature of the cause of the disease itself. These are the stages in the victorious route, which the genius of the man pursued, whom the world to-day calls its greatest benefactor.

Who knows, but what Koch's latest discovery means considerably more than the victory over one of the most dangerous foes encountered in the battle for life? Perhaps it is but the finding of a principle whose steady pursuit may lead to such brilliant discoveries in the treatment of infectious diseases of all kinds as we scarcely dare dream of to-day. The channels are broad that have once more been opened to men of zealous genius, and he who promises healing to the hopelessly afflicted, stands at the head of those who have brought us step by step closer to the light and the truth.

PATENTS

Issued to Southwestern Inventors During the Past Week.

The strictest secrecy is observed by Higdon & Higdon, solicitors of United States and foreign patents, offices in St. Louis, rooms 215 and 216, Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive sts., also Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. Circulars free. They report the following patents allowed during the week:

MISSOURI.

Sash balance—Wm. Cashner, Pleasant Hill.

Pulley—Vantyle W. Coddington, Kansas City.

Separable pulley—Vantyle W. Coddington, Kansas City.

Composition for coloring and tinting—Frank W. Fewins, assignor of one-half to O. P. H. Grunden, St. Louis.

Wagon brake—Hartley L. Munroe, assignor of one-half to W. Pulver, Marshfield.

Envelope seal—Morrison Renshaw, assignor to Swift-Renshaw Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

Brick machine—Hermann H. Stukenburg, Kansas City.

Controlling device for water supply, and discharge to and from cylinders—Allen and F. E. Turner, assignors to Kansas City Manufacturing Co., Kansas City.

Water closet—Peter White, St. Louis.

TEXAS.

Planter, chopper and cultivator—Joseph L. Murdock, Anderson County.

Riding saddle—Julius D. Northrup, Giddings.

TRADE-MARKS.

18,731—Smoked meats, East St. Louis Packing and Provision Co., Chicago and East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Application filed Oct. 18, 1890. Used since Jan. 1, 1889. The representation of an Indian on horseback.

Total number of patents issued in the past week, 405; trade-marks, 22.

TO INVENTORS.—We suggest the need of a paper bag-holder that will open the bags by the act of withdrawing them from the holder. Such a device would save a great deal of time of retail grocerymen.

Father Conway's Coming Lecture.

Father Conway, the popular and well-known lecturer, has kindly consented to open the course of lectures which has been arranged for this winter under the auspices of the Young Men's Sodality. The date is Jan. 16, and the lecture will be given at Pickwick Hall. It is expected that the hall will be filled to its greatest capacity. Prof. Dubuque will also direct a fine musical programme for the evening.

THE PUPILS OF ST. VINCENT'S

Delight Their Parents and Friends With a Concert.

On Tuesday forenoon, St. Vincent's Seminary on Grand and Lucas avenues was the scene of a very brilliant concert and dramatic entertainment. The little pupils were the participants and the parents and other friends of the seminary were the delighted audience. The long exhibition hall on the third floor of the great building was beautifully decorated for the occasion with emblems and designs of the Christmas season in holly and the wreaths of that day. Grouped about the stage were the little girls and young ladies of the seminary, while the little boys were seated immediately beneath it. At 10 o'clock the exercises commenced and lasted for at least two hours. The programme was as follows: "Norma," a piano recital beautifully executed by the Misses Ella O'Neil and May Reed. The "Trials of a Little Girl," a cute little composition by Miss Nannie Chassaing was next read by Miss Clara Bain. The third, a piano duet polka by Miss L. Handlan and Katie Coughlan. A composition the brilliant work of Miss Annie Feehan, read by Miss Josie Stalle in a charming manner, and with a remarkably clear enunciation. A beau fant arie for the piano, exquisitly rendered by Miss Ella O'Neil, who is one of the finest pianistes in this city. The "Origin of the Newspapers," an original composition of Little Constance Ivory Griffin, and read in a beatiful manner by the child herself. Song by Miss Lillie Wright and Ella Calahan, accompaniment, Miss Lillie Burbach; "Don Pasquale," Miss Lillie Burbach. A Christmas recitation superbly given by Miss Zaider Meyberg, a member of the special class of St. Vincent's Seminary. Composition on "The Books We Read," written by Miss Julia Salorgn, of the special class and read by Miss Viola Rosenblatt also of the special class. Calisthenics and Delsarte by the class, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Hogan Ludlum, the prettiest feature being the butterfly movement by the younger members of the school. Composition—On the Close of the Year. Written and charmingly read by Miss Laura Cole. Grand Polka de Concert, charmingly executed by Miss Ella Callahan. Mignon Closing March, Miss Gertie O'Neil.

Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

Two Women.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie is recovering her health rapidly. Pretty stories that sound like fairy tales are told of the courtship of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie. It seems that, though one would have thought him of an age and fortune to act for himself, Mr. Carnegie's old Scotch mother was strongly opposed to his making any marriage, and his meetings with the quiet girl who won his fancy were arranged at country houses and about as clandestinely as if the two had been sighing 17-year-olds. Up almost to the date of the wedding the secret was kept in a few faithful bosoms, and when finally it came to light it surprised the family circle with its halo of old-fashioned love and romanticism.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has a kind side for newspaper women, and a pardonable pride in her sumptuous home. Three or four years ago, when this house was newly finished, a daily paper made vain efforts to get a description of the furnishings and interior decorations. After half a dozen men had failed a woman reporter rang the door-bell. Mrs. Goelet received her cordially, said she should take pleasure in showing the whole establishment, but should trust to her honor to write nothing, for Mr. Goelet refused permission. The woman wrote, nevertheless, and sent her article to Mrs. Goelet, who showed it to her husband, who promptly returned it to the woman reporter, saying it pleased him and she might put it into type if she so chose. When the woman turned in her copy the editor was so surprised at her achievement of what he deemed the impossible that he almost believed the article a "fake" until she exhibited Mr. Goelet's signature. Thus it is that a woman sometimes helps another woman.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething cures wind colic, diarrhœa, &c. 25c bot.

For the Annunciation School Children.

Mrs. J. D. Pullis, the President of the sewing school for poor children, which meets at the Annunciation School hall, Sixth street and Chouteau avenue, intends having a Christmas celebration this week for the children belonging to the school, and requests donations of Christmas trees and ornaments which people have already used, also fruits, candies, cakes, toys and other articles which would make suitable presents for the little ones. Many families have various articles left over from Christmas which would be most acceptable to these unfortunate children, who see little of the bright side of life. Contributions for them should be sent to the Annunciation School next Tuesday.

Of all the joys at the feast
Flap Jack Flour's not the least.

BOATMEN'S BANK.

ORGANIZED 1847.

CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS 250,000

Directors:

SAMUEL CUPPLES, Pres't Samuel Cupples Woodenware Co.
CARLOS S. GREELEY, Pres't Greeley-Burnham Grocer Co.
WM. A. HARGADINE, V.-Pres't and Tr. Hargadine-McKittrick D. G. Co.
JEROME HILL ....Hill, Fontaine & Co.
WILLIAM L. HUSE, Pres't Huse & Loomis Ice & Transp. Co.
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, Pres't Bridge & Beach Manuf'g Co.
EDWARD C. SIMMONS, Pres't Simmons Hardware Co.
EDWARDS WHITAKER.....Whitaker & Hodgmann.

RUFUS J. LACKLAND, President.
GEORGE S. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. THOMSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.,
Bonds and Stocks, 305 Pine St.

Monthly quotation circular mailed free. A large line of first-class securities always on hand.

BONDS FOR SALE.

St. Louis 3.65s.
Kirkwood, Mo., 4½s.
Jackson, Tenn., 5s.
Litchfield, Ill., 5s.
Houston, Tex., 5s.
Grundy County, Mo., 5s.
Mount Pleasant Township, Bates County, Mo., 6s.
Laclede Gas Co. 5s.
Helena, Ark., 6s.
Tupelo, Miss., 6s.
Mound City Railway 6s.
For prices and full particulars apply to
GEO. M. HUSTON & CO.

EDWARDS WHITAKER. CHAS. HODGMAN.
WHITAKER & HODGMAN.
Sucessors to
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Saml. A. Gaylord. John H. Blessing.
GAYLORD, BLESSING & CO
307 OLIVE ST.
DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS.
Suitable for Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

L. A. COQUARD,
INVESTMENT BROKER
124 North Third Street.
Bonds and stocks of every description bought and sold outright or on commission; mining stock handled on strict commission basis. Will be pleased to serve you.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

A. C. Cassidy, Pres. W. H. Hines, Vice-Pres.
D. J. Riley, Sec. and Treas.
CASSIDY BROS. & HINES
COMMISSION CO.
(Incorporated.)
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
UNION STOCK YARDS, St. Louis, Mo.

FLOUR AND GRAIN COMMISSION.

GRIER COMMISSION CO.,
408 Chamber of Commerce,
ST. LOUIS, MO. 1-7

A. N. EATON. J. R. CRANDALL. J. S. M'CLELLAN.
EATON, McCLELLAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Grain and Flour, Specialties.
No. 4 S. Commercial st., St. Louis, Mo. 1-7

Blaker & Corbin
Grain Co.
423-424 Exchange Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS OF
GRAIN, FIELD SEEDS, HAY, MILL STUFFS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
MICHENFELDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WOOL, HIDES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 3 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited. x6

ESTABLISHED 1884.
WM. BRAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
226 MARKET STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
GEO. A. BENTON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale of Country Produce of all kinds.
627 N. 3d st. and 824 N. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo. 1-7

EUGENE G. WEIDNER COMMISSION CO.,
903 and 905 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.
Special attention given to the sale of wheat, oats, corn, fruit, wool, feathers, hides, bacon, lard, butter, eggs, poultry, game, calves, etc. 1-7

ESTABLISHED 1873.
H. W. KNEHANS & SONS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Butter, Eggs, Dried Fruits, Etc.
1022 N. THIRD ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Eggs a Specialty. 1-7

L. HAKE & SON,
Commission and Provision Merchants,
819 N. 3d St. & 816 N. 4th St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO. 1-7

J. H. Kavanagh, Pres't. M. J. Kavanagh, V.-Pres't.
ST. LOUIS FRUIT CO.
WHOLESALE
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
821 N. 3d st., St. Louis, Mo. 1-7

St. Louis Produce Commission Co.
Fruits and Vegetables.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
No. 1027 N. Third St.
OSCAR HEIL, Manager. St. Louis, Mo.

Union Stock Yards Gossip.

Hogs are stronger and the market closed yesterday on all grades, $3 to $3.75.

The stock men and butchers' ball is getting a fair start.

A report from Piatt County, Ill., says that hogs are dying off there from a disease which baffles all known remedies.

Mr. W. A. Ramsey, the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards, in his forthcoming annual report to the Merchants' Exchange will show a very healthy increase over the year previous.

The name of Col. Don W. Palmer, General Manager of the Union Stock Yards, and a resident of Westminster place, is being strongly mentioned among Democrats for the Council next spring from the West End. Col. Palmer has done much to promote the city's prosperity and is foremost in a number of enterprises.

The horse and mule department of the Union Stock Yards will be opened for business on the first Monday in January. The improvements have cost $15,000. Maj. W. R. McFarlane, the superintendent, is making arrangements for the opening.

This Is a Great Truth.

From the Washington Post.

Trusts and monopolies are not responsible for all the millionaires. Judicious advertising has contributed its full share in that direction.

BANKRUPT stock of Sellinger & Kissel at Silvester & Stewart's, 812 N. 6th st. Open till 11 p. m. every Saturday. Immense reduction.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

THE PAST WEEK AMONG THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS.

General Declines the Rule—Wheat, Corn and Oats All Lower—Dullness Continues in Flour—Items From the Chicago Board of Trade—Local Gossip.

After sagging slowly downward for four days, wheat suddenly took a plunge yesterday that knocked 1½c off the price of May and put it over 4c below the preceding Saturday's close. It was a clear case of disgust with a dull market and with bull speculation worn out, no outside trading and the natural bearishness of the average St. Louis trader coming to the surface. On the curb, May sold at 95⅜c, and nearly everybody was predicting still lower prices for next week. It was the statement that Spain had increased its import duty on wheat and flour to 25s 6d, and that the increased duty imposed by France would go into effect on Jan. 1, that gave the final push to a market already headed down hill. The market had been getting into shape for a break, anyway, and it only needed something like the above report to start it tumbling. All the late bull influences have gone out of sight, apparently. The European situation is not now regarded as strong, supplies in this country have not fallen off as was expected, the financial situation is regarded with apprehension and the prospects for the next crop have improved wonderfully since the late heavy snow blanketed the winter wheat section. It is rather curious, however, that, while this snow storm added so greatly to the growing depression in the market, the July option has declined less than May. The lowest point reached by July was 86¼c yesterday and this was 2¾c decline, where May was over 4c lower. This, probably is one of the curiosities of speculation. Owing to increased arrivals of hard winter wheat from Kansas and of hard and soft spring from Nebraska, the receipts of past week of 129,906 bu exceeded the preceding week by 43,900 bu though 68,600 bu smaller than same week a year ago. These larger receipts caused an increase in the stock, as withdrawals from store were smaller, too, and this fact increased the bearish feeling locally. There has not been near as good a cash demand of late, as city mills have been running on as short time as possible, preparing to close down for a week's taking of stock before the new year. The outside milling demand has also been lighter. Hence, cash transactions were generally small and the price weakened, No. 2 red selling yesterday at 93⅛c this and 94c East side. The difference between cash and May is gradually lessening, and just now is 3½c. There is quite a difference between that and the 8c carrying difference in Chicago. Yet May in that market is ¾c higher than it is in St. Louis. This is another of the curiosities of speculation.

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Following wheat and influenced by the general bearishness and depression prevalent, corn has declined 2¾c. May selling yesterday at 47¾c. The movement from the country not alone has not increased, but, on the contrary, has fallen off. Receipts for the week of 475,955 bu were 60,735 bu smaller than the preceding week and 1,270,300 bu less than corresponding week last year. This fact, however, did not count when the lack of the cash demand was taken into consideration, and the fact, also, that the stock would show another 300,000 bu increase for week. If there had been a half way respectable stage of water in the river this increase in the stock would not have been seen, as exporters were ready to move the corn out had they been able to ship it, but the river was too low to load the barges, and this shut exporters out. Outside of the demand there was comparatively little call for the spot article. There was some buying by the order trade, some by local buyers and balance went to carriers. The price went down with futures, the lowest point being seen yesterday. Then No. 2 sold at 46c, and No. 2 white at 47¾c East and 49c this side.

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There has been little let-up to the movement of oats as yet, though predictions are still rife that the receipts will begin to show a decided drop-off in the near future. During the past week 248,000 bu were received, against 281,000 bu the week before and 159,300 bu one year ago. These voluminous arrivals sent the price down another 2c, but at the decline there was a shipping demand that rapidly absorbed nearly all the offerings and caused some reaction in the price. Yesterday's rates were 41c for No. 3, 41½c for No. 3 white and No. 2, 41½@41¾c for No. 2 Northern mixed and 41¾@42c for No. 2 white. Speculation has dragged, the trading each day running very small. The continued large run to market and the decline in cash held buyers off, but there wasn't much for sale. May, however, declined 2c, selling as low as 43c and late yesterday was offered at 43⅜c.

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Receipts of flour for the week were 16,996 bbls, against 18,995 last week. Shipments for the week, 42,856 bbls, against 56,701 bbls last week. The output of the local mills was 37,100 bbls, against 52,200 bbls. The week shows a general falling off in both receipts, shipments and the local output. The advent of the holidays is largely accountable for this. The general dullness, however, was no surprise to millers and dealers, but on the other hand was expected and no improvement is looked for until after the first of the year. The sharp decline in wheat, in the past few days, had a further tendency to cause the few buyers who were in the market for even small lots to hold off for corresponding declines on flour. Sellers and holders, however, were not disposed to make any concessions, claiming the prices at which they were offering, and occasionally placing small lots, were on a fair basis with wheat, even at the decline. Contrary to all expectations the export inquiry was fair from Scotch and Irish ports, which resulted in the booking of orders for 7,500 to 8,000 sacks. These were all booked at very close figures. Ocean rates are weak and the tendency is lower. This, together with the lower wheat market, is a good indication for an increased trade, particularly as the difference between buyer and seller is very small and the inquiry is good.

Chat From 'Change.

The amateur statisticians are at sea on the next visible supply of wheat. Most of them look for a small increase. Last year at the same time it decreased 304,000 bu and corn increased 2,242,000 bu.

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Exports from four Atlantic ports for weeks ending on given dates were as follows:

	Dec. 27, '90.	Dec. 20, '90.	Dec. 28, '89.
Flour, pkgs.	220,000	302,700	239,900
Wheat, bu..	270,000	440,150	616,400
Corn, bu....	400,000	501,300	1,094,750

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Bulls on cotton are somewhat discouraged by the fact that the receipts thus far at various interior points already exceed the entire crop of last year, with indications of a continuance of the movement. A crop in excess of 8,000,000 bales is now confidently expected.

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Liverpool Corn Trade News: The time is approaching when reserves in America usually cease accumulating, the visible supply, both "Bradstreet's" and the official, this week showing only a nominal increase. It is many years since our cousins went into winter quarters with such moderate stocks as the figures show.

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There had been some talk of consolidating the Commercial Board and the Mining Exchange, but a difference in the views of the heads of the two concern as to the rules—whether the London Prize Ring or the Marquis of Queensberry—the organization should be run under, caused such feeling that all negotiations came to an end. Since the last "scrap," where Col. A. E. Babcock and Henry Perle of Chicago came together, the mining men sneeringly remark that the Commercial Board is conducted under catch-as-catch-can and go-as-you-please rules.

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The following figures are compiled from "Dornbusch's" comparative survey of the United Kingdom supplies of wheat and flour in their wheat equivalent:

	Nov. 30, 1890. Bushels.
British wheat undelivered	51,650,912
Wheat and flour on passage	18,656,000
Stocks in British ports	16,520,000
Total supply	86,826,912
Total supply last year	76,308,864
This year's excess over last year	10,518,048
Total supply in 1888	93,256,448
Average supply for the three years	85,464,078

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Dornbusch of Dec. 11 speaks of Hungarian crop prospects:

Latest advices upon the condition of the crops run as follows: The mild and rainy weather up to the close of last month has exercised a favorable effect upon the development of the plants. The seedlings, especially wheat and rye, have been the most benefited. In several localities the plants are stunted and weak, and considerable damage has been caused by insects and field mice. On the whole the seedlings, particularly the late sows, have developed well under the stimulating showery weather in November, and will probably pass through the winter satisfactorily. A portion of the autumn-sown fields which had an unpromising stand, has been replowed, and as soon as the weather permits will be sown anew.

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Beerbohm of Dec. 12 speaks of the Russian wheat supply as follows:

"The port of Nicolaieff is now closed by ice, the weather having again become very severe in the South of Russia. Odessa, Sebastopool and Novorossisk are, therefore, now the only ports open, so that the shipments from Russia will now be quite moderate. The stocks, too, are considerably less than at this time last year, or in the previous year, so that while last year in December and January the Russian shipments averaged 1,040,000 bu per week, and in 1888 about 1,440,000 bu, these in the present year may not exceed 800,000 bu per week. Telegrams of yesterday's date from Odessa report a very severe frost, and a probability that navigation at that port may be temporarily closed. Postal advices of Dec. 5 report a dull market, although fine wheats remained very firm in value, with a better demand for Italy.

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Of the position of the wheat trade abroad Beerbohm says:

"There is no change in the general position of the wheat trade; the approach of the end of the year seems to be already making itself felt, for there is a general indisposition to enter into fresh contracts just now. Perhaps the chief feature at present is the French demand for white wheat for forward delivery, which with the continued moderate supplies of home-grown wheat in France, is strong evidence in favor of the opinion that after all the last French crop was only a very moderate one. With regard to the immediate future it is evident that the foreign supplies in the United Kingdom will be small, but there is no longer any likelihood that the quantity afloat will decrease very materially, for it will shortly be re-enforced by the Australian shipments of new wheat. With regard to the reserves of English wheat general opinion seems to agree that the last crop has not exceeded 80,000,000 bu, and that it probably has not exceeded 76,000,000 bu, in which case the quantity now in farmers' hands is very little larger than last year.

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The approaching election on 'Change is not as yet exciting much if any interest among the members, except among those who are out as candidates or who are pushing some friend for a place. So complete is the walk-over that Marcus Bernheimer for President has that a great deal of the interest is lost, through the absence of any opposition to him for the head of the ticket. Several candidates for the vice-presidency, however, have appeared in the field. L. D. Kingsland, whose name was first mentioned for the directory has now many supporters for one of the vice presidencies, and Col. John B. Gandolfo, who retires this year from the Board of Directors, is being pressed by the flour corner for the second higher position in the Exchange. The name, however, of James Campbell meets with hearty indorsement on all sides, and Mr. Campbell is considered one of the sure winners. An effort was made to bring Sid R. Francis out as a candidate, and that popular young man would have made a great race, but Sid's natural modesty proved too strong for his ambition and he refused to allow his name to be used. One of the strongest candidates yet mentioned for the directory comes from the provision corner. This was Louis C. Doggett, superintendent of N. K. Fairbank & Co. Lou Doggett is such a prime favorite with everybody who knows him, and that embraces about the whole floor, that his candidacy has excited considerable enthusiasm and his friends are confident of his election. Other candidates are Wm. E. Schweppe, president of the Schweppe Grocery Co., and David C. Ball, the well known buyer of Geo. Taylor & Co.

From the Street.

Said J. C. Smith, assisted by his right bower, Mike Kennedy: "Last year we handled 240 cars potatoes, and this year up to date we have handled 170 cars, with contracts between now and Feb. 1 for 50 cars more. Pretty good record, ain't it?"

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The largest dressed turkey received in this city the present year, or possibly for several years, was received yesterday by P. M. Kiely & Co. It weighed, with head and leggs off and entrails removed, just thirty-four pounds. It attracted a good deal of attention on Third street.

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The fruit and produce quarters for several days past presented a very dead and deserted appearance, and the exterior afford little information as to what's inside. The receipts of produce, game, etc., have also been very meager since Wednesday. The rabbits of course, following the heavy snow storm, will be in abundance Monday and Tuesday, but everything else promises to be scarce and rather steep for New Year's.

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Another curiosity has been discovered which may be added to the commission men's museum. This was found in an egg case by one of the Jehle Commission Co.'s salesmen. It was nothing more than a gourd, which was exactly of the size, shape and color of an egg. It was probably put there by some countryman who is inclined to be funny. It is on exhibition at the above-mentioned firm's place of business on Market street. Those who have seen it say it discounts Charley Taylor's triangular egg.

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Third street was surprised on the 23d by a car of very fine catawba grapes from Hammondsport, N. Y. They were not only as fresh and attractive as when gathered from the vines, but by far the finest car catawbas offered here this season, and proved a genuine revelation to the fruit men on the street. The car was received by A. Cafferata, Sons & Co., and the fruit went off like hot cakes, but would have fared better had it been received a week or two earlier, when the weather was more favorable and sufficient time afforded to advertise it for the holiday trade.

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Jim Barry was out all day on the 24th in the very laudable work of soliciting aid for the St. Vincent De Paul Society, accompanied by another gentleman who abandoned his business on that day in the cause of charity.

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Poultry shippers patronizing this market displayed unusual good judgment before Christmas, for they did not wait till the last day and then break down the market as is frequently the case. They shipped systematically, sparingly enough each day to sustain prices and create a sharp demand.

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The bears in the poultry market for Christmas were in hard luck, while the bulls found nice profits in every deal. Larry Owens was on the right side and began operations with the biggest supply any retailer here ever started in with, 37,000 lbs turkey, the result of several days' purchases, part of the lot being bought to arrive and none at over 11c a lb. As every pound was sold by 11 o'clock Wednesday evening at 14c to 15c the profits loom up to formidable figures. One Main street house was pulled in for 5,000 lbs to arrive at 11c, showing that Larry dropped into that man's stocking for Christmas something wholly unexpected.

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Frank Miller is a man of resources, and the gas companies and electric light combinations should keep an eye on him. The frequent remarks over thin, bony geese, skeletons or frames, and similar observations were vividly recalled by the display at Tresher & Miller's Christmas eve. Frank picked out from one of his consignments one of these geese, rather destitute of flesh, and suspended a candle inside and then hung it out at the door, where it formed a pleasing novelty, throwing a soft, pleasant light over the surroundings. This is probably the best use these skeleton geese can be put to, and Frank Miller's successful experiment is given free to the men in the poultry trade.

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The report widely circulated that a number of the produce operators upon Third street could not get their heads through their office doors the morning following Christmas, proves upon investigation to have no foundation whatever. It is very rarely that a Third street man finds his hat an uncomfortable fit around the holidays or at any other time of the year, and the remarks referred to must apply to some other section of the city.

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Fred Roeder, with Miller Bros.: "I see that calves down on Main street are committing suicide. That one that hung himself last week as soon as he secured sufficient rope had probably good grounds for doing so. Did you ever get a 'whiff' passing the big bunch of hide-houses around there where that calf became a corpse? Now, you must remember that the calf stood it till noon and then shuffled off this 'mortal coil,' or rope, and evidently was unable to stand it any longer."

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The failure of S. A. Kean & Co., the Chicago bankers, caught a number of South Water street commission men. Barnett Bros., well known here, were put down in the Chicago papers as being victims to the extent of $13,000, which was a mistake. George W. Barnett informed the street talk man a few days ago that the actual balance was $6,000, against which some paper discounted was maturing. Their deposits he states during the two days preceding the collapse of the bank were $6,000, which legally they could not either receive or hold, so on the whole Barnett Bros.' chances for coming out nearly even are not very bad. It may be added, in this connection, that there are several commission firms in St. Louis that could not lose $6,000 in a bank.

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Several cars of Mexican oranges struck a splendid market here just before Christ mas. The fruit was finely colored, ripe and sweet, and cut off the demand or trade for the Florida product just to that extent. The style of packages used by the Mexicans might easily be improved on.

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It is generally conceded that Frank Kuehne, on Third street, made more money off Christmas trees than any man in the trade. Running at very light expense, with free access to all the street he wanted, and at a time when he practically had no other business to look after, he worked the business for all it was worth. This seems to be the case annually with Frank. The supply towards the close became so small that double prices were secured and not a tree left on the street.

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Shipping dressed drawn poultry to outside markets for the holiday trade, or any other time, is fraught with the most dangerous results, especially with unfavorable weather to contend with. When the stuff arrives in bad order the loss is quite serious, and the question arises who is to stand it. As a rule the Eastern parties who, as a matter of fact, assume this risk when ordering the goods, manage to unload this loss on the shipper here. A St. Louis firm lately shipped over $3,000 worth of poultry to an Eastern buyer at a price agreed on in advance. The weather was too warm and the poultry arrived in bad order and now the buyer wants to compromise on a sum that is less than half the bill and positively declines to pay any more.

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The mistletoe, or mistletoe bough, has lived in song and story for hundreds of years, and will, no doubt, go down to future posterity through the same interesting channel. Its presence marks the advent of Christmas, and it is surrounded with an interest almost sacred to every young lady. Getting kissed "under the mistletoe bough" is an event that remains green in the memory of many of the society belles of the country. Christine Nilsson had an experience of this kind at a swell affair in New York City many years ago that was heralded far and wide, because the famous opera singer, under the mistletoe bough, exposed herself to an amount of osculation that probably would not occur under any other circumstance. Third street has had barrels of it for sale during the early part of the week in anticipation of a lively demand, but somehow sufficient æsthetic taste did not manifest itself and the majority of the offerings remained unsold. The result was the calves in front of the commission houses were feeding and browsing on it all day preceding Christmas.

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The produce and commission merchants as a rule found something in their stockings Christmas morning. The mail was watched very closely on that occasion and the envelopes carefully shook out to see nothing escaped, but generally with poor results. Some presents, however, came along by express, among them a great big loose-jointed goat. Mr. V. Scalzo of Third street was favored with the goat. It was shipped from Des Moines, Io., and had charges attached of $5.50. Mr. Scalzo very justly raised his voice in no feeble way over the charges on the goat and refused to pay them, for it was no "chippie" but a big, burly 150-pound affair. He agreed, however, to settle the matter with the smooth, smiling, oily-tongued Brown of the Pacific Express, who may reduce the figures to $5. In view of the fact that a nice presentable city goat, grown in the quiet surroundings of Cass avenue and O'Fallon street, can be had for $1.50 to $2.50, there is a growing suspicion that it was an enemy and not a friend that unloaded this uncouth country town goat on Mr. Scalzo.

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Day before Christmas a farmer drove down Third street, and, strangely enough, nobody lifted the bedclothes or comforts which covered his goods on the way down, sharp as the competition was for turkeys. He backed up to the curbstone and uncovered the finest lot of plump, fat, dressed turkeys seen on the street that day. The first buyer to arrive was a peddler. He asked the granger the price and was promptly answered, 10c. Each turkey had the weight already pinned on it. The peddler began to pinch himself to see if he was asleep or awake. "Ten cents! Has the market busted?" he asks himself; but he took two turkeys and paid for them and rushed down a few doors to a commission firm and asked what turkeys were worth. They replied they would give him 10c for those he had. He jumped to the next house and saw them selling freely at 14 to 15 cents per pound. He then rushed back to the farmer's wagon with the speed and anxiety of a man who saw his house burning in the distance. When he got there he found a well-developed riot surrounding the wagon, in some instances two parties having hold of the same bird, each claiming it. Not one was left in the wagon, and the bewildered granger in his efforts to make change for a dozen at once and keep an eye on his gobblers rapidly receding from view at the same time lost his head and many of his turkeys as well, too many buyers taking advantage of the opportunity to get a free turkey. The peddler retired to the rear of a potato store and clubbed himself with a barrel stave. Had this farmer taken his poultry to any of the commission houses on the street he would find the difference between the net proceeds and what he got would be sufficient to let him out on a "wheez" from Christmas to New Year's.

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The various ridiculous reports surrounding the fight between Fred Bieser and young Block, up on Third street, requires, in justice to both parties, a correct report of the affair. The Block boys bought ten barrels carrots from Fred, who delivered them, and soon afterwards sent up his bill for collection. The boys refused to pay the bill, claiming it was incorrect, that they bought the stuff for $1.10 a barrel while the bill called for $1.15. When the collector returned and informed his boss that he could not collect over $1.10 nor would they surrender the carrots, the sweet, peaceful smile that usually rests on Fred's face gave way to a deep scowl, mixed with suppressed rage. Mr. Bieser gave expression to some language that would not adorn this column, adding that he would see about it forthwith. The junior Block, a shrewd operator, although only 15 years old, anticipated an immediate visit from Fred, and so prepared himself by placing easy of access a hickory club of no feeble build. Fred made straight for the stove, wearing his heavy winter clothes and a mad expression. On entering the door young Block jumped for the club, and landed one on Fred's head and two more on his shoulders, when the latter secured the hickory. Block, finding himself disarmed, took to his heels, closely pursued by the man with the club, but being handicapped in the race by too much flesh and clothing soon abandoned the chase, and while standing there breathing and panting like a captured maiden, the first man to arrive, the chief peacemaker on the street, was Jno. Dwyer, who proceeded at once to smoothing down Fred's ruffled feathers. The uproar along the street over the excitement soon quieted down, and no visible marks of the conflict remained, although each claimed a warrant would be sworn out for the other. However, no arrests followed.

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This is the season of the year when barrels steadily diminish in size. There is no good reason offered by the parties interested why barrels should get small at this time or any other time of the year. The shrinkage of sizes of packages is always an evidence of a higher or increasing price of the commodity barreled. Eight and nine-peck barrels are in the market, and so are the regular eleven or twelve-peck size. The State Legislature would do the produce trade a favor by imposing a fine for using these packages. A legal barrel should be outlined and used.

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Fred Hager, the prominent down-town game and poultry dealer and shipper, is back from Pittsburg, where he went with several car-loads of choice dressed poultry to gladden the hearts of the residents of the Smoky City. When asked if his trip was successful, he replied: "It buying turkeys in St. Louis at 11c to 12c per lb and selling them at 18c to 22c per lb is profitable, that's my experience."

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The following is from the circular of of a prominent local butter dealer: With indications pointing to a severe winter and no stock of any kind on hand prices will unquestionably run very high from how until the new crop comes in. It has been many years since the market has been so thoroughly cleaned up of all grades. The market a year ago ranged about the same price for fine creamery, but the lower grades were dull, and could hardly be sold at any price, while this year not even grease butter can be had. It does look strange when getting in an order for 40 or 50 tubs of butter at a range of 21@24c in car it can not be found in the city. I have often wondered what has become of it. We have the same amount of cows, but butter seems to grow less; farmers are making a great mistake in selling calves, the time is only short distant when very few veal-calves will be sold. To sell a calf for a song indicates poverty to a well-regulated farm; raise your calves, it costs very little to get double its value, and if heifers—turn their pooduct into milk. Dairy farms according to the latest statistics have made the most money. What constitutes fancy Northern rolls should be packed in ½ bbl or large tubs each, roll well wrapped in bleached muslin after the starch is well washed out. Pine-wood packages should never be used as it flavors the butter.

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Messrs. McKenna Bros. review the wool and fur markets as follows: Receipts of wool for the past week were 8,099 lbs; for the preceding week, 61,680 lbs; since Jan. 1, 20,479,901 lbs; same time last year, 20,909,833 lbs. Shipments for the past week amounted to 468,493 lbs; for the previous week, 228,972 lbs; since Jan. 1, 23,170,829 lbs; same time last year, 17,939,447 lbs. There has been more inquiry for wool during the past ten days, but it has not resulted in many sales. Manufacturers are evidently expecting to buy more freely next month when prices for the new goods have been regulated. They are holding back contracts later than usual on account of the financial disturbances, though some new goods have been sold. Prices obtained have averaged on about a basis of last year's figures, same kinds bringing slightly above and other kinds slightly below. A financial stringency is feared by many at the opening of the new year, when the annual settlements are made, but it is generally thought that warning in time has prepared most people for what is to come. Should Congress extend the time for taking goods out of bond beyond Feb. 1, another depressing influence would be removed. The cold weather throughout this country and Europe has helped the sale of seasonable goods and gives holders more confidence. New business has been light in this market during the week, though there has been considerable cleaning up of burry and various odds and ends. A considerable quantity of Territory was shipped which had been sold some time ago. The Western and Southern mills have bought lightly and mostly on time, which has been asked more frequently than usual. Sales in the Eastern markets show a considerable volume for Christmas week, but indications point to concessions in prices or terms. Michigan X, for example, a standing grade, has sold largely at 28½@29c, which is about as low as it has gone this season. One lot went at 28c. Some wool has doubtless been crowded off to close up accounts or to realize advances, but most holders feel that manufacturers will be obliged to pay more money later on, for what is left, if a clearing of the financial atmosphere produces a favorable effect on the woolen goods sales.

The fur catch continues backward, though it is expected that receipts will be proportionately heavier later on. Demand has been active, notwithstanding that the outlook for export continues discouraging. American manufacturers, however, have been drawing supplies from this market and prevented any accumulation.

ON THE STREET.

The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands unless stated otherwise. On orders higher.

Fruit.

Apples—The demand, while showing no urgency, is about keeping pace with the offerings. Quotable at $2.50@3 per bbl for common and small genitting, $3@3.75 for medium geniting or other like varieties and $3.75@4.25 for fancy, though extra fancy fruit, such as Huntsman, Jonathan or Ben Davis, brings $4.50. Sales: 18 bbls damaged various at $3, 42 geniting at $83.25, 6 do at $3.50.

Grapes—A few New York Catawba still offering. Stock in good condition and quotable at 50c per 9-lb basket.

Dried Fruit—Little or none offering, and market quiet but unchanged. We quote: Sun-dried apples—Quarters at 7¼@8c; peaches at 8@9c; peelings, cores or chopped at 2½c. Evaporated apples—Quarters at 9@10c, rings at 10½@11½c. The foregoing quotations cover average receipts, while fancy fruit commands better figures, and old, wormy, damp, wet or dark fruit less.

Cranberries—Steady, but quiet. We quote: New Jersey at $4 per box and $12 per bbl; Cape Cod at $12@13 per bbl. No more Wisconsin arriving.

California Fruit—We quote: Pears at $2.50@3.25 per case.

Malaga Grapes—Selling at $7@8 per bbl for medium stock, up to $9@12 for fancy tinted.

Oranges—We quote repacked: Florida at $3.50@4 per box; Mexican at $3.50@4 per box and $3.25 per crate; Tangarine at $[illegible] per box.

Lemons—Palermo and Messina in original packages quotable at $4@4.50 for average receipts, to $5 per box for extra fancy.

Bananas—Quotable at $1.50@2 per bunch for choice on orders.

Cocoanuts—Quote at $4 per 100, or $39 per 1,000.

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Market quiet and dragging and but little improvement is looked for in the demand until after the holidays. Sales range: Northern—Burbank at 90@95c to $1 for fancy; rose and hebron, at 85@90c; frosted, mixed lots, small stock or partly damaged at 75@80c, as to quality and condition; dry rot, badly damaged or home-grown receipts at 65@75c; Colorado Rose seedlings of mammoth Pearl at $1.05@1.15 per bu. Sale—1 car Michigan Burbank at $1 delivered.

Onions—Steady but quiet, with but little doing, as dealers are generally supplied. In bulk and delivered, prime to choice Northern red quotable at $1.15@1.20 and yellow at $1.10@1.15 per bu. Inferior and small stock at 90c@$1. In bbls from store, red sells at $3.25 and yellow at $3.15 per bbl. Sale of a car fancy red globes at $1.25 delivered.

Cabbage—Almost unsalable, owing to a lack of demand; most stock arriving more or less frozen. Fair Northern stock quotable at $8@10 per crate in bulk and delivered; frozen or damaged less. In crates on orders at $2.25 per crate.

Sweet Potatoes—The light receipts this morning sold at higher prices. Red and yellow Nansemond at $1@1.10 per bu. On orders are put up at $3.50@3.75, and red Bermuda at $2.50@2.75 per bbl. Southern consigned slow sale; quotable at $2@2.50 per bbl. for yellow Nansemond, and $1.50@2 for Queen and Bermuda.

Rutabagas—Market quiet, and demand slow. Northern quotable on basis of last sale at 30c per bu. in bulk and delivered. On orders at $1.25 ₩ bbl.

Celery—Selling steadily. Cincinnati and Northern at 25@35c per bunch for average stock. On orders, home-grown sells at 40@50c per bunch for medium stock, to 75c for large fancy white plume.

Carrots—Northern quotable at $1.10 per bbl, in first hands. On orders choice washed stock put up at $1.50 per bbl.

Parsnips—Northern choice washed stock quotable on orders at $1.75@2 per bbl.

Sauer Kraut—Quiet demand at $2 per half-bbl and $3.90 per bbl. On orders 25@50c higher.

Home-Grown Vegetables on Orders and in Shipping Condition.

Turnips—Selling steadily at $1 per bbl for choice washed stock. Consigned lots slow sale.

Lettuce—Demand fair at $1@1.15 per bu box for choice fresh stock.

Spinach—Fresh stock quotable at $1.25 per bbl.

Horseradish—Fair demand at $5 to $5.50 per bbl, as to size and quality.

Beets—Selling quietly at $2.50 per bbl.

Pumpkins—Selling quietly at 75c per 100 lbs.

Oyster Plant—Selling at 35c per doz.

Hubbard Squash—Quote at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

Soup Bunches—Sell at 40c per doz.

Grass and Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Etc.

Flaxseed—Steady, with sale of 35 sks at $1.15.

Grass Seeds—Some German millet was offered, the best bid on which was 40c. Prime timothy was quotable at $1.20; clover at $4.15; German millet at 60c; red top at 40c; Hungarian at 45c.

Hempseed—Last sale pure test at $1.15.

Buckwheat—Last sale was 45c.

Castor Beans—Quiet. Sales—22 sacks and 1 car rejected at $1.20. Prime in car lots quotable at $1.25 and in skd lots at $1.25.

Butter and Eggs.

Butter—The market remains unchanged. A very light call for Elgin on the top grades of near-by creameries, and only a limited inquiry for the medium grades of creamery, fancy dairy and roll, while grease and the extreme low grades were dead dull. We quote:

CREAMERY.		
Fancy separator and set milk	25	@26
Choice separator and set milk	23	@25
Choice to fancy gathered cream	23	@24
Faulty, streaked and off flavor	21	@22
DAIRY.		
Fancy, selected	23	@24
Good to choice	20	@22
Medium	16	@20
Streaked and off flavor	11	@12
Fresh ladles	15	@20
Fancy Northern roll	16	@20
Near-by country roll	8	@13
Near-by store packed	6	@10
Poor and grease	3	@ 3½

Cheese—There was little, if any, change to note. While the demand was only fair the market was steady.

We quote: Wisconsin full cream twins, 10¼@10½c; singles, 10½c; Young America, 10½@10¾c; fancy one-pound skims (twins), 9@9½c; skims, 6@8c; Swiss, 12½@13½c; Limburg, 11½@12½c; brick, 12½@13½c per lb; Missouri, Kansas and low, off flavor and sharp, 3½@5½c per lb.

Eggs—Receipts were smaller, and this with the cooler weather caused a slight improvement in price, though the demand is limited. Good run shippers' count sold mainly at 19½c. For candled or guaranteed more is obtainable, while for ice house or held stock sales are hard to place at 3@5c less.

Poultry and Game.

Dressed Poultry—As was the case yesterday, the arrivals this morning were very light. There was not such an urgent demand either, but still enough to absorb the offerings of choice stock. As was predicted, the call for chickens showed an improvement, and shippers can now consign to better advantage, but we would say send in only choice young stock. Turkeys were quiet. There were still offerings of red, rough and thin geese and chickens, and these sold very slowly. Sales run:

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys—		Geese—	
Choice fat	12½@13c	Choice fat	6½@7c
Rough and thin	11@12½c	Red and thin	4@6c
Ducks—		Chickens—	
Choice fat	8@9c	Young fat	6@7½c
Rough and thin	6@8c	Old and thin	5@7c

☞ Poultry with heads and feet on, entrails in, or when dry picked, are not wanted. These are generally classed with rough and thin.

Live Poultry—The local dressers are generally buying dressed stock and neglecting the live, and the only demand comes from outside sources. This is small and easily satisfied, even the light arrivals being more than ample for the requirements.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Turkeys	9@9½c	Chickens	5c
Ducks	6@6½c	Old roosters	3c
Geese	5@5½c		

Game—The clear, cool weather of this morning and light receipts of dressed poultry had the effect of switching the demand over to game. Receipts of rabbits were fair, and all fresh arrivals sold well at an advance, but all old, or country held stock, sales were slow, and some of this class was offered and untaken at 40@50c per doz. By Monday large arrivals of rabbits and quail are looked for in consequence of last Wednesday's snow. All other game to-day sold readily, and we note an improvement in venison. Sweet stock sold:

	Per doz.
Grouse, large black selected undrawn	$5 00
Grouse, large black selected drawn and small	4 50
Grouse, large Nebraska white undrawn	4 50
Grouse, large Nebraska white drawn and small	5 00
Grouse, small Texas, undrawn	4 00

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Quail, dry undrawn	$1 00	Squirrels	40@50
Quail, dry drawn	75	Pigeons	1 00
Pheasant	5 00	Squabs	75
Woodcock	5 00	Wild Turkeys, ₩ lb—	
Golden plover	1 00	Toms	9
Snipe	1 00	Hens	8
Ducks—		Venison, per lb—	
Mallard, undrawn	3 00	Carcasses	6
Mallard, drawn	2 75	Saddles	10@11
Red head	3 00	Antelope, saddles	10
Teal	1 75	Bear, per lb—	
Mixed	1 50	Carcasses	25
Rabbits—		Saddles	30
Jack	$1 25	Opossum, each	5@15
Common, fresh	75		

Veals—Very light offerings and there was a decided improvement in the inquiry, good stock selling readily at an advance. Sales—Small, fat milk-fed, 4½@5c; medium, 4@4½c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

Live Roasting Pigs—Quotable 50c@$1 per head, as to size and quality.

Dressed Hogs and Pigs—Fair offerings and a slow demand. Quotable at 3@4½c ₩ lb, the latter for small roasting pigs.

Veal Carcasses—Range from 4@5½c ₩ lb.

Sheep—Lambs range at 3½@5c ₩ lb, while old bucks and ewes are slow at less.

Furs.

Receipts continue light, with ready sale for all offerings. Larger offerings are looked for soon, as the season has been backward.

Quotations are in cents per piece, unless otherwise stated, and are meant to cover average receipts:

	No. 1 Large.	Med.	2.	3.	4.
Raccoon	50	40	30	15	05
Mink	50	40	30	15	05
Fox—gray	50	40	30	15	05
Fox—red	90	70	50	25	10
Otter	$6 00	$4 50	$3 00	$1 50	50
Beaver	6 00	4 50	3 00	1 50	50

Skunk—Black, prime	80c	Wild Cat	10@30c
Short stripe, prime	50c	Wolf—Prairie	10@75c
Narrow stripe, prime	25c	Cayote	10@60c
Broad stripe, prime	10c	House and Civet	
Ind. Ty. (round)	15@30c	Cat	5@10c
Opossum (round)	3@5c	Badger	5@75c
Muskrat—Fall	5@10c	Bear	$1 00@8 00
Winter	10@15c	"Scabs" are worthless.	

☞ 10 to 15 per cent is deducted on "open" mink, fox, otter, skunk, opossum, muskrat, wild, civet and housecat. Other articles are preferred "open."

Wool.

Quiet and unchanged. Receipts are light, though stocks on hand are fair. There has been considerable inquiry which may result in better business next month.

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bright Medium.		Braid to coarse.	Low, sandy.
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	23	@23½	19@21	16@17
Kansas and Nebraska	19	@20	14@18	11@12
Texas and Ind. Ty. (8 to 12 mo.	22	@23	18@21	15@16
(4 to 6 mo.	18	@20	14@17	11@12
Colo., Utah, New Mex, etc	20	@21	16@19	13@14
Mont., Wyoming, etc	21	@22	18@20	15@16

UNWASHED—STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Fine. Light.		Heavy.	
Mo., Ill., Ark., etc	20	@21	16	@18
Kansas and Nebraska	17	@18	13	@15
Texas and Indian Territory (8 to 12 mo.	20	@21	15	@17
(4 to 6 mo.	17	@18	12	@13
Colo., Utah, New Mexico, etc.	18	@19	13	@15
Montana, Wyoming, etc	19	@20	15	@17

Tub—Choice, 33c; inferior; 28@31c. Black, 3@5c off. Sacks—Texas, 3-lb tare, 10c; regular long sks 3½-lb tare, 15c. Burry, cotted, etc.—Slightly, 3@4c off; moderately, 5@6c off. Hard, burry, etc., 12c for Southern to 15c for Missouri and similar.

Hides, Feathers, Etc.

Hides—The improvement has been more felt in the medium than the heavier weights, though there is ready sale for all kinds.

Quotations are: Green salted—No. 1, 5¼c; No. 2, 4¼c; bull and stag, 4c; Southern 1c and uncured 1c less. Dry flint—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, and skins weighing less than 10 lbs, at 7c; bulls and stags, 6c; dry salted at 7c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; glue at 3c for green; 4c for dry. Dry flint selling round at 7@8c for Southern, 8½@9c for heavy Western, and dry salt at 6½c; green salted at 4¼@4¾c, latter for Missouri, etc.

Tallow—Easy. Prime and strictly prime in oil bbls, 4¼c; cake, 4¼c; in irregular pkgs, ¼c less; No. 2 at 3¾c.

Deerskins—Firm. Quotations: Prime flint native, 30@32c; Texas and mountain, 25@27c; green, damaged, meaty, salted, etc., half-price. Antelope, 13c.

Goatskins—Steady at from 10@30c.

Sheepskins—Quiet. Green—Large, full-wooled, $1 ... [illegible]

Feathers—Dull and lower on inferior grades. Sale of 30 sks at quotations.

Quotations: Prime live geese, 40@41c, top rate for small sks; prime gray, 35c; quilly, unripe, etc., 34c; renovated X, 34@36c; XX, 24@25c; XXX, 18@20c; mixed, old, etc., 15@35c; chicken, dry-picked, at 4c; duck at 20c for dark to 30c for white; turkey, body, 2c; wing (laid in light boxes), 5@12c; tail do, 10@15c; tare, 3@10 per cent.

Beeswax—Steady. Prime at 25c: burnt half price.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.90@3; seneca, 27@28c; toppy, less; snake, 28c; blood, 2c; Mayapple, 2½c; golden seal, 20c; angelica, 4½c; pink, 13c; black, 5c; wahoo root bark, 10c, and bark of trees, 7c; blue flag, 5c; bittersweet bark, 6c.

Moss—Scarce and firm. We quote: Machine-picked—XXXX, 6¾@7¼c; XXX, 5½@6c; XX, 4¾@5c. Rough—Black, 4½@4¾c; gray and brown mixed, 3¼@4¼c; gray, 3@3½c.

Scrap Iron, Etc.—Wrought, 70c; heavy cast 40c; plow, 40c; stoveplate, 35c; malleable and burnt, 25c. Brass—Heavy, 9c; light, 6c; copper, 9c; lead, 3½c; zinc, 2¼@2½c; pewter, 10c.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, 75c@$1; paper, 25c; old rubber, $2.50; old rope, $1.25@2.25.

Bones—Quote: Buffalo—No. 1 bleached, $19@20; No. 2 bleached, $17@18; green junk, $8; dry junk, $12; green butcher, $9@10.

Honey—We quote: Comb at 12@14c; fancy white clover at 15@17c; inferior less; strained and extracted at 7@8c in cans, and 5@5½c in bbls.

Broom Corn—We quote: Common at 2@2½c, fair at 2¾@3c, choice at 3¼@3¾c, fancy at 3¾@4¼c; damaged and crooked at less.

Hops—California, 36@38c; choice Washington, 39@41c; choice New York, 40@43c; imported, 65@67c.

Cooperstuff—Shaved hoops—Slack work, flour bbls, country shaved, $4.50@5; cooper shaved in demand at $5.50@7.50; half bbls, $3@3.50; patent, $7.75@8.25. Light stuff—Pork bbls, oak, $8; hickory, $9. Lard tcs—Oak, $10; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, No. 1, $7@7.25; culls, $4.50; beer kegs, $16.20; sawed and listed pork bbls, $18@19; lard tcs, $23@24. Flour bbl headings, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, hickory hoops, 32½@33½c; patent hoops, 29c; half bbls, 24c; produce bbls, 25½c; meal bbls, 26½c; pork bbls, 95c; half bbls, 70c; lard tcs at $1.20 E. track; half tcs, 65c; kegs, 35@50c.

Sacks—Burlaps—2-bu, 5½c; 2½-bu, 6c; 3-bu, 6¾c; 4-bu, 7¾c; 5-bu, 8c. Cotton—Seamless, 15@22c; flour, 98-lb, 7¼@8c; 200-lb, 14@23c. Wool, 23@29c per sack.

Empty Barrels—Black, 45c; lard oil, 69c; linseed oil, 60c; whisky, 75@80c; wood, do at 40c per bbl; coal oil, 50c; lard tierces, 25c.

Country Brooms—Quotable at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

Salt—Firm. We quote domestic at 95c East side and $1 this side per bbl.

Hemp—Normal. Missouri undressed, $90@100.

Baling Stuffs—Quote: Iron cotton ties, $1.35@1.40; hemp twine in job lots, 13c. Bagging—1½-lb, 5¼c; 1¾-lb, 6c; 2-lb, 6¾c; 2¼-lb, 7¼c.

White Beans—Sales of country range from $1.25 to $1.65, as to quality; black-eyed peas at $1.85@1.90. From store, Eastern medium sells at $2.05@2.10; and peas and navy at $2.10@2.20 ₩ bu. Sale—34 sks country at $1.25.

Green Peas—We quote: Green at $1, Scotch at $1.05@1.10 per bu.

Pop Corn—We quote: Old white at 2¾@3c, rice at 2½@3¼c; old mixed and new at 1@1½c per bu.

Nuts—Hickory: Shell bark—Small at $1@1.15, and large at 50c per bu; pecans at 7½@8½c per lb for Western, to 8½@9½c for Texas; walnuts, 35@45c per bu; chestnuts, 3@4c for lb; peanuts—white at 2½@3c; red at 2@2¼c; hazelnuts, 2@2½c per lb. Sales: 13 bbls Texas pecans at 9¼c, 3 do Missouri at 8c.

Mistletoe—Quote at $2@3 per bbl.

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—No recent purchaser of wheat, corn or provisions had a profit in any trades at the close of trade to-day. Wheat was on new territory, having broken past the low point touched on the panic slump, when May sold at 96½c. To-day the same option sold as low as 96⅛c, and in the privilege crowd this afternoon puts sold twice as far from the market as calls, a point indicating the domination of the bear feeling.

* * *

Corn sold on the panic break to 50⅞c, to-day it went 50¼c, with Pardridge and his followers in the saddle predicting 45c before Jan. 10.

* * *

Provisions sold lower the first of the week than they did to-day, but pork rallied from $10.57½ to $11.25. It has since lost most of the recovered ground, and the whole provision list is weak. The time is coming, however, when it will do to change front on the hog product, for reasons briefly set forth as follows:

For the past sixty or ninety days the packers have been against any advance in values, as it was thoroughly to their interest to secure all the hogs that are coming in at as low prices as possible. They have been successful in this, as the prices of hogs have been ruling relatively lower than the prices of the product. Usually the maximum of the receipts of hogs is reached by the 15th of January, but we think it has already been reached this season, for the reason that many hogs were forced to the market, owing to the scarcity of corn in some sections and the high price of corn in all sections.

That this statement is true is evidenced by the falling off in receipts in all outside packing points, which for the past week have fallen away more than 100,000, the decrease being even larger as compared with a year ago. There has been a disposition on the part of packers for the past few days to cover their outstanding contracts for future delivery, and they will go into the new year with their warehouses filled with low-priced products, and it stands to reason that if the bulk of hogs is marketed, as many of the best posted men in the trade believe, the packers will be arrayed on the bull side, as it is to their advantage from this time forward to work for better markets on which to sell their cash.

Pork has had many friends throughout the great corn States since the commencement of the season, but on the recent break there has been general liquidation, which leaves the market in splendid shape to respond to bull influences. It looks as if the price of hog product had now reached a point where investment could be made without absolute certainty of loss staring the purchaser in the face.

* * *

Wheat has no friends left. The bulls have been hammered to death and shaken out of their holdings. The legitimate situation has not been as strong on the crop as it is this moment, but the local market is dull, lifeless and soft, owing to the lack of outside trade. The cities are getting over their financial stringency, but the country is just beginning to feel tight money and the result is diminution in new orders from the public.

Taking advantage of this dullness the bear traders have organized a series of raids, and prices are now at the lowest ebb since July last, when cash sold at 88c. To-day cash closed at 88½c.

* * *

As for wheat it may be said that the period of accumulation of grain is about over and that from this time forth supplies will show steady visible reduction. The weather since harvest has been extraordinarily favorable for the movement of wheat, and yet, with uncommonly high prices to stimulate deliveries from first hands, receipts at primary markets since July 1 are nearly 11,000,000 bu less than last year, and the visible supply is about 9,000,000 bu smaller than last year. As exports are within a few million bu of last year, the conclusion forces itself upon careful observers and students that invisible reserves are vastly lighter than usual and that the last six months of the crop year of 1890-91, ending July 1, 1891, must necessarily witness such a sweeping of bins as this generation of traders has never seen. From the data at hand it is difficult to see where any surplus for export is to come from east of the Rocky Mountains between Jan. and July 1. We think that every bu of wheat now left on the Atlantic division will be needed at home.

Eastern stocks are very light and what there is in store in Buffalo and other Eastern centers must soon disappear if the present rate of consumption keeps up, and there is small prospect of a letting up in the demand. Such being the case, the attack upon Western accumulation will in the nature of things begin earlier than usual this winter.

* * *

Money is working easier and with the payment of Jan. dividends the monetary stringency will be further relaxed to the stimulation of activity in all lines of business, speculation especially.

* * *

The general movement of corn has ceased to swell at the rate noted in my last dispatch, and commission merchants doing a receiving business report that farmers' deliveries are falling off sharply. It is the popular notion that farmers will not sell until a market begins to break, but they seem to have learned to do business in a different way on this break—they have shut up like clams. The effect of diminished farmers' deliveries has hardly begun to be felt in the rail movement, but that will follow. Usually by Christmas at least 25,000,000 bu of cribbed country corn has been sold for May delivery. This year the aggregate open short interest represented by cribbed corn will not exceed 25 per cent of 25,000,000 bu. The speculative short interest is larger than usual, however, and the bears have only the one element of price to favor them at this writing.

Inasmuch as the country is still intensely bullish and withal somewhat crafty in regulating deliveries to suit its purpose of maintaining values, the short sellers are at a disadvantage, though for the moment they are apparently invincible.

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27.—The local trade wanted to sell wheat again to-day, and there was nothing in sight to prevent it. The selling out by early buyers late in the day was helped along by raiding by the bears, and together prices were put down very easily. The early trading promised no developments, and the news was very meager. The trade was without cable advices from British markets.

The receipts at Minneapolis were 285 cars and Duluth but 21. For the week the stock at these points are expected to show only about 150,000 increase at Duluth, and a small decrease at Minneapolis. This helped buying some in the hope that the visible supply for Monday might give a fair decrease.

The clear, cold weather over the entire wheat States helped some early. Later the Continental cables told of an increase in flour duties in Spain and the enforcement of increased French duties from Jan. 1. Wheat declined ⅛c further before the close, touching 96⅛c, a break of 1⅛c from the top. There was heavy selling of puts on the curb last night, and after the price passed 96⅜c there was a general selling against puts. The bears had the market to the close.

There was no good in corn after the first half hour. The disposition was to sell. Half-hearted bulls stood about asking why the market was so heavy, but made no move to support it by buying. The bulls were encouraged a little early by reports that the decline had largely checked farmers' deliveries. There was little conspicuous trading. Pardridge was a seller at times and predicted that the crowd would not again even see so much as ½c rally.

Before the close corn sold at bottom prices for the season. Oats followed other cereals as usual.

* * *

[illegible]

$10.10 for Jan., and $11 for May. Best prices were $10.07½@11.02½. The early selling carried May down to $10.90. There was a rally of a few cents when the later selling put May down to $10.82½, Jan. to $9.90, the bottom and closing prices.

The estimate of 40,000 hogs for Monday is probable. Cudahy sold pork freely. Dunn was a good buyer at one time.

* * *

The lard market was heavy, but declined only 5c to $5.80 Jan., and $6.37½ May.

Ribs were off 7½c to 10c at $4.95 Jan., and $5.57½@5.60 May. The opening, range and closing prices were:

The opening, range and closing prices were:

	Opening.	Range.	Closing.
WHEAT.			
May	89½	88⅝@89¾	88½
Jan	97¼	96⅛@97⅛	96⅛
July	92¾	91⅝@92⅞	91⅝
CORN.			
Jan	48¼	47½@48¼	47½
Feb	48¾	48 @48¾	48
May	51⅝	50¾@51½	50⅝
OATS.			
Jan	40¼	39¾@40¼	39⅞
Feb	40¾	40¼@40⅞	40⅜
May	43¾	43¼@44	43⅜
PORK.			
Jan	10.05	9.90 @10.07½	9.90
Feb	10.12½	@	10.12½
May	11.00	10.82½@11.02½	10.82½
LARD.			
Jan	5.82½	5.80 @ 5.82½	5.80
Feb	5.97½	5.95 @ 5.9 ½	5.95
May	6.42½	6.37½@ 6.42½	6.37½
RIBS.			
Jan	5.02½	4.95 @ 5.05	4.95
Feb	5.15	@	5.15
May	5.67½	5.57½@ 5.67½	5.60

IMAGINARY HEART DISEASE.

A Doctor Tells How Many People are Afflicted With It—The Real Trouble.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

"One of the most prevalent diseases with which we have to deal in our profession," said a well known physician to a SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH representative the other day, "is that of the imagination of people who think they have heart disease. There is not a day passes that prominent doctors have not several calls from people, both men and women, who are under the delusion that his or her heart is seriously affected. They will describe the palpitations, the flutterings, the pain and heaviness in the region of the heart and declare that the organ is in some way seriously affected. In nine cases out of ten the disease from which the heart patient is really suffering is dyspepsia or some disorder of the stomach and the close association of both organs causes the error about the heart action being impaired. Then, again, there is not even dyspepsia or indigestion to plead excuse for the monomania, and it is imagination pure and simple. There are a number of classes who are affected in this way. Nervous women, for instance, are invariably having heart trouble, and it's a common occurrence for a medical man to be summoned to the home of his patient authoritatively and at once with the statement that she is dying of heart disease. We are nearly always prepared to find that the heart disease is merely an attack of hysteria or nervousness, which a dose of nerve tonic or brandy quickly settles. Literary people, particularly journalists, are subject to this imaginary heart affection, and I have seen the most brilliant and level-headed newspaper men come and stoutly declare that their heart was troubling them (poetically, physically I mean, of course) and who wished to be prepared for the worst. In their case usually the disease of the important organ is merely a result of over-work, joined with dyspepsia, from the hurried life which they lead and the hasty fashion they have of eating or not eating at times of their work occupies too much of their attention just then.

"The greatest victims to supposed heart disease, though, are medical students and young physicians. I have never known the case to fail in which every young man who was making medicine a study did not at one time or other not only think, but was firmly convinced that his career was imperiled by the dreadful and uncertain ailment. Here is only one instance out of thousands. I had myself gone through the ordeal of heart imagination and was perfectly acquainted with the knowledge that it came in the life of every young student of physics. I had a cousin, a brilliant young fellow, who was studying this branch of science, and as he went through his course of lectures, etc., I wondered that he had escaped from imagination's throes so successfully until one day when I was in my office, the office bell rang hurriedly and in a moment or two my young cousin, the doctor in embryo, entered with a breathless calm which at first alarmed me. 'Dr. ——,' he said, 'I want to see you privately. I have a secret which I wish to be kept from my family at any cost, no matter what happens, they must not know.' I was beginning to wonder what kind of trouble the poor young man had gotten into, and my face evidently showed my distress and sympathy.

"'Tell me; I will do all I can for you,' I said earnestly.'

"'I was assured you would, old fellow,' he said, 'so examine me well, for I tell you I have a bad case of heart disease.'

"He had scarcely finished when I threw back my head and laughed heartily, not only laughed heartily but long and loudly, too. My cousin and patient stood dazed and bewildered before me, then when my laughing continued, he seemed to think that I in turn was the patient and was a decided maniac. However, I managed to articulate 'I expected this' and in a few moments examined his heart thoroughly and found what I also expected that simply nothing was the matter with it, that it was as fine and healthy an organ as could be found in this city or any other; and I also ascertained what I also expected, that he was suffering from an attack of dyspepsia. I explained my conduct to him, and the explanation after my examination proved satisfactory to him. You see the reason that medical students are the victims of this hallucination is a simple one. The students are always in a hurry; they are constantly rushed during their course, and as to eating, they absolutely neglect every rule of health in that way in order to study the health of others. They make a dart at breakfast, dinner and supper, and devour in haste the first food they come across, not from any hunger, but simply to make the 'clinics' and lectures which are waiting for their attendance. In this state of affairs the health must necessarily be affected, and, of course, naturally, the nerves must suffer a little and their stomach very much. In fact, indigestion and dyspepsia are sure to follow and with the pain and palpitation in the region of the heart, they naturally are fully convinced that they are doomed to an early death by that illness which so often means sudden death. The attack of imagination and dyspepsia lasts only a short while in the young men's mind, because they consult an older physician who clears away the trouble and insists on regular diet for the patient thereafter.

"Another victim to this imaginary disease is the growing girl. Her studies and her constitution and different states of health bring on palpitation and often pain about the valves of the heart and her family who are dotingly considerate, instantly become alarmed that their darling is going to die of heart disease. Of course in a delicate child or girl child's case great care should be taken to have the heart examined, but in nine cases out of ten I will warrant the heart disease is merely a little disorder of some other nature.

"People also think that he or she who realy has the disease is already doomed to death at an early age. This is not by any means true. The sufferer of heart disease may be shadowed by death, but not by any means doomed to it. In fact, he may live to a green old age with proper care and watchfulness. Indeed, he has better chances for this length of life than the person not predisposed to it, and who therefore does not watch himself in diet, drinking or exercise, or in any routine of life. In only pronounced cases, where the lips are perfectly blue and the symptoms are stated plainly on face or physique can a physician ascertain by looking at a patient that he has heart disease. In nearly all the other subjects he will have to make a very careful and minute examination before he finds what trouble is really there and how far the illness has progressed.

"But, really, of all the diseases in the world this seems the one dreaded and imagined by the majority of people, especially thinkers. The literary genius especially who are subject to neuralgia of the nerves of the heart, are in a constant state of declaring that the heart itself is seriously impaired in health. There is a great deal of heart trouble in the world, but there is also a great deal of imagining that the heart is affected and nothing else is necessary to be assured of the real trouble than an examination by a competent physician, who saves a world of worry by a firm statement of the truth to the sufferer."

VIENNA Model Bakery, established in 18[illegible] ... [illegible]

Author of "Plain Tales From the Hills," "Soldiers Three" and other stories.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

CHAPTER XII.

Maisie lifted up her face, and it was pearly white. "No! No! Not blind! I won't have him blind!"

"Would you care to see for yourself?" said Torpenhow.

"Now—at once?"

"Oh, no! The Paris train doesn't go through this place till 8 to-night. There will be ample time."

"Did Mr. Heldar send you to me?"

"Certainly not. Dick wouldn't do that sort of thing. He's sitting in his studio turning over some letters that he can't read because he's blind."

There was a sound of choking from the sun-hat. Maisie bowed her head and went into the cottage, where the red-haired girl was on a sofa complaining of a headache.

"Dick's blind," said Maisie, taking her breath quickly as she steadied herself against a chair-back. "My Dick's blind!"

"What?" The girl was on the sofa no longer.

"A man has come from England to tell me. He hasn't written to me for six weeks."

"Are you going to him?"

"I must think."

"Think! I should go back to London and see him and I should kiss his eyes and kiss them and kiss them until they got well again. If you don't go I shall. Oh, what am I talking about? You wicked little idiot! Go to him at once. Go!"

Torpenhow's neck was blistering, but he preserved a smile of infinite patience as Maisie appeared bareheaded in the sunshine.

"I am coming," said she, her eyes on the ground.

"You will be at Vitry Station, then, at 7 this evening." This was an order delivered by one who was used to being obeyed. Maisie said nothing, but she felt grateful that there was no chance of disputing with this big man who took everything for granted and managed a squealing horse with one hand. She returned to the red-haired girl, who was weeping bitterly, and between tears, kisses—very few of those—menthol, packing and an interview with Kami, the sultry afternoon wore away. Thought might come afterwards. Her present duty was to go to Dick—Dick who owned the wondrous friend and sat in the dark playing with her unopened letters.

"But what will you do?" she said to her companion.

"I? Oh, I shall stay here and—finish your Melancolia," she said, smiling pitifully. "Write to me afterwards."

That night there ran a legend through Vitry-sur-Marne of a mad Englishman, doubtless suffering from sunstroke, who had drunk all the officers of the garrison under the table, had borrowed a horse from the lines and had then and there eloped, after the English custom, with one of those more than mad English girls who drew pictures down there under the care of that good Monsieur Kami.

"They are very droll," said Suzanne to the conscript in the moonlight by the studio wall. "She walked always with those big eyes that saw nothing, and yet she kisses me on both cheeks as though she were my sister, and gives me—see—ten francs."

The conscript levied a contribution on both gifts, for he prided himself on being a good soldier.

Torpenhow spoke very little to Maisie during the journey to Calais, but he was careful to attend to all her wants, to get her a compartment entirely to herself and to leave her alone. He was amazed at the ease with which the matter had been accomplished.

"The safest thing would be to let her think things out. By Dick's showing—when he was off his head—she must have ordered him about very thoroughly. Wonder how she likes being under orders?"

Maisie never told. She sat in the empty compartment often with her eyes shut that she might realize the sensation of blindness. It was an order that she should return to London swiftly, and she found herself at last almost beginning to enjoy the situation. This was better than looking after trunks and a red-haired friend who never seemed to take any interest in her surroundings. But there seemed to be a feeling in the air that she, Maisie, of all people, was in disgrace. Therefore she justified her conduct to herself with great success, till Torpenhow came up to her on the steamer and without preface began to tell the story of Dick's blindness, suppressing a few details, but dwelling at length on the miseries of delirium. He stopped before he reached the end, as though he had lost interest in the subject, and went forward to smoke. Maisie was furious with him and with herself.

She was hurried on from Dover to London almost before she could ask for breakfast, and—she was past any feeling of indignation now—was bidden curtly to wait in a hall at the foot of some lead-covered stairs while Torpenhow went up to make inquiries. Again the knowledge that she was being treated like a naughty little girl made her pale cheeks flame. It was Dick's fault for being so stupid as to go blind.

Torpenhow led her up to a shut door which he opened very softly. Dick was sitting by the window with his chin on his chest. There were three envelopes in his hand, and he turned them over and over. The big man who gave orders was no longer by her side, and the studio door snapped behind her.

Dick thrust the letters into his pocket as he heard the sound. "Hullo Torp! Is that you? I've been so lonely."

His voice had taken the peculiar flatness of the blind. Her heart beat furiously, and she put one hand on her breast to keep it quiet. Dick was staring directly at her, and she realized for the first time that he was blind. Shutting her eyes in a railway-carriage to open them when she pleased was child's play. This man was blind though his eyes were wide open.

"Torp, is that you? They said you were coming." Dick looked puzzled and a little irritated at the silence.

"No; it's only me," was the answer, in a strained little whisper. Maisie could hardly move her lips.

"H'm!" said Dick, composedly, without moving. "This is a new phenomenon. Darkness I'm getting used to; but I object to hearing voices."

Was he mad, then, as well as blind, that he talked to himself? Maisie's heart beat more wildly and she breathed in gasps. Dick rose and began to feel his way across the room, touching each table and chair as he passed. Once he caught his foot on a rug and swore, dropping on his knees to feel what the obstruction might be. Maisie remembered him walking in the Park as though all the earth belonged to him, tramping up and down her studio two months ago, and flying up the gangway of the channel steamer. The beating of her heart was making her sick, and Dick was coming nearer, guided by the sound of her breathing. She put out a hand mechanically to ward him off or to draw him to herself. she did not know which. It touched his chest and he stepped back as though he had been shot.

"It's Maisie!" said he, with a dry sob. "What are you doing here?"

"I came—I came—to see you—please."

Dick's lips closed firmly.

"Won't you sit down, then? You see, I've had some bother with my eyes, and—"

"I know. I know. Why didn't you tell me?"

"I couldn't write."

"You might have told Mr. Torpenhow."

"What has he to do with my affairs?"

"He—he brought me from Vitry-sur-Marne. He thought I ought to see you."

"Why, what has happened? Can I do anything for you? No, I can't. I forgot."

"Oh, Dick, I'm so sorry! I've come to tell you, and—Let me take you back to your chair."

"Don't! I'm not a child. You only do that out of pity. I never meant to tell you anything about it. I'm no good now. I'm down and done for. Let me alone!"

He groped back to his chair, his chest laboring as he sat down. Maisie was afraid no more.

"I shan't!" she said, settling herself on the arm of the chair. "You belong, now, Dickie, and I've come up all these stairs, and—and—and——" Here the tears began, with unromantic snivelling ard mopping of the cheeks. He was trembling under the touch of her hand on his shoulder, but his face was turned away from her.

"Dick, you aren't going to be selfish, now I've come back? I'm so sorry! Oh, I'm so sorry!"

"I knew that was all. Won't you leave me alone. I shall have to suffer for this afterwards."

"You won't!" She bent down and whispered in his ear. When the fountains of the great deep are broken up, there follow rain and miracles. "Yes, I do," she said, flushing crimson. "My darling, I do. I don't care; you can sulk as much as you like and I won't be angry. I've been a villain, a wicked little villain. Shall I go down on my knees and tell you so? Don't be stupid, Dickie. It's no use pretending. You know you care for me."

"I do! God knows I do!"

"What nonsense, then, pretending to be selfish!" The voice grew unsteady. "D'you remember the Dover boat? Take that, then, and be sensible. Oh, help me, Dick!" she whispered. "'I can't make love all by myself.'"

The unspoken argument clinched all, and Maisie was in Dick's arms, crying as though her heart would burst.

"Hush, dear, hush! What's the use of worrying? It's all right now," said Dick, stroking the head on his shoulder.

"We did belong, Dick, didn't we? It was my fault—all my fault," Maisie whimpered, her face hidden.

"I like that fault. Be more faultsome."

"'Course you did!" She laughed through her tears. "I—I had to do all the—all the love-making. It was horrible!"

"It was only me; what did it matter? If it had been a strange man you might have objected. And then, again, you took me on my blind side."

"That's an ugly word, and you aren't going to use it any more."

"But it's true, dear. I'd give everything, except you, to see your face again; but I'm blind."

Maisie thought for a minute till love gave her pure reason. "That's nonsense, too. Listen, stupid! You said ten years were nothing. And they weren't. We belonged just the same. Now, do you remember out on the flats, with the pistol, when my hair got into your eyes?" Dick caught the click of hairpins and Maisie's long locks fell about his face. "You couldn't see now if you tried ever so. Let's pretend it's only my wig in your eyes for just a little longer—for fifty or sixty years. Fifty's five times less important than ten. Can't you see that, darling?" She shook her head to increase both the darkness and the understanding.

"I see," said Dick, very contentedly. "Oh, it's good to have you back again, Maisie!"

"It's gooder to be back, bad boy."

And they argued that point gravely, with interruptions; and they discussed ways and means, also with interruptions; and they took no count of time till Maisie said, "I haven't any clothes. I haven't eaten anything for years. I haven't anywhere to live except in the little house, and the care-taker there will be out and I must go and be a party."

"What's that, dear?"

"There was a man once," said Maisie, hairpin between her teeth, "who was always trying to drag me to a registrar's office to be married. He told me that one or other of the parties must always give a notice to the registrar. I shall buy a thick veil and be that party. Isn't it nice to know we've only ourselves to think of?"

"I remember that man," said Dick. "I feel that I ought to be the party."

"Never mind. Afterwards you shall beat me. I think it would do me good. I want to be beaten. Oh, Dick, I've been such a bad, double-bad villain. A villain with a melancolia."

"By Jove that reminds me of something I'd completely forgotten. I did a Melancolia before I went—"

"Ah! No! Not that word!"

"Began to see, then. She's up in a corner somewhere, and I thought a good deal of her at one time. What do you think?"

The voice was the voice of the man who had told her the tale of his doings, in the park, what time he looked to kick the world before him.

"Is it the veiled canvas on the easel?" asked Maisie.

"Yes. Well—?"

She was looking at a formless scarred blur of paint. Somebody had used the palette-knife with deadly skill. It was a cruel, wicked wrong, and she could not understand it; but for Dick's sake she must make no sign. Her eyes were very dim, and her voice choked with the hard-held tears as she made answer, still gazing on the wreck—

"Oh, Dick, it is good!"

Dick heard the sob and took it for tribute. "I thought you'd like it," he said, smiling at her across the room; and she would have given the world to cry, but she came back to his arms instead, to bid him good-bye for a little while.

"Dick," she said, when the long farewell was ended, "do you imagine when a woman loves a man that she cares for his work? She loves him for himself—self—self. Now I must fly, and—please may I sing on the staircase going down?"

There was very little thought of song in Maisie's heart when she went out, unless it were the old rhyme, "Lord ha' mercy on me, this is none of I!" She wanted to sit down and be quiet—very quiet—in her half-dismantled house. Torpenhow did not appear, and the staircases were empty of life. "That's nice of him," said Maisie, and fled in a cab to astonish the care-taker across the park.

"Hulloo!" said Torpenow, entering the studio after Dick had enjoyed two blissful hours of thought. "I'm back. Are you feeling any better?"

"Torp, I don't know what to say! Come here." Dick coughed huskily.

"What's need for saying anything? Get up and tramp."

They walked up and down as of custom, Torpenhow's hand on Dick's shoulder.

"How in the world did you find it all out?" said Dick, beaming.

"You shouldn't go off your head if you want to keep secrets, Dickie. It was absolutely impertinent on my part, but if you'd seen me rocketing about on a half-trained French troop horse under a blazing sun you'd have laughed. There's going to be a charivari in my rooms to-night. Seven other devils—"

"I know—the row in the Southern Sedan. I surprised their councils the other day, and it made me unhappy. Have you fixed your flint to go? Who d'you work for?"

"Haven't signed any contracts yet. I wanted to see how your business would turn out."

"Would you have stayed with me, then, if—things had gone wrong?"

"Don't ask me too much. I'm only a man."

"You've tried to be an angel very successfully."

"Oh, ye—es!—Well, do you attend the function to-night? We shall be half screwed before the morning. All the men believe the war's a certainty."

"Of course I'll come. I haven't turned my back on the old life yet."

That night there was tumult on the stairs. The correspondents poured in from theater, dinner and music-hall to Torpenhow's room that they might discuss their plan of campaign in event of the certainty of military operations being a certainty. Torpenhow, the Keneu and the Nilghai had bidden all the men they had worked with to the orgy; and Mr. Beeton, the housekeeper, declared that never in his chequered experience had he seen quite such a fancy lot of gentlemen. They waked the chambers with shoutings and song; and the elder men were quite as bad as the younger. For the chances of war were in front of them, and all knew what those meant. When the clamor was at its height, Dick entered with his great happiness upon his face. The room was heavy with tobacco-smoke and the fume of strong drinks, and the men were settled in unpicturesque attitudes on chair, sofa and table. There was a general shout.

"Poor second-hand gladiators!" he said, with pretended scorn. "You only exist to describe who will die on the sands out there. Half of you will be dead this time next year. The Soudan kills specials."

"Ave Imperator, te morituri salutant!" said the Keneu. "Get into a chair and don't moralize. The public wants us as much as we want you."

"By the way, what does the dear public say about me?"

"One paper said six weeks ago that it deeply regretted to hear you weren't quite well. The rest have forgotten by this time," said the Nilghai.

"Sweet creatures! They naturally would. Give me a drink." And by the instinct of association he began to hum the terrible battle hymn of the Republic. Man after man caught it up—it was a tune they knew well—till the windows shook to the clang, the Nilghai's deep voice leading:

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of his terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.

"How does the next verse go?" said the Keneu. And they swept off again, beating time on the table:

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment-seat;
Oh, be swift, my soul, to meet him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

Then Cassavetti, very proud of his knowledge,—

In the beauty of the lilies—

"Hold on," said Torpenhow. "We've nothing to do with that. It belongs to another man."

"No," said Dick to himself under his breath, "the other man belongs."

[THE END.]

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Ticket office, 112 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

A COREAN QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

A Description of the Obsequies—The Issues Between Corea and China.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Corea has at last buried the Queen Dowager, and my mail of to-day brings me a letter from the capital stating that she was planted in great state on the 13th of last month. This letter speaks very highly of the old lady and describes the funeral. It seems that she at one time held the seals of state, and that she made three kings of Corea. She was a woman of extraordinary ability, and the reigning King was her adopted son. The funeral procession was grand in the extreme, and it must have been very strange to American eyes. My letter describes it as follows:

"The procession bearing the body to the grave was composed of two parts, as distinct as life and death. The forepart included eatables, beautiful banners, animals regally caparisoned, and other things making up a numerous retinue of horse and of foot, as though the Queen were going out to a picnic. Behind this was the funeral procession proper, containing the catafalque, accompanied by a large military escort. Many a thousand of official red lanterns lighted the length of the procession, and the King caused certain places along the line of the procession to be prepared for the use of such of the diplomatic representatives who desired to see something of Eastern pageantry. The American Minister had an escort of marines and sailors and a number of the former had Kodak cameras, but it is doubtful whether any good pictures were gotten owing to the light and to the difficulty of taking them. The coffin was not placed into the ground till 4 o'clock a. m., until the opening of a new day, emblematic of the new life for the departed. Although much time was consumed, the closing ceremonies were very simple. A bountiful repast was spread upon a massive stone tablet in front of the mound and at this time a son or near relative of the deceased usually bows before the grave. In the household of every Corean, each member has a little low eating table, and when a father or a mother dies, this table is not taken away, but it is kept in the family and upon it for three years after that, every morning and every evening there is placed a meal for the ghost of the departed. There were at this funeral sedan chairs and wooden horses, praises and prayers on many paper rolls together with incense; all these were burned that they might go to the spirit and a tablet to her memory was set up in the temple. His Majesty the King met the procession on its return and the sedan chair in which he rode was white and it was carried between two white horses. An embassy bearing the condolences of the Chinese Emperor is expected here in a day or so, and after this time the business of the country may be resumed. At present nothing is done by the people or by the court. The civil service examinations have been suspended and the whole nation has given itself up to grief.

"By the way," this letter goes on, "I see in a Washington newspaper, the report of an interview with the Chinese Minister to America in which he says that the Corean Government is indebted to the Chinese Government and that it cannot make a loan without the latter's consent. This is preposterous. Corea owes no money to China, and she has long since discarded the Chinese leading strings. When Corea makes up her mind that she wants more money, for development and improvement, she knows where to get it without the intermeddling of Chinese officials of high or low degree. Judge Denney, the former foreign adviser to the King, who, you will remember, is an Oregon man, is still in Seoul, and he does not seem to know when he will get through. The English are making a new departure here. They are now sending doctors and missionaries, including a bishop, and it is to be hoped that they will do less political and more Christian work than they have been known to do elsewhere."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

No Smoking
Allowed in the shop or on the wagons of the Vienna Model Bakery.

FADS, FASHIONS, FACTS.

POINTS PICKED UP IN MANY ODD AND VARIED PLACES.

The Results of Christmas—The Disillusion on the Subject of Stanley—The New Handshake—The Latest Boas—The Newest Fashions.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Who hasn't a headache after Christmas? I haven't met a solitary individual, man, woman or child, who has not one of these distressing remnants of the merry festival. Not egg-nog or champagne headaches, but generally, at least in the case of ladies and children, merely one of over fatigue. Christmas is a beautiful feast in a religious sense, but in a secular one it is of great fatigue and worry. After the selecting and giving, even the receiving of presents, one is wofully tired and enervated. And there is a general air of dilapidation about everybody just now. In fact, people as a rule all say: "I wish Americans would do as they do in France and celebrate Christmas as a religious feast only; the wear and tear of the secular Christmas does leave such a train of worry." But after all does it not leave, too, lots of good sentiments and sweetness that make life brighter even with the temporary bore of a nervous headache? The financial crisis this year made Christmas Eve a bonanza to the dealers in picture cards, for many people limited their gifts for this reason to the simple souvenir of Christmas, which but for the financial embarrassment would have resolved themselves into gifts of handsome bric-a-brac and jewelry. The beaux of society particularly made cards their gifts this season, much to the sorrow of the belles. I saw one shining light of society in a book store Christmas Eve buying a little Christmas card for his lady love and after the purchase was made, both he and the obliging clerk rubbed together vigorously the spot on which the price was placed. Then he walked off in supreme content. One pretty girl, who was near me, whispered: "There's one generous man for you; quite unlike the beau who had passed out of the shop" (and with whom she had been conversing). "Just see the quantity of handsome cards he is buying. Don't I wish I belonged on his remembrance list!" "Why, that's O'Neil Ryan, the President of the Legion of Honor." "Well, he ought to be President of the Legion of Generosity, too," added the bright belle, and if you had seen the stacks of Christmas cards with which the brilliant young lawyer marched out in the snow to send with the other gifts he had bought. You wouldn't have blamed her expressions of admiration, or displeasure at the beau who hadn't purchased in the same manner. There was a lot of bon-mots in that shop that night. For instance, a sally of the newly elected President of the Knights of St. Patrick brought a volley of laughter. After the purchase of a book the dealer asked if the package should be sent "to Mr. Finney." "No," came the reply; "address to an anti-Parnellite." This reply was received with joy by a number of the well known citizens assembled for their books and periodicals.

* * *

So at last we have all heard Stanley, have seen and listened to the hero whose books we now know are the very best part of the "Darkest Africa" hero. What an enthusiasm there was before his coming, and what a failure that coming was to his once old home. In St. Louis it was not the case of veni, vidi, vici. So Stanley found, and how the men rail at the disappointment in the explorer whom they had looked at through the veil of hero worship quite as much as the women did. It was amusing to hear the handling without gloves which the famous man received the next day on all sides. Two of the salient and adverse criticisms on this subject struck me so forcibly I can't help sharing my amusement with the readers of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH. One was from a man who didn't go and wasn't sorry for it; the other from one who did go and was sorry for it. The first one tersely expressed his opinion of Stanley in the following laconic manner: "Why should I have gone to hear a man who never did anything but save a man who didn't want to be rescued? No, I didn't go." The other was from ex-Mayor Joseph Brown, who had formerly been an admirer of the hero, until he had his rose-colored illusions rudely shattered by hearing his former ideal. "Yes, I went to the Stanley lecture and paid $2.50," he said, "to hear a rehash of what I had read from time to time in the newspapers. There was not one word in his lecture that had not been printed before, and the very things I wanted him to tell about—for instance, the Lilliputians, the characteristics of the different tribes, etc.—Stanley calmly stated would be treated some other time. Of course I felt it was worth $2.50 to see and hear him, no matter what he said, or in other words I could not afford not to hear and see him, for I knew I would regret it if I did not, but what I did hear was simply a vindication of himself and all for $2.50." And the popular auditor simply voiced the opinion of the multitude. With the women it was different, however; those who did conquer nerves sufficiently to see the idol of their dreams and hear what he had to say were sorely disappointed. "I could have forgiven him," said one bright young girl, "for his chestnut of a lecture, because his face and white hair was interesting, if his wife had only been beautiful as we pictured Millais' subject would be, but Dorothy Tennant-Stanley also disappointed us in her appearance." It was a dismal lecture, but the dismalest part to me," she added naively, "was finding Stanley hadn't selected a prettier wife."

* * *

Have you noticed the girls in the swell circles of society, how they have caught the latest Eastern fad in "shaking hands" with each other? After the abolishment of the kiss, which was formerly a necessity to show good will, and for whose banishment every one said "Deo Gratias," came the cordial little hand clasp when woman met woman. Later the languorous slipping of one hand in the other, and then let the little gloved member rest quietly a moment in the outstretched one ready to receive it, followed that fashion, whilst now there is a decided revolution in the art of the necessary hand shake, and the new one which has gained ground has an immense number of converts. Viewed in the light of a calisthenic novelty, it is quite interesting to see the "smart set" elevate the hands to the chins, and waggle them backwards and forward to their hearts content. This elevating and waggling hand-shake was originated first in the swelldom of New York, an importation from England, but with the close interchange of St. Louis with the metropolis the novelty has swept here with the cold wave. Just watch the girls meeting now and see the calisthenic fad for yourself. They have now the art reduced to a fine point. One or two have whispered to me that they are going to let it extend even farther than to their girl friends and are going to teach a few of their most cordial gentlemen friends just how to elevate their hands to the chin and waggle them gracefully too. Those who elevate in the most swift manner and waggle the heartiest are considered the experts in this new and delightful fashion.

* * *

Here are two fads, the very latest in fad's arena, too, in boas. One is the Russian sable with the heads of the animal left on, with diamonds for eyes. The other is a perfectly new one. Ruches of rose leaves are being greatly used and with them a novel boa made of rose leaves strung one upon the other, forming a close compact mass which become lighter towards the tip. Neapolitan violets are also used with great effect as ruchings. The single flowers scattered over the material, whether it be chiffon or tulle, are now but little used, having gone suddenly out of favor. A pretty woman is always prettier than ever in a boa, be it fur or flower, and a plain one is always enhanced by one.

* * *

Here is a charming modern invention of fashion, and one that will be in high favor, for women dote on pretty flannel dressing gowns, and this one is copied from an English tea jacket. It is to be of pale pink flannel turned back down each side, with a wide white mohair braid, the edge of which is button-holed like a blanket hem with pink wool. There is a pleated front made of white nun's veiling, woven with pink spots, and the sleeves are to be made of pink, edged with the braid, very high, falling away at the elbow to disclose a light undersleeve of the white and reaching to the hem of the gown. A more becoming and comfortable dressing gown than this cannot be imagined. Why, the girl who has just emerged from a bath, dainty and fresh as a sea nymph, and with sea-shell skin and cleanly perfumed hair about her shoulders, the jewel in its case, the pink dressing gown, is the most kissable-looking creature under the sun. A woman may sometimes look well in a ball gown. She always looks well in a dressing gown. She is charming in street costume. She is adorable in a negligee.

* * *

Speaking of street costumes, however, one of the handsomest is a Redfern pelisse of scarlet cloth, the fullness gathering into a sealskin yoke, and this, falling down clear to the feet in front, narrowing of course, and hanging free from the mante and lined with Zibeline pattes. If you can afford still more simplicity with still more expense, choose the olive-green cloth pelisse lined with blue fox. For the Empress of Russia Redfern has just made a violet velvet mante, lined with ermine with passementerie trimming inside of violet and gold. For evening wraps the newest idea is an exact reproduction of the shoulder cloaks worn by the Medici Kings. They reach to the waist, have turned-down collars and revers, are fastened with a cord and are made in richest white and gold brocade. There is a change in gowns to a divided one, and this is an example of one of them: This model is of a lovely gray woolen, slashed in the middle and side of the skirt to display a rich cream-grounded brocade with a large sized design in lily of the valley, green and gold tinsel. The full sleeves come to the elbow and are continued to the wrist in brocade. Wide revers of the green velvet on the bodice and with these blended a liberal display of fine lace.

* * *

What cunning little shoes and slippers are the height now. Such beautiful affairs. I saw one pair of red slippers dainty and high heeled and of kid, that reminded me for all the world of the famous tiny red slipper of poor little "Tina" of which George Eliot wrote in "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story." There are patent leather shoes with pointed toes and tiny buckles in jet and steel sometimes accompanied by minature bows. Bedroom slippers in peacock red or pink plush, bordered with fur and lined with a distinctive color, light in tint and charming. The fancy shoes are most varied—from red kid with a double check formed with a narrow blue ribbon and trimmed with butterfly bows, to silver and gold shoes with the same infinitesimal buckles to match. The glace kid are star embroidered all over in gold. Two distinct varieties are in one black glace with a high flap cut in points, and worked in steel the large buckle replaced by a steel embroidered band, still worked on the toes also; the other bronzed with a band across the instep well worked. Street shoes are visions of daintiness and that specimen of high-bred womanhood, the well-shod girl, is abroad in the land in full force nowadays.

* * *

In association with high-bred girls, though, where under the St. Louis sun is the St. Louis belle now? Where even the shadow of the once pronounced queen of society who is the belle pre-eminent? Are we becoming too metropolitan to have a decided belle? Are our girls all too pretty to select a star to shine brighter than the sisterhood? Oh, no, perish the thought. Is there no girl now in society alike gifted with the physical and mental charms, the subtle, indefinable magnetism that are qualities necessary to become a reigning belle? However, whatever the reason, certain stands the fact in rugged truth, that there is no belle in St. Louis society now; there are belles without number, but not one belle who wields the social sceptre with pre-emted royalty. There are no more Sallie Strothers, Linn Prattes or Nellie Hazeltines as in the former days of St. Louis; no queen who stands socially out in the brilliant horizon of bellehood. We really feel the loss and long for one to spring full-fledged from the sea of social obscurity. Last year there was a feeble attempt to make one or two belles, but their individual popularity died a speedy death. This year there isn't even an attempt to single out one comet from the society heaven. One girl is said to have a classic face; another, a pretty nose; still another, splendid eyes, whilst this one's form is superb and that one's grace and manners charming; one is stately, the other dainty; one looks magnificent in evening dress, another's carriage on the street is perfect, but not one is invested by social decree with all these qualities which make the perfect belle, or with many of them. We have lovely girls, sweet rosebuds and charming roses whom everybody admires, and doubtless they are each one infinitely more lovable than the belle who would reign in solitary magnificence. But still the world likes its old customs as well as novelties and the St. Louis world has a scepter, crown and mantle waiting to fall on some one particular belle to lift her above the others.

* * *

Did I not tell you how prevalent the style of the French Louis was to be? Well, it has exceeded fashion's prophesies and is used for everything, toilette and furniture, jewelry and decoration alike. And now, says the autocrat fashion, we are to adopt some of the fashions of the high degree eighteenth century dames. Lapel coats and long waistcoats, neckcloths, delicate lace ruffles for neck and sleeves, stiff brocades, and even patches and powder and three-cornered hats are warmly prophesied, and ladies with legacies and old jewels are unearthing quaint little clasps, such as our great grandmother wore on a narrow piece of velvet across their foreheads, scarf pins with chains and seals and tiny minatures set in pearls and diamonds. These are to be worn on the jabots or on black moire ribbon which fashion also ordains to be tied around the neck and under the chin. Cameos and even coral, doomed for so many years to lie dormant in disfavor, have come trooping out again into the sunlight of present popularity. If there is anything more becoming or beautiful than the old fashion of the eighteenth century no one has discovered it. The powdered hair would make the homeliest face softened and attractive, the patch lend a charming foil and the brocades seem as though fate had only arranged them for beauty. They give at once the stateliness and grace no other silks could, and altogether, even this curiously carved jewelry is a most acceptable fashion revival. They are certain to be most cordially welcomed.

* * *

There has always been an association of ideas of thieves and robbery in the word pawn-shop; to ladies at any rate. But lately since curious and old-fashioned jewelry have been revived, a wise eastern writer suggested to aristocratic and fair femininity to make a tour of the first-class pawn-shops, and they could find more curiosities and valuables than any curio-dealer could furnish, did she travel the world over. In fact that they were more like the second-rate shops in Paris and London where connoisseurs find their rarest pictures and jewels more than in any other place. When the fortunes of an individual, or family wane there is generally all manner of valuable and rare jewels or bric-a-brac which find their way into these shops and always with the hope of reclaiming them which is never done. The widow of one of the best-known pawn-brokers of this city, who, after a life of luxury during her husband's lifetime, has put away her carriages and jewels, and gone into the shop herself to make another of the woman who carry on the business of men, was telling some one the other day of the curiosities she found in that shop's caverns, the secrets of so many of the old families of St. Louis whose fortunes have gone with other good things of life. Some of these curios are dim with age, and possibly the owners have passed from life. But what romances and tragedies are wound up in these articles, hidden, perhaps, forever in their depths. One old watch, made by Hugenon, is a regular calendar which makes its own changes with each date of the week and month, and strikes the hours and minutes with only the regular winding. When the moon comes, the face of the watch changes to the form of the moon, grading with each change of the moon from the disc to the full moon, disappearing entirely when that state is reached by Luna and coming again with the rise of the new one.

Besides this, the quaint affair is a sporting watch and keeps the sporting time to a quarter of a second, when it flies back again to the regular count of time. Certainly, its a weird affair. In the curios, too, is an ebony clock brought over to America by Lafayette over a hundred years ago, which was the property of an old St. Louis family, many of whose members are still living, and who yet hope to reclaim it some time in the future. A massive solid silver bracelet has been for years and years laid away, in the center of which ticks a tiny watch with Swiss movements and which perfectly keeps time despite age. A cunning cane has a most peculiar history, having been made by a prominent St. Louis man, who served one time a term in the penitentiary, where the cane was made during his imprisonment. The curved handle represents a hand most perfectly carved, the fingers and nails true to life and nature. On the cane is also carved an exact reproduction of the Municipal Building in Jefferson City, beside this is joined she name of the maker and the of the St. Louis man to whom he presented this odd cane. One of the magnificent treasures in this collection which the owner of the shop would not sell for any price is a priceless shawl of peacock blue canton crepe, which is a solid mass of gorgeous embroidery in every design of roses, the silk fringe knotted and heavy and correspondingly elegant. Over twenty years ago a lady from San Francisco, who found herself with limited means in St. Louis, had to part with this shawl, and placed it where it now is, condemned to obscurity. These are nothing compared to the odd pieces and historical artices pawned and bound up with romance, tragedy and history that lie with their weight of secrets in the shop of the pawnbroker.

* * *

Jewelry is not worn any more, at least in profusion, so say the society autocrats. Is it not? Perhaps not in the ears or about the throat, but there never was such a time when jewels entered so largely in the construction of pretty and useful articles with which the pretty woman equips herself. All the miscellaneous articles used about her dainty self pass through the hands of a jeweler. The card case and purse are embroidered with gold and silver ornaments, not monograms, since these are out of fashion, but a crest, a coronet, a little flower, fly or fancy scroll. Purses of chain gold are quite the fad of fads. Some of the handsomest have small diamonds set here and there, others have a tiny watch on top, and still others are figured with emerald or garnet drops. The most novel form of gold chain purse is the old knitted silk purse finely wrought in gold and gilt by a couple of loops, diamond set. The pocket mirror is another exquisite gold confection with a single large diamond on its sliding cover. There is a gold walnut shell for the pocket, which contains a powder puff on one side and a rack for pins surrounding a tiny vinaigrette on the other. A fashionable vinaigrette, cylindrical in form, has a cover formed of a polished stone. Rings, too, are now in profusion, the third and fourth fingers being crowded to the knuckles with rings by the very fashionable woman in whose breast beats a barbaric love of splendor. You know the secret of the turquoise rage is Bernhardt's display of these azure stones in her "Cleopatra." Buckles of cameo are used for tunic and Grecian drapery, and large rings of gold studded with diamonds are used for the same purpose on full dress occasions. So, you see, jewelry holds a very important item in ladies' toilets in the present day.

* * *

When will the great world get settled into a stereotyped form of what is best and what is not good for the health? If exercise is good or if exercise is bad; what we must eat and what we must not eat; whether coffee is a stimulant or whether coffee is a poison; whether eggs bring destruction to digestion or form its greatest aid; whether meat is strengthening or too heavy; or whether vegetables should be tabooed or constantly in use. Everything is a zigzag just now. Physicians differ, and wise men and scientists have scarcely a theory on which they are agreed. New theories arise only to sink into obscurity and so the world of medicine and ailment swings along with yet no pendulum to direct the correct motion. Most all physicians have decided that exercise is a splendid thing for everybody, but just now an eminent surgeon states that of 5,000 decrepit or aged soldiers that have been brought under his notice fully 8 per cent were suffering from heart disease in one form or another, due to the forced physical exertion of the campaign, and he predicts that as large a percentage of the athletes of to-day will be found twenty-five years from to-day to be the victims of heart disease engendered by the muscular strains that they force themselves to undergo. With regard to the effect of exercise on the prolongation of life it may be said that there are more people living in France to-day who have passed the age of 60 than there are in England, the home of athletic sports, and there is probably no nation in Europe more averse to muscular cultivation for its own sake than the French. Great athletes die young. And a mortality list of Oxford men, who had rowed in the 'Varsity, published a few years ago, showed a comparatively small percentage of them living out the allotted space. Somehow, whilst fully acknowledging the good of excercise, there seems a lot of illness that springs just from "over fatigue," as the physicians term it. Verily is moderation the pearl of all virtues.

* * *

A new idea for birthday gifts is one or more bangles inclosed in a silk bag embroidered with the initials of the recipient and the date of her birth. The bags are fastened with drawing strings and lined with a contrasting or harmonizing color. Cedar lined with salmon pink and copper lined with tea rose are favorite combinations for this pretty gift.

* * *

Chenille is once more in high favor. Sometimes black spots of chenille are dotted all over tan color, and other light cloths used for the crowns of hats and bonnets, though velvet buttons treated in the same manner are smarter and also much more costly. Chenille fringe and drops and galloons of various kinds are much in demand. An inch-wide black chenille galloon edged the brim of a gray felt hat, from which a low blocked crown, completely hidden by a flock of many black birds, is one of the prettiest affairs on which the chenille figures.

* * *

Here are some of the most effective bazaar or fancy dresses described in the London *Queen*, which are a compilation which will be a boon to the St. Louis ladies in their selections this year. A female Mestcheralk wears a long garment of yellow stuff, with zigzag horizontal stripes of black, like a long blouse from neck to heel, only slightly shaped at the waist. The white loose sleeves are striped with pink, and the cuffs fall over the hand. A sash like a sword belt crosses over the left shoulder to under the right arm of alternate squares of yellow and black, the black marked with dots of white, like a fire suit of cards. The head-dress is rather like a nun's white coif with collar enveloping the face, but outlined with four rows of different colored beads.

A Basckkinon wears a similar white habit of fine cloth, a silk and a red sash, the sleeves of the same graduating to the wrist, red shoes and white stockings, the head enveloped in a sort of bonnet pointed at the top, ornamented with shells, glass beads and pieces of cloth, matching an all-round collarette of the same.

A Finland dress would look well at a bazaar, though the ventable shoe, which only covers the heal, sole and toe, might not be cared for. The head is canopied by a piece of colored linen which descends to the shoulder and rows of glass beads surround the neck. The women have huge earrings and in summer linen petticoats and bodices, which they dye themselves, trimmed with either white shells or embroidery; in winter they have thick cloth garments. Her aprons fall like those of an Italian peasant straight and ungathered, but embroidered and decked with fringe and beads. The girdle encircles the waist twice and fastens in a knot on one side. It is made of linen three inches wide, fringed on each end. In winter furs are worn.

A pretty holiday dress made in the same way as the last is embroidered in silk and beads, the apron striped in various colors, embroidery, metal beads and beads combined, the girdle decked with brass and steel buttons and tied before the ribbons, the front of the dress worked to match. Loops of ribbon are knotted through the large earrings and float on the shoulder. The head is covered with a mufti-covered scarf, tied like a cap and passing through a girdle at the back falls to the feet.

* * *

Several portrait teas are planned for the first week of the new year in New York. And, lest the vagaries of a portrait tea should not have penetrated to the home circle of each reader, list to a description of one. But two things are necessary, nay, three things, namely: a portrait, tea and an audience. The first must be executed by an artist of well known name and brightest lustre of fame. The tea must be English breakfast, though served in the afternoon, and the audience must be of the appreciative soulful, artistic kind that will go in rapture upon slight provocation. The portrait is of the hostess, and all through the "tea" she takes up her position near it in order that all may exclaim: "What a charming likeness!" "How artistic!" "Look how the emotive nature is revealed in those lips!" "What soulful eyes," etc., etc.

* * *

One immense rose is the fashion nowadays, and must be carried like an alpenstock with a yard or two of stem dangling, or it may be worn high in the belt so that the rose comes just under the chin. This has long been the fashion in England and for several years been much in vogue in Boston and New York.

Piano and table lamps, all prices. A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

HENRY HOPE STANLEY.

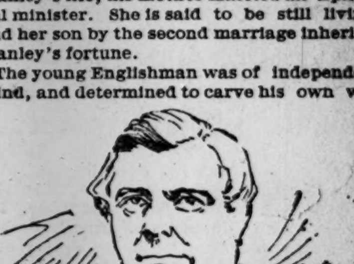
THE CAREER OF THE MAN WHO GAVE THE EXPLORER HIS NAME.

An Englishman by Birth and Education—Where He Lived and His Business Ventures—To Whom His Fortune Went—His Death and Where He Is Buried.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Many New Orleans citizens remember Henry Hope Stanley, who adopted Stanley, the explorer, and gave him his first upward start in life. Very few, however, have any recollection of Stanley, the famous traveler in Africa. Henry Hope Stanley was born in England in 1815. He came of good family and was highly educated. He had a brother who was killed by a fall from a carriage during the war. After his father's death, which occurred early in Stanley's life, his mother married an Episcopal minister. She is said to be still living, and her son by the second marriage inherited Stanley's fortune.

The young Englishman was of independent mind, and determined to carve his own way



Henry Hope Stanley, Foster Father of H. M. Stanley.

to success. Accordingly he came to America about 1837, first landing in Charlestown, S. C. There the young man heard of the great West, and made his way to Texas. He found a wife in the Lone Star State, but little in the way of fortune, and the couple determined to remove to the Southern metropolis.

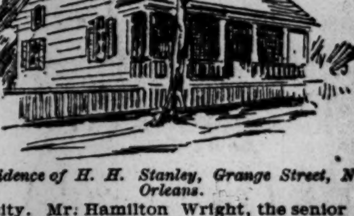
Although Stanley was twice married, neither wife bore him children. Their kind hearts hungered for the touch of baby fingers, and at various times the household adopted little orphans and bestowed as much love and care upon them as if of their own blood. Strange to say, none of these fatherless ones remained to comfort the closing years of their benefactor's life.

Joanna, the first adopted child, died after her marriage to a local druggist who has also passed away. Henry "Stanley Africanus" went into the world against his foster-father's will and was never forgiven. While Annie, who shared the home with the explorer, is said to have eloped with

THE COACHMAN.

About this time Stanley made the acquaintance of an individual known as "Cedar" Smith on account of his business, which consisted in exporting Louisiana cedar. About 1843 they took a trip up Red River on a cedar purchasing expedition, intending to ship a large cargo to England. They were gone some time. Facilities for mail communication were neither rapid nor plentiful in those days. Stanley heard little of affairs at home. He returned to New Orleans to find his wife had taken sick and died during his absence from home. Soon afterwards he married Miss Miller, an English woman.

He then changed his business, becoming cotton weigher for the firm of Payne, Dameron & Co., the predecessors of Payne Kennedy & Co.; later he obtained employment with Wright, Williams & Co. in the same ca-



Residence of H. H. Stanley, Grange Street, New Orleans.

pacity. Mr. Hamilton Wright, the senior to Mr. Stanley, sought his advancement when fortunes were being made in the cotton press business. Mr. Wright suggested that Stanley endeavor to start a cotton press, promising him not only the firm's business but, as much more as he could influence. Stanley had little capital, but Mr. Wright's promise was worth more than ready cash, as it virtually assured success.

The war naturally interrupted business. Stanley took no part in the contest, but with his wife went over to England to revisit the scenes of his youth. He left Mr. Lynd to guard

HIS PROPERTY,

which besides the cotton presses included his dwelling, facing Annunciation Square, and Stanley Hall at Arcala. Mrs. Stanley's sister, Mrs. Walter Nicholl, occupied the residence during the absence of the Stanleys. When Gen. Ben Butler made his headquarters in New Orleans he ordered the seizure of the house and the Commercial Press, putting his soldiers in the latter.

Mr. Stanley's friends took advantage of his British birth and foreign residence to appeal to the English Consul. The latter promptly sent word to Butler to release the property within twenty-four hours. The orders were obeyed and the soldiers marched out and camped in Terrell's press across the street. As soon as the war ended Stanley and his wife returned. Stanley resumed the cotton press business, but was not as successful as in ante-bellum days. In 1870 he sold the Commercial Press to Lehnan & Abraham and bought the Liverpool Press, which he conducted until his death, although he left the management principally to James Randolph and George Johnson.

In 1878 he went up to a plantation to look after the crops, in which he was interested, suddenly became ill, and in twenty-four hours was dead. His second wife preceded him to the land of rest. Mr. Stanley was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, a prominent Masonic body, and was buried in its tomb on Metairie Ridge.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
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CONSUMPTION.

THE IRISH LEADERS.

JAMES REDPATH REVIEWS THE HOME RULE ARMY CHIEFS.

He Does Not Consider Parnell a Representative Irishman—Is Dillon to Be the Coming Leader?—A Word About Other Great Irishmen.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

However the existing row in Ireland may end, the most conspicuous figure is and will remain Mr. Parnell himself. No man in our generation has been so grossly misrepresented—and no less by his foes than his friends. On my recent visit to Ireland eight years ago, for example, I heard a leader in the anti-Parnell party to-day declare to a crowd gathered in a street named after Daniel O'Connell that "Mr. Parnell is the greatest man that the Irish race ever produced." It is blushless and senseless blarney like

Charles S. Parnell.

this that has placed both Mr. Parnell and his opponents in a false light and attitude. Parnell has been praised for qualities he does not possess, for services he never rendered, for sacrifices he never made. Parnell has been praised for his liberality to the Irish cause, whereas every Irish leader knows that if he has been liberal he has hidden his gifts so skillfully that not one of them could tell what it was nor where bestowed. Except, perhaps, Smith O'Brien, there never was an Irish leader who so little embodied and reflected the Irish character as Charles Stewart

J. E. Redmond.

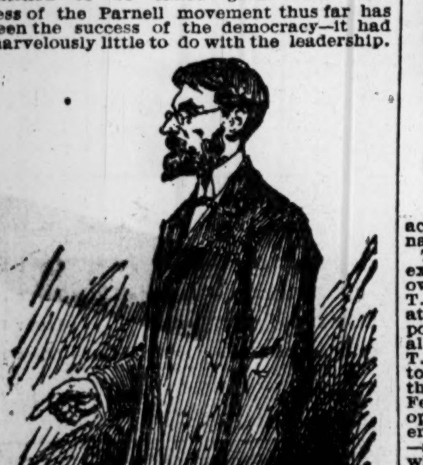
Parnell. I once heard a story of an Irish leader's visit to Smith O'Brien, which I often recalled when in Mr. Parnell's presence. O'Brien had the temperament of an Englishman. "How did you like Smith O'Brien?" was asked of the visitor. "Pretty fairly, but I would have liked him a great deal better if he had less Smith and more O'Brien about him!" Now Parnell does not impress those who know him personally as being an Irishman at all. To those who have lived in Boston he seems an ideal of the Bostonian young man "of the Brahmin breed"—a very good breed, but certainly

NOT IRISH.

Nor does Mr. Parnell impress men who have

Thomas Sexton.

met the leaders of other races with being a man of commanding and dominating or first-class intellect. In the United States Senate, for example, Mr. Parnell would certainly not be reckoned as belonging to higher than the third class of statesmen—putting Blaine in the first class. Indeed, since "Father Tom" died, no great Irishman has arisen. Ireland has hosts of able men but among them no one entitled to be called great. The success of the Parnell movement thus far has been the success of the democracy—it had marvelously little to do with the leadership.



William O'Brien.

On that fact I rest my hopes of the stability of the National cause. No leader can help or hinder it.

John Dillon, I take it, is destined to be the leader of the Irish race. He is the ablest man in the party, and a man of pure life, and

THOROUGHLY A TYPE

of the higher phases of the Irish character. "His father was a rebel before him,"

Tim Healy.

and he escaped the fate of Mitchell and his compatriots by taking passage to America in the steerage of an emigrant vessel, and in the disguise of a priest. It is said that some sharp-eyed peasants penetrated his disguise because of his overzeal in reading his office—not an hour a day, as the custom is, but from morning to night. He is a man of a refined nature and sound judgment; it is impossible to conceive of him as branding his political opponents as gutter sparrows or indulging in the similar expressions of blackguardism with which Mr. Parnell astonished the civilized world quite recently. Mr. Dillon would have the advan-

Justin McCarthy.

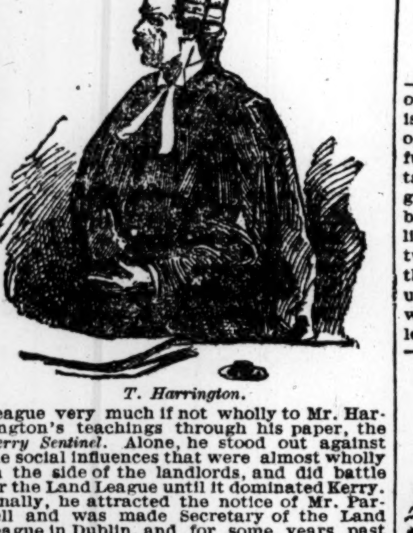
tage, if he should suceed Mr. Parnell, of being a devout Catholic.

Tim Healy has the keenest insight into men and motives and the sharpest tongue of any man in the ranks of the leaders of the Parliamentary party. Before he was a member of Parliament, he accompanied Parnell on his visit to America, nominally as

PRIVATE SECRETARY,

and I remember well that it was said of him at Queenstown, that he had stated he would give Parnell two years or three at the outside to run his course as Irish leader. It required great moral courage to state this conviction at that time; for then Mr. Parnell was the St. Patrick and Brian Boru rolled into one of the Irish people. But he had seen the flaws in Mr. Parnell's make-up, and did not hesitate to predict his downfall.

Tim Harrington, whose stand for Parnell has attracted so much attention in this country, is a Kerry editor, and a man of heart and force of character. Kerry is a county almost isolated from the rest of Ireland and hence is generally called the "Kerrydum of Kerry." It owes its loyalty to the National



T. Harrington.

League very much if not wholly to Mr. Harrington's teachings through his paper, the *Kerry Sentinel*. Alone, he stood out against the social influences that were almost wholly on the side of the landlords, and did battle for the Land League until it dominated Kerry. Finally, he attracted the notice of Mr. Parnell and was made Secretary of the Land League in Dublin, and for some years past has exercised authority second only to that of Mr. Parnell himself.

Of Mr. McCarthy I can say little, my personal knowledge of him is but slight. He is without dispute

THE ABLEST LITERARY MAN

in the party and I assume that he is an able parliamentarian, as Mr. Parnell almost invariably selected him to take charge of the party in Parliament whenever he was called away. I do know that he enjoys the confidence of the leaders, although I should be greatly surprised if he were to hold the reins that Parnell dropped beyond a single session. For he seems utterly lacking in that personal quality which finishes the orator and the

John Dillon.

actor, and which, for the want of a better name, we call magnetism.

T. D. Sullivan belongs to a family that have exercised a very great and a good influence over the Irish race for a generation or more. T. D. Sullivan is the poet laureate of the Irish people. His poem "God Save Ireland," is the National athem. The Sullivan brothers, A. M. and T. D., were for many years the National editors of Ireland. Their paper the *Nation* was the organ of the patriotic party until the Fenian movement arose, when its course in opposition to the patriotic but unwise leaders of it lost it the position for a time—a loss, however, which it had regained when the necessities of the Parnell party or the prejudices of some of the leaders caused Mr. Parnell to establish *United Ireland* and place William O'Brien at the head of it.

Mr. O'Brien is a man of great popular talents—a capital writer and an excellent speaker; the nearest approach to an orator of which Ireland of to-day can boast.

JAMES REDPATH.

For furnaces use Pittsburg coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

IN THE HERZEGOWINA.

THE NEW AUSTRIA AND THE STATE OF ITS PEOPLE.

A Trip Through the Provinces That the Austrian Empire Now Calls Her Own—The Importance of the Possession and Its Characteristics.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

MOSTAR, Austria, Nov. 20.—With a slow, but for its size, majestic sweep, the little Lloyd steamer pulled into the broad mouth of the Narenta River. It was early in the morning when we started, and the fleecy veils of twilight hung over the Adriatic, leaving the ancient Spalato, Diocletian's celebrated city of palaces, in our rear, but the sun had climbed high in the horizon when the sloping headlands announced the fact that we were nearing the Narenta, and at last the broad main fork of the delta of the river spread before us.

The ride from Spalato to the mouth of the Narenta is not particularly distinguished by great landscape beauty. The coastland on one side is composed of precipitous rocks, whose barren waste is but rarely relieved by small olive groves and vineyards. On the other side there is a veritable labyrinth of islands, which cut off the outlook upon the open sea, so that the tired eye feels wonderfully refreshed when the gray Karst Mountains recede at last and give way to the broad, green lowlands, which comprise a very fertile but equally unwholesome delta land. The little Fortress of Opus, situated between the two principal forks of the lazy, sluggish river, bears not unjustly the name of being the most unwholesome garrison of Austria, and before leaving Spalato we were enjoined not to stop too long at Metkovic, the entrance station to the Herzegowina. The much-discussed improvement of the Narenta River is making but slow progress, although it is a question of life and death, not only for the coastlands of Dalmatia, but for the entire back country, the Herzegowina. Metkovic is a little village, whose miasmatic climate has paled the cheeks of its inhabitants. Immediately to the east begins the occupation-territory, the new Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN REGIME

is already noticeable at Metkovic. What a comfort it is to ride in the clean, handsome military post-chaises, which bring us to Mostar. Yet, what a hard lot it is, this service of Austrian soldiers in the Herzegowina and Bosnia. Those garrisoned in the larger villages are considered lucky by their less fortunate comrades, who are stationed at the small military posts, cut off from all contact with the rest of the world and charged with the most grinding service which the safety of the Austrian crown could possibly require. It takes an iron sense of duty not to grow lame and broken in spirit in such a monotonous existence, and it is a virtue in itself to preserve within one's self, and within the breast of one's subordinates, the necessary cheerfulness to cope with the hardships of such a life. Hats off before the Austrian officers, who understood this art. The only recreation is the chase, and the heart of any lover of that noble sport will bound with joy when he beholds the superabundance of the game, which reigns supreme in that wilderness. There is the fox, the wolf and the chamois, together with the small and large animals, which make hunting lively and interesting.

The mail route from Metkovic to Mostar does not lead over the old Turkish pass, which winds along the Narenta, but climbs up the plateau south of the river. On the top of the plateau one of those military stations is found, of which I have just spoken, the little village of Domanovic. One feels here for the first time the bold contrast between the population of Dalmatia and the Herzegowina, the powerful disparity called forth by the Turkish Government through its centuries of absolute reign. Yonder, in Dalmatian lands, the free, self-conscious man—here, the oppressed,

BROW-BEATEN RAJAH;

there the multi-colored, but tasteful costume of the Dalmatian subject—here the unmistakable similarity with the Turkish garb, the wide, full pantaloons, the inevitable fez. Close at the edge of the street the characteristic of every village is found, the "Kavana" (coffee-house). If there are but two or three habitations one of them is sure to be a Kavana.

Alongside the dirty, untidy Kavana stretch out the clean stone barracks of the Austrian garrison, the occupants of which with more than military cleverness have endeavored to establish a passably comfortable domicile in the barren, waterless desert.

From Domanovic the way leads for the space of three hours over the lonely, rocky plateau, when suddenly the road describes a sharp incline, descending through many winding paths into the Valley of the Narenta, and opening up with each new turn outlooks of surpassing beauty. On both sides of the path is barren rock, but way down below everything is dressed in lovely green; the vineyards and the luxurious tobacco fields, on high, gray, rimous masses of stone, seem to hang in the air, while down below the waters of the Narenta dance gaily over layers of rock; the Buna glistens like a shining serpent, and the Bacracusa dashes in and out between pretty fig groves, then gradually emerging from nature's verdant network, the slender minarets and the sea of houses of Mostar become visible, and beyond, as if appropriately framing the whole, the snow-capped crests of the Velez-Planina—a surprisingly beautiful sight.

Mostar itself fulfills only in part what it promises, as viewed from the high plateau. Despite its 20,000 inhabitants, the capital of the Herzegowina is a wretched little nest, a mass of clumsy houses, one like the other in appearance, with about two dozen minarets relieving this architectural monotony. But it is interesting to watch the genuine, full-fledged

ORIENTAL LIFE

that prevails in the streets. Those who have never before seen a Turkish bazaar will watch with wonderment the noisy bustle in the business portion of the town, that never-ending to and fro between the small wooden fronts, the stoical quiet of the venders, the naive frankness with which all trades are pursued publicly at the very edge of the street before the eyes of all observers. The coppersmith hammers his copper and brass; the shoemaker sits with his apprentices and manufactures the slipper; in an adjoining booth the tailor sews his cloth (Oh, progress of modern culture!) on a nineteenth century sewing machine; in another, the barber serves his esteemed patrons, nota bene—without soap. Marching through the narrow streets come droves of patient donkeys, unmercifully heavily laden; the small coffee-house boys run hither and thither with their little metal cans filled with the brown, delicious draught, and the cry of the water carrier mingles with the shrill, sharp voice of the fruit vender, who praises the freshness of his ripe figs and the flavor of his delicious melons.

In the narrow, angular streets, which crowd around the banks of the Narenta, it is more quiet. This is the poorest district of the city and at the same time the most naturally beautiful. The river, a veritable mountain-child, comes thundering through a deep ravine, spanned by the daring arch of the so-called "Roman Bridge" (in reality a Turkish structure) and above the gurgling waters and the labarinth of little huts and houses the steep, dark rocks rise triumphantly into space. Gradually the small possessions grow more extensive, with verdant fruit groves wedged in between the houses; pretty soon one of those original cemeteries with its

TURBANED TOMBSTONES

engages the eye, and at last the valley expands into a wide plain, threaded by the regular reddish lines of the Austrian barrack encampment. Mostar's principal street has within the last few years received a somewhat European dash of coloring. There are a few modest hotels, and the wants of the garrison have charmed into existence a small array of show-windows, in which is stacked up a veritable pattern chart of articles that were the fashion in Vienna or Buda-Pesth during the past century.

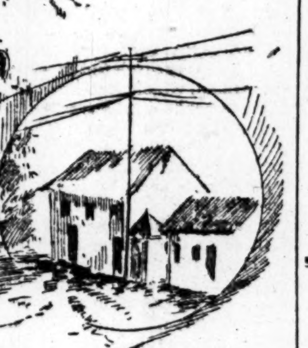
Thanks to the energetic military measures of the Austrian army a trip through the Herzegowina is at the present day as safe as it is interesting. The country around Mostar in particular abounds in landscape beauty, with every footstep the wildly picturesque Karst regions reveal charming and interesting sights, and he who has visited the romantic chasms and abysses from which the Buna springs, or who has made the trip over the mail route from Mostar to Serajewo across the Iwan-Planina with its constantly changing spectacles, will have received lasting, never-to-be-forgotten impression. Our party left Mostar early in the morning; dense fogs hung over the Narenta, winding like sheets of silver around the cliffs of the rocky shores and up toward the steep, inaccessible heights, where the eagle has his eyrie and on which the most daring huntsman has never set foot. The valley narrows gradually; at our left the stream dashes madly over cliffs and beds of rocks; at our right there rises a solid wall of stone with threatening, overhanging masses now and then. The vegetation is sparse, accompanying only the river bed, but the bare gray stone makes up for the meagerness of nature's decorative green, with its wealth of fantastic forms; here dolomites aspire to daring altitudes; there massive walls, as if by master hand marvelously chiseled, descend with sudden fierceness, boldly swelling arches and graceful battlements relieve the sternness of the

POWERFUL CONSTRUCTION.

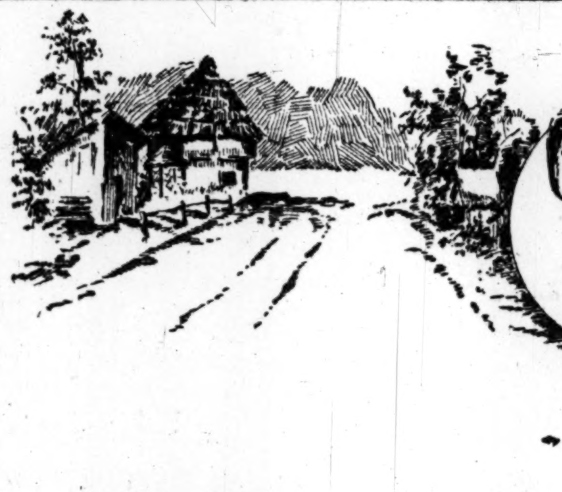
Suddenly again one of those gullies so characteristic to the Karst Mountains gushes in a broad cascade from the rock, and covered with foam, reaches the bed of the Narenta with one or two powerful leaps. At last the excellent chaussee, so masterly constructed by the engineer corps of the Austrian army, leaves the valley and climbs in heavy grades up to the summit of the pass, which at Iwan-Karaula is hardly reached, when suddenly the spectacle changes completely. The mighty water line which forms the natural boundary between Bosnia and the Herzegowina separates indeed two totally different countries. On one side the Karst with its powerfully articulated formations, scarcity of water and poverty of vegetation, and rock upon rock; on the other side luxuriant pastures, rich forest glades and murmuring brooks. On one side a climate constantly wavering between extreme heat and piercing cold, on the other a mild, moderate temperature. "Where the stone begins," says an old Servian proverb, "the Herezgowina commences; where the tree grows, there is the landmark of Bosnia."

What wonder that with such a mighty change of nature should come an entirely different kind of people? Although the Bosnian and the son of the Herzegowina are children of the same tribe, they differ vastly nevertheless. The former is more pliable and industrious; he enjoys the reward of his labor. The latter growls in solitude, and sees in his benefactor the imposer only of new burdens, except, of course, in the fertile valleys of the Narenta. With Bosnia Austria has gained a country which has already justified the great sacrifices. The occupation of this territory has cost the crown and the people, but it will take many decades of hard, cultivating labor before the seed will show signs of ripening into any kind of a crop in the Herzegowina.

A Street in Mostar With Minaret.



A Military Post.



The Ivan-Karaula Pass.

A Water-Carrier.

THE ROMAN BRIDGE AT MOSTAR.

BISQUE goods at a sacrifice. A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

A Co-operative Scheme.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Every now and then one hears of a new instance of ingenuity on the part of the working girls, more especially those who belong to clubs and so get the benefit of contact with wise and tactful women. Fourteen of Miss Grace H. Dodge's Club girls have lately gone into a very pretty enterprise. They have established themselves on a co-operative basis in the manufacture of dainty baby clothes. A little money has been put into the plan from outside. If the girls succeed and anything is left above their wages the profits are to be parted in three, one portion for the stockholders, one for the girls, to be divided according to their salaries, and one for an emergency and enlargement fund. I do not know of a pleasanter place in the city in which to spend half an hour than the sunny little workroom above the store, especially if one happens in about 4 o'clock, when all the wee smocked frocks and long robes are dropped, while quaint blue and white cups and saucers and the shiniest little kettle are produced, and everybody has a merry ten minutes over afternoon tea. The girls take to their work as gaily as if they regarded it as an endless succession of jolly sewing bees. They are interested in their task, interested in one another and interested and enthusiastic over their novel scheme. They are about the only really happy-looking sewing girls I have ever known.

NO MORE RUNAWAYS.

Ingenious Electrical Device for Stopping a Restive Horse.

The cut herewith shown illustrates the experiment made with a dangerous horse of employing electricity by M. Defoy's method. As will be seen, the animal was stopped instantaneously in full gallop. Briefly explained, the Defoy method is as follows:

A small magneto-electric machine is contained in a box beside the driver, within easy and convenient reach of his hand. The reins contain a wire, one end of which terminates

Electric Apparatus for Checking Vicious Horses.

in the horse's bit and the other in the electro-magnetic apparatus. When the electro-magnet is put in action an electric current is generated which gives the horse a shock in the mouth and so astonishes him that he suddenly stops in his course. The application of the current merely causes a very unpleasant sensation. The horse is not stupefied nor galvanised by the electricity.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.

BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH.

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring long-lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. *Sold by Druggists generally.* B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25cts. A BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated*

CHOCOLAT MENIER

Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLIONS Lbs

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND

PENNYROYAL PILLS

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send us 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Children always Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER it is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season.

Beware of substitutions and imitations.

Cactus BLOOD Cure

ST. LOUIS' TESTIMONY.

1224 HIGH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO.:

GENTLEMEN—I commenced to use the Cactus Blood Cure last July for an annoying eruption of the skin, accompanied by swollen glands and rheumatic pains, which seriously impaired my health. After the first week the pains disappeared and I began to feel much better. At the present writing the swelling of the glands is gone, my weight has increased and my general health is excellent. I take pleasure in recommending your medicine to any who may be similarly afflicted. Yours very sincerely, HARRY GROSS.

The medicine is for sale by all druggists, or will be sent, expressage paid, on receipt of price: Large size, $2; small, $1. ALVA'S BRAZILIAN SPECIFIC CO., Room 53, 904 Olive st., St. Louis. Main office, 6 Wall st., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Weak Men.

The quickest and best cure on earth for the errors of youth, nervous debility and lost manhood. Complete cure, where possible, and all medicine furnished. No cure, no pay for the treatment. Address DR. GEO. C. PITZER, 1110 Chambers st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis and Cape Girardeau Tri-Weekly Packet.

Str. IDLEWILD.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time. *Except Sundays; †Daily; ‡Except Saturday; ‡Except Monday; ¶Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Pullman Sleepers on all trains and Free Chair Cars on all Westbound trains.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg and Peoria Express	‡ 8:20 pm	‡ 6:50 am

The 8:20 p. m. train is daily except Saturday, and the 6:50 arrives daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:20 am	* 5:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Lincoln and Omaha Mor. Ex.	† 8:25 am	† 7:15 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joe, Kansas City and California Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:20 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk Ft. Madison and Burlington Ex.	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE." Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Railway. No change of cars.

Day Express	† 7:15 am	† 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited	† 8:05 am	† 6:30 pm
Alton Express, Daily	10:40 am	7:55 am
Mattoon Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Southwestern Express	† 7:15 pm	† 7:50 am
Alton Express, Daily	5:55 pm	1:30 pm

Ticket office, corner 5th and Chestnut sts.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Kansas City Mail	† 8:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Chicago Express Mail	* 8:15 am	* 7:35 pm
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Through Chicago Express	† 4:40 pm	†10:40 am
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:50 pm	*10:40 am
Chicago Lightning Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 7:00 am
Godfrey & Alton Accom		* 1:30 pm

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

10 hours to Cin. & Lou. 4 solid trains. Sleepers to Cin., Lou., Wash., Balt., Phil. and New York.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	* 6:40 am	* 7:15 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Cincinnati Express	† 7:00 pm	† 6:40 am
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	† 8:00 pm	† 7:45 am
Salem Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	8:25 am

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R. (Bluff Line, via Big 4).

Grafton and Elsah Express	*10:40 am	* 5:45 pm
Jerseyville, Springfield & Grafton Express	* 4:20 pm	† 1:20 pm

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	
Creve Cœur Lake Passenger	† 6:00 am	† 8:10 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:20 am	* 6:35 am
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:45 am	* 6:30 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	7:30 am	
Local Express	* 7:55 am	* 6:25 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 8:05 am	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp.	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 9:30 am	†12:40 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 9:50 am	* 8:40 am
Oak Hill Passenger	†10:00 am	†10:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:50 am	* 9:50 am
Oak Hill Passenger	*11:55 am	*11:55 am
Kirkwood Pass. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	2:50 pm
Oak Hill Pass. (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	
Oak Hill Passenger	† 3:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 3:15 pm	*12:35 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 1:50 pm
Creve Cœur Passenger	† 4:25 pm	† 7:00 am
Oak Hill Passenger	* 4:45 pm	* 5:35 pm
Washington Passenger	* 5:25 pm	* 8:00 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 5:50 pm	* 5:10 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 6:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 6:30 pm	* 5:55 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 pm
Kirkwood Passenger	* 8:45 pm	* 7:40 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado & Texas Express	† 9:15 pm	† 7:30 am
Kirkwood Passenger (Sunday only)	9:45 pm	
Kirkwood Passenger	*11:30 pm	10:50 pm
Oak Hill Passenger	†11:35 pm	† 7:45 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:55 am	† 6:45 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Fort Worth Express	† 9:25 am	† 5:45 pm
Memphis & Hot Springs Express, daily	8:20 pm	7:30 am
Texas Special to Dallas, Fort Worth, Gal., San Antonio, Laredo and City of Mexico Fast Line	† 8:10 pm	† 7:30 am
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas, Fort Worth		
El Paso and California Express	† 9:20 pm	† 6:20 am

JACKSONVILLE AND SOUTHEASTERN.

Peoria Mail and Ex.	* 7:45 am	* 6:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria Express	† 7:45 pm	† 7:35 am
Springfield Mail	7:45 am	8:00 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO.

New Orleans Limited Mail and Through Sleeping Car Line	†8:30 am	†7:10 pm
Memphis & Cairo Fast Line	†7:40 pm	†7:20 am
New Orleans Through Line	†7:40 pm	†7:10 pm
Cairo & Paducah Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm
Belleville, Sparta & Pinckneyville Accommodation	*4:25 pm	*1:15 pm
Grand Tower & Cape Girardeau Express	†8:30 am	*1:45 pm

VANDALIA LINE.

Pennsylvania Special, daily	8:10 am	7:40 pm
Day Express, daily	8:40 am	7:00 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Exp., daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Cincinnati Express, daily	7:30 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Night Express, daily	8:00 pm	7:00 am
Chicago Express, exc. Sunday	8:40 am	7:00 pm
Indianapolis Accom., exc. Sun.	11:25 am	5:00 pm
Cincin. Day Express, daily	8:10 am	7:00 pm
Effingham Accom., daily	5:30 pm	7:55 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:15 pm	† 6:40 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line.)

Daily Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
Chicago Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Cairo & Jackson Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:25 pm
Mobile & Florida Express	† 7:50 pm	† 7:00 am
Murphysboro & Chester Acc'm	* 5:05 pm	*11:00 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Hannibal Special, Sunday only	8:30 am	7:00 am
Mail and Express	* 9:00 am	*11:55 am
Mail and Express	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation		† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Mail	* 7:50 am	† 7:45 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	
Belleville Accommodation	†10:45 am	† 1:50 pm
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 pm	† 7:25 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 6:00 am	† 8:20 am
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 8:50 am	† 5:55 pm
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:30 pm	† 7:10 pm
Union Express	† 4:50 pm	†11:00 am
From Grand Avenue—Union Accommodation	* 5:15 am	* 6:00 pm

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 8:15 am	* 8:50 am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 1:00 pm	*10:30 am
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 2:00 pm	* 3:10 pm
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:05 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 7:50 am
Windsor Spring Accom'odat'n.	* 6:30 pm	* 6:00 pm
San Francisco Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:25 am
Col. & Southern Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Chicago & Peoria Express	† 7:05 am	† 7:25 pm
Chicago & Peoria Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Decatur & Jacksonville Accom	* 4:45 pm	*10:35 am
New York & Boston Fast Exp.	† 8:35 pm	† 7:45 am
Chicago Night Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am

LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Through Mail and Express	† 9:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joe & Ottumwa Fast Line	† 9:00 am	† 6:30 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*11:55 am
Omaha, Des Moines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	† 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver & Salt Lake Short Line	† 8:35 pm	† 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 8:25 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 5:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:30 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson theater train (Thursday only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	5:00 pm

FROM VINE STREET STATION.

Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 6:45 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 8:25 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:40 am
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 1:40 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 1:00 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 6:10 pm
Ferguson theater train (Wednesdays and Fridays only)	11:15 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Fast Mail	* 7:00 am	[illegible]
Charleston Express	[illegible]	10:30 am

ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jonesboro Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville Night Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

[illegible]

DUTY DODGERS.

L TELLS ABOUT FOLKS WHO TRY TO CHEAT UNCLE SAMUEL.

Experiences of New York Customs Officials With Smugglers Suggest Several More or Less Interesting and Amusing Things to the Gentle William.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]
[Copyright.]

In the murky depths of the Custom-house there sits the special agent, who has made the heart of more than one person rise to his or her throat for a brief time, and yet to look at him you would not think him to be constructed that way. He is tall, and I say, with no tinge of jealous bitterness, that he is a handsome man. I went there to his office rather prejudiced against him, for I had seen a published portrait which did not do him justice.

Mr. Wilbur looks to be a little over 30 perhaps, and has a steady, clear eye, like a startled fawn. On examining the other and adjacent eye it will be found to very closely resemble the one I have just referred to. And yet this good looking and rather poetical looking young man can, with a smile on his face and yet a slight air of earnestness and preoccupation, seize $20,000 worth of ballet costumes that have evaded the duty and carry them home in a pillow case.

"We do not want to annoy people," he said the other day. "We do not care to be a nuisance, and anybody that does that in this department gets a sharp rebuke or worse. We are here simply to see that the spirit of the law is carried out and placed in a cool spot."

"Well, suppose a case," I said. "Now, if I go abroad in June and see some good cheap clothes in Peccadillo street and buy ten or eleven suits, would I have any difficulty in bringing them in? Would there be any duty?"

"There would be, yes. It would be a stern duty, and I would have the burden of it to perform. You have a right, and so has every one, to bring in wearing apparel according to your station in life. Mr. Vanderbilt could run in a small clothing store, of course, because as the law has been construed a man in his position needs a good many clothes, especially if the winter be severe. But you would find great lot of difficulty in coming in here with a whole clothes which did not fit your station in life, nor anything else for that matter. People who know that one good working suit of clothes, and then another one to do chores in, have been about your size, would hardly permit you to run ten or eleven suits of rectangular clothes from Cheapsides into this market, even if you afterward gave them to your coachman."

"How about theatrical costumes and tights?"

"Well you can bring them in if they are your personal property, but you cannot, under the law, furnish a large theater or stage a big opera that way. The duty is placed on these things in order to protect American costume makers who employ a good many people."

Mr. Wilbur did not commit himself regarding tights, but I am told that a great many of those useful articles are now brought in by non-professional people and that if the rage

Trying to Appear Innocent.

continues a petticoat or underskirt hanging on the clothesline at home will some day arouse nothing but derisive laughter. I am rather glad to notice what looks like a sensible change to a more compact costume for women, and I trust that the time is coming when the graceful and rather symmetrical tight will not be entirely monopolized by the stage.

Smuggling, according to the best records in the office of the special agent, has a peculiar fascination about it aside from the profits, which are largely out of proportion to the risk. Sometimes a person weakens at the last moment, and, smiting his brow, declares on what he has spent months in trying to skip in free with.

A wealthy New Yorker went to Berlin or some other suburb of his own town and bought about $80,000 worth of diamonds. He prepared everything so that on his arrival in the midst of his joyous salutations, huggings and various goings on at the wharf he should slide the jewels quietly into the possession of his wife and other female relatives. The officers got word of it and stood by the gangplank when it was hove to, I think they call it.

Mr. S. Alick, the returned tourist with the pleasing diamonds, was first to glide gladly down the plank. All was as arranged, but at the last moment his heart failed him, and he smote upon his breast and declared the jewels.

Frequently employes on the European steamers get scared, thinking they are discovered—as they frequently are—en route by an agent, and throw overboard valuable goods rather than take chances of arrest. Valuable silks have been put in the furnaces under those circumstances and costly cigars prematurely consumed. Sometimes, however, these extra fine cigars are put in rubber sacks and thrown in the bilge water of the hold to wait till the clouds roll by.

But altogether we cannot but exclaim with a poet: "Indeed the way of the transgressor is hard."

The saddest case, perhaps, is that of the unjust steward who hires out for a mere song—to which he has to play his own accompaniament—to make the voyage, and who then attempts to piece out his salary by smuggling into our cold and rather puritanical city the immodest photographs of those young people in Paris who ought to be ashamed of themselves.

It is indeed a most sorrowful and pathetic job, it seems to me, to do the disagreeable chamberwork on board a somewhat pitchy and rolly steamer a week over and a week back in order to clear $9.37 on these pictures of parties who ought to be draped in something opaque and then shot.

How would you like to be a young man with hopes for the future, and folks at home who felt an interest in you, to make the voyage as a steward, possibly not feeling very well yourself, yet enjoying the most robust health compared with those under your charge; then after all this to return to your native land and hop gayly into the arms of a special agent, who removes from your inside pocket a package of French art that would bring a blush to the brow of Pike's Peak?

Frequently people show a most inexcusable ignorance of the laws regarding dutiable goods, and thus make themselves and others much unnecessary trouble. A nabob from Venezuela sneaked into this port some years ago with 280 pieces of rich jewelry concealed about his person. He was, of course, seized on suspicion and lodged in jail. He alarmed the Government of Venezuela. Prominent officials came post haste, with their tongues hanging out, to use a figure of speech, and servants, attaches and so forth came here from South America with their coattails extending forth at right angles to their persons. The nabob was brought forth and required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000, which he did by skinning one bill off the top of a little roll about the size of Jumbo's ankle.

This showed that he did not smuggle because he had to in order to procure bread to eat. On further examination it was found that the 280 pieces of jewelry were absolutely free all the time, and that all this agony and expense and the ignominy and other plain food incident to a month in jail were entirely uncalled for. This should teach us always to be honest, at least where it is so much more healthful and economical.

Every month, I think it is, there is a sale of unclaimed goods at the custom house. If not called for after the expiration of five years, if I am not mistaken, these goods are sold at auction. It is great fun to watch this sale, for each buyer gets his pig in a poke. Of course there is a valuation written upon it, but that may be over or under the true valuation.

At the last sale a poor man—who will no doubt be a wealthy man before he dies if he should work it right—bought a package of bird skins, for taxiderming purposes, I dare say. He bought them for 50 cents, the price for bird skins being a

In the Depths of the Custom-House.

little depressed that day, and the quotations closing extremely week and enervated. The poor man took his bird skins home, and undid the packthread by which they were secured. He showed them to several people, one of whom offered him $5 for them. Then another who offered him $10. Finally he was offered $100 for the 50-cent bird skins by a thorough taxidermist, and while the owner was chewing a straw and thinking whether or not he would take that or wait for $500 an officer came along and seized them.

When I was at the Custom-house this man had just made the rounds of the whole business, from janitor up to collector, and like Mr. O'Flaherty, who went all the way from the basement of the Water-works Commission up to the Mayor, with the tale that his name was O'Flaherty; that he controlled thirty votes; that the water-pipes busted in his cellar and killed all his hens, and that he desired damages, was met by the Mayor with the heart-breaking interrogatory, "Mr. O'Flaherty, why don't you keep ducks?" so the poor man who bought the bird skins and was offered $100 for them, and did not accept it, after taking thirty days off and visiting each of the custom-house people for an hour or so each day, succeeded in getting an order from the collector requiring the cashier to refund the 50 cents.

It seems that the package was improperly sold, having been by mistake placed among the uncalled for goods, when in fact it had only recently been received, and was called for immediately after the sale. When he went away some one heard him say that he almost wished he had sold the birdlings at $100. And with that he looked bitterly at the four bits which he held in his clinched hand.

We should learn from this not to be too greedy, but be willing at all times to accept a fair profit on our original investment, unless, of course, we happened to be connected with the drug business, when the rule would not apply.

Once a man was smuggled into this country and seized. He was in a barrel of plaster. One arm had been cut off in Europe.

Also his head.

He had been a fortnight on the ocean and another fortnight in the Custom-house when he was discovered, but life was extinct. Very much so, in fact. It seems that he had been murdered by his employer in Europe and sent to a friend in Racine, Wis., or addressed to him at least by way of a pleasant surprise.

One can, in one's mind's eye, almost see the joyful face of the friend at Racine, Wis., as the twinkling candles light up the somber green of the Christmas-tree and shed-light wax and spermacetti over the glad throng. A flush of pleasure is on every cheek, a twinkle of joy is in every eye. How the children gayly whoop about the premises or walk thoughtfully across the bunchy feet of the dear old grandsire.

All at once the crunch of wheels is heard along the gravel. I forgot to say that in the kitchen the turkey is done to a turn. Also that holly, mistletoe and seed corn are festooned from the walls. The table fairly groans under its weight of good things.

Out in the cold street a poor woman, wan, but still very wildly beautiful, and wearing a thin breakfast shawl and a large diamond ring, sits fainting beneath the glare of the gaslight. Roseola McCrocken had come home to die. But to return to our subject.

The wheels cease to scrunch on the frosty gravel walk. The husband goes forth into the crisp night and comes gayly back, rolling a barrel on which is a foreign postmark.

"Run and get the hatchet, Roger," he says. "Ah, here it is. Now, Bartholomew, hold the lamp till I knock in the head of the barrel and open it so that—(continued next week.)

BILL NYE.

A WINE BOTTLE ACROBAT.

How to Balance One on a Cord Across a Room.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

What we want to do is to balance a bottle on a cord stretched across the room. In order to do this it is only necessary to insert the handle of an umbrella into the neck of the

With an Umbrella.

bottle, just as the illustration shows, and to prevent the slipping of the bottle you may chalk the line on which the bottle rests, just like rope walkers do with the soles of their foot gear.

The other sketch shows how fine Burgundy may be drained from a bottle without shaking it or stirring the sediment. Instead of the umbrella-handle hang the cooking-ladle into

With a Cooking Ladle.

the neck of the bottle and lay the same upon as broad a surface as a ribbon, for instance. Then tilt the bottle gradually and drop water into the little vessel hanging at the other end of the ladle. As the weight of this vessel increases, the bottle tilts forward more and more until it is drained of the wine. If you haven't any Burgundy on hand try the experiment with any other kind of wine.

THE CENTURY CLUB.

THE MOST FAMOUS OF AMERICAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS EXTANT.

Nearly All the Great Artists of This Country Have Been Identified With It—The Presidential Succession—Its History and Traditions—Its New Home.

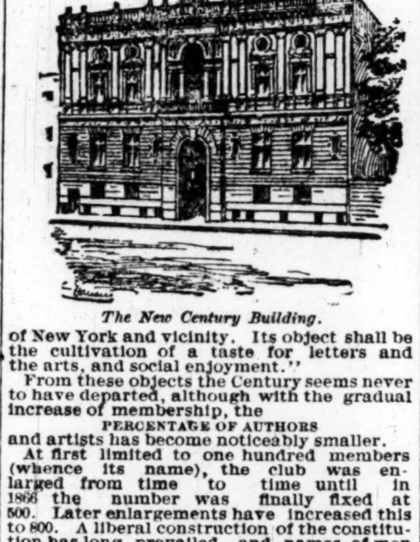
Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The early removal of this famous New York club to a new and handsome home a mile and a half north of the present situation calls for some account of its interesting history.

The Century Club was founded in 1847 by the members of two smaller organizations called "The Sketch Club" and "The Column." Of these the Sketch Club, an association of New York artists, had been in existence since 1829, the artists, with some of their literary friends, holding meetings at each others' houses. "The Column" included a number of literary men and lawyers. Notices were issued for a general meeting at the "New York Gallery of Fine Arts" in City Hall Park, a small building torn down in 1870. This meeting was held on the evening of Jan. 13, 1847, and "The Century Association" was formed. Prominent among the forty-two founders were William Cullen Bryant, Henry T. Tuckerman, Gulian C. Verplanck, Henry W. Bellows and Orville Dewey of the literary element, and Daniel Huntington, Asher B. Durand, Henry Peters Gray, C. L. Elliott and T. P. Rossiter of the artists. According to Mr. John H. Gourlie's "Origin and History of the Century Club," the name of "The Century" was proposed by E. S. Van Winkle.

The constitution then adopted contains the following sentences?

"The name of the association shall be 'The Century.' It shall be composed of authors, artists, and amateurs of letters and the fine arts, resident of the city



The New Century Building.

of New York and vicinity. Its object shall be the cultivation of a taste for letters and the arts, and social enjoyment." From those objects the Century seems never to have departed, although with the gradual increase of membership, the

PERCENTAGE OF AUTHORS

and artists has become noticeably smaller.

At first limited to one hundred members (whence its name), the club was enlarged from time to time until in 1866 the number was finally fixed at 500. Later enlargements have increased this to 800. A liberal construction of the constitution has long prevailed, and names of men distinguished in every profession and occupation are now to be found in the catalogue.

Various suites of rooms on Broadway and Broome street were occupied by the Century until 1852. The club then removed to the house No. 24 Clinton place, where it remained until 1857, since which time it has been domiciled at No. 109 East Fifteenth street. In the latter year the club was incorpo-

The Old Century Building.

rated, Gulian C. Verplanck being then elected its first President. The affairs of the organization had previously been transacted by a managing committee. Mr. Verplanck was a member of one of New York's leading families of Dutch descent, and besides his literary accomplishments, took an active part in local and State politics, being once candidate for Mayor of the city and having served several terms in the New York Legislature. His most important work was the three volume edition of Shakspeare, issued in 1847.

It was during Mr. Verplanck's presidency in 1858 that the old century custom of celebrating Twelfth Night reached its climax in a festival never before or after equalled by the club. A volume describing the affair was soon after issued. The custom has occasionally been revived of late years, the last festival taking place in 1889.

The Hon. George Bancroft succeeded Mr. Verplanck as President in 1864, and the same year occurred the Bryant festival, in honor of the poet's seventieth birthday. An address was delivered by

RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

poems were read by Oliver Wendell Holmes and Julia Ward Howe, besides many speeches and poems by distinguished members of the club. The families of the members were present on this occasion, which was enhanced by the presentation to Mr. Bryant of a portfolio of sketches by nearly fifty artist members. An account of these proceedings was also published in a volume.

Mr. Bancroft resigning in 1867, Mr. Bryant himself became president the following year, holding office until his death in 1878. During his term of office the club made few changes in its administration, progressing gradually in an even and prosperous career. The monthly meetings with their exhibitions of paintings by members of the club, had already become a marked feature at Mr. Bryant's accession, and these have continued to the present day, and are likely to increase in importance with the enlarged facilities of the new club-house. They best illustrate the genial and social qualities for which the club is famous. Groups of men distinguished in every walk of life gather about the collation table, or in the great easy chairs of the smoking room, and throwing aside official dignity and professional reserve commune with one another as a band of brothers. There are always a number of interesting visitors from foreign parts to lend zest to the occasion, and the story and jest go round until far into the night. Every Saturday evening the members are provided with a late supper, and these occasions are similar to the monthly meetings in a lesser degree.

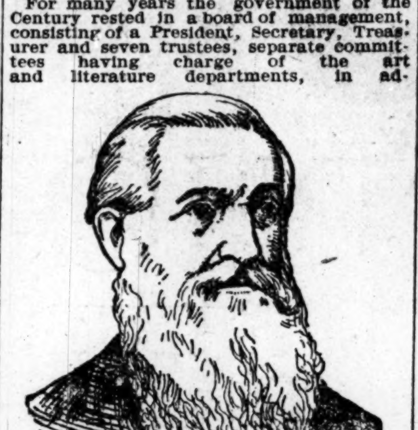
On the death of Mr. Bryant, Daniel Huntington, President of the National Academy of Design, was promoted to the presidency, having already been Vice-President for some time. He remains in office, and it is chiefly during his term that the movement for

A NEW CLUB-HOUSE

has developed itself. The first action was taken in 1867, but since 1880 the question of removal has been before the club almost continually in one shape or another. From the various printed reports there seems to have been much reluctance among older members to leave a home endeared by so many associations and apparently entirely adapted to their needs, but the general movement of residences up town has proved to be too strong to be resisted, and the Century has followed in the wake of the many other clubs which have moved Central Parkward.

The only other club in America or Great Britain which approaches the Century in character is the Athenæum Club of London. Many distinguished foreigners have been entertained at the Century rooms, and all have declared that the conditions and atmosphere of the club are unsurpassed elsewhere. It has been said that new members of the Century are longer in becoming accustomed to its ways than those of any club in the city, but that once initiated, as it were, to the inner circle, no club is so enjoyable. Mr. Thackeray was very outspoken in his praises of a Century "Saturday Night," and is said to have always appropriated a particular corner to himself when visiting the rooms.

For many years the government of the Century rested in a board of management, consisting of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and seven trustees, separate committees having charge of the art and literature departments, in ad-



Geo. Bancroft.

dition to the Committee on Admissions. Of the trustees four were authors and artists, and three amateurs. Some years ago two vice-presidents were added. Now there are sixteen trustees, of whom the authors and artists form a minority, and these elect the other committees from their own number, except the committee on Admissions. In the latter art and literature form

A SMALL MINORITY.

While Mr. Huntington is a founder of the club, the traditions of the association equally center around Mr. Augustus R. Macdonough, who was its secretary from 1859 to 1886. He is a regular attendant, and one of the club's three honorary members, Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Gourlie (a founder) being the others. Probably no man in the club is more loved and honored by his confreres.

It has been a custom with the Century to hold memorial meetings after the deaths of leading members, at which meetings addresses and poems are read. The proceedings are then published in pamphlet form, with portraits. Prominent among these memorial occasions were those held in honor of the first President, Verplanck, in 1870; the artist Kensett, in 1872; Mr. Bryant, in 1878; the artist Gifford, in 1880; and the artist Durand (a founder), in 1887. The proceedings in the case of Mr. Bryant were very elaborate, and included an address by the Hon. John Bigelow and poems by Messrs. Bayard Taylor, Stoddard and Stedman.

An enumeration of the Century members who have achieved distinction in life would fill a large space, but a few may be mentioned.

Of deceased members those prominent as artists include Asher B. Durand, Sandford R. Gifford, Henry Peters Gray, William J. Hays, Thomas Hides, John F. Kensett and E. Leutze. Authors and scholars no longer living are F. A. P. Barnard, Henry W. Bellows, Wm. C. Bryant, Frederick S. Cozzens, John R. E. Hassard, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Francis Lieber, Samuel Osgood, Allen Thorndike Rice, Charles Short, Bayard Taylor, G. C. Verplanck and E. L. Youmans.

THOSE PROMINENT

in the professions and in business or public life include Dr. Agnew, John A. Appleton, Chester A. Arthur, Joseph W. Drexel, Robt. Hoe, Dr. Willard Parker, George P. Putnam, Marshall O. Roberts, Samuel J. Tilden and Hooper C. Van Voorst.

A brief selection from the list of living members contains, among artists, William H. Beard, Albert Bierstadt, E. H. Blachfield, J. B. Bristol, J. G. Brown, J. Wells Champney, F. S. Church, J. F. Cropsey, F. Dielman, J. Durand, W. Hamilton Gibson, R. Swain Gifford, Hamilton Hamilton, Winslow Homer, D. Huntington, George Inness, Eastman Johnson, John Lafarge, Louis Lang, W. G. Linton, Will H. Low, Homer D. Martin, G. W. Maynard, Jervis, McEntee, F. D. Millet, T. Moran, J. C. Nicoll, Arthur Barton, E. Wood Perry, H. W. Robbins, Walter Shirlawe, G. H. and J. D. Smillie, Woodsworth Thompson, Louis C. Tiffany, Elihu Vedder, J. Alden and John F. Weir, W. Whittredge, T. W. Wood, A. H. Wyant, A. St. Gaudens and J. Q. A. Ward, sculptors.

Authors and scholars are W. W. Astor, S. G. W. Benjamin, John Bigelow, V. Botta, Noah Brooks, T. F. Brownell, W. C. Brownell, E. L. Burlingame, Wm. Allen Butler, Edward Cary, F. P. Church, T. M. Coan, Robert Collyer, Howard Crosby, George Wm. Curtis, Henry Drisler, Edward Eggleston, R. W. Gilder, E. L. Godkin, Parke Godwin, John Hay, Lawrence Hutton, R. U. Johnson, Clarence King, C. T. Lewis, Albert Mathews, Brander Mathews, Wm. S. Mayo, J. H. Morse, E. S. Nadal, Henry C. Potter, A. D. F. Randolph, Philip Schaff, Montgomery Schuyler, E. C. Stedman, Frank R. Stockton, R. H. Stoddard, Richard S. Stover, Wm. G. Sumner, Bayard Tuckerman, Henry Van Dyke, Geo. E. Waring, Jr., Andrew D. White, Horace White and

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Others of note are the members of the Appleton family, S. P. Avery, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, Richard Butler, Gen. di Cesnola, Joseph H. Choate, F. R. Coudert, Grover Cleveland, Chas. P. Daly, Walter Damrosch, Chauncey M. Depew, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. H. Draper, Dorman B. Eaton, Wm. M. Evarts, Cyrus and David Dudley Field, Austin Flint, Joseph W. Harper, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry E. Howland, Brayton Ives, Dr. Jacobi, John Taylor

Daniel Huntington.

Johnston, Dr. Lambert, Robbins Little, Dr. Lusk, F. F. Marbury, H. G. Marquand, O. C. Marsh, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Levi P. Morton, F. L. Olmstead, Dr. Otis, Wm. Walter Phelps, Horace Porter, Geo. Haven Putnam, Whitelaw Reid, Prof. Rood, Dr. Roosa, Charles Scribner, Charles S. Smith, Dr. Stinson, Cornelius and George Vanderbilt and Calvert Vaux.

The new Century Club-house is situated on the north side of Forty-third street, just west of Fifth avenue, and signed by the leading firm of architects, McKim, Mead & White, all of whom are members of the club. The design is in the recent

ORNAMENTAL STYLE

of buff brick and terra cotta, and gray marble, though not over-decorative. The facade is 100 feet in length and four stories in height. The effect has been hurt somewhat by the building of a lofty hotel opposite. Entrance to the club-house is directly from the street, and one goes through a hall lined with marble and onyx up a half flight of stairs to the picture galleries in the rear, passing on either side the reception room and offices.

Another half flight to right and left of two beautiful onyx pillars, brings one to the main floor, containing the reading and smoking-room and the living-room. The former is 26 by 36 feet and the latter 51 by 35 feet in size.

The third floor is occupied by the grill room and the library, which are of the same dimensions as the reading and living-rooms respectively. In height the library extends up through the fourth floor and is surrounded by massive oak pillars. The grill room is finished in quartered oak. Opening from the latter is a loggia, directly over the entrance to the club, where meals can be served in warm weather, and where a sufficient view of passing travel on Fifth avenue is afforded.

The portion of the fourth floor not filled by the library is devoted to kitchen, laundry and servants' rooms, in accordance with the modern method of avoiding all contact with culinary operations. A spacious billiard room extends under the art galleries.

VICTORIA'S 541 COUSINS.

THE PEERS AND PEERAGES OF THE BRITISH KINGDOM.

How Created—Rules of Etiquette—Precedence of Titles and Many Other Interesting Facts Regarding a Nation's Nobility—American Peeresses.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

A quarter of a century ago Paris was the Mecca of all good Americans who, fascinated by the gaiety and glory of that effervescing capital, basked in its joyous sunshine, participated in its delirious pleasures and heartily echoed the French sentiment, "Let us live to-day for to-morrow——." But with the fall of the Second Empire and the evanishment of monarchical pomp and pageantry, the modern Mecca lost many of the brilliant features that attracted pleasure-seeking Americans possessing mighty dollars.

Paris is dethroned and London reigns in its stead. Forgotten is the traditional gloom and fog of the city by the Thames; discreetly veiled is Columbia's hereditary enmity, while with smiling lips and laughing eyes, the beauty, fashion and wealth of America, with one accord, like unto the Ephesians' cry: "Great is London!"

This discarding of Paris and the adoption of London as the arena for their transitory pleasures has naturally stimulated Americans with a taste for a closer study of those fashionable Bibles, Burke's, Debrett's and Lodge's Peerages.

The most casual observer glancing down the division lists of the House of Lords cannot fail to be struck by the names that meet the eye—names around which cluster memories of brilliant and important events and of great men associated with them. There is no hereditary order in the world to be compared with the peerages of the United Kingdom. The history of the peers is the history of their country. Above all stands the royal lineage carried down from Alfred the Great through the Normans, Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts and Guelphs to the royal lady, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who represents in her person the most ancient and illustrious dynasty in Europe. Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in rank and distinction next to the blood royal; Seymour, Duke of Somerset; Russel, Duke of Bedford; Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire; Percy, Duke of Northumberland; Nevill, Marquis of Abergavenny; Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Stanley, Earl of Derby; Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Marlborough, Wellington, Nelson, Hood, Hamilton, Douglas, Graham, Dundas, Dundonald, Campbell, Napier, Murray, Scott, Gordon, Ker, Lawrence, Beresford of Waterford, Fitzgerald of Kildare, Butler of Ormonde, Ponsonby of Bessborough, O'Brien of Inchiquin, Gough, and many others, inherit

PEERAGE HONORS,

the rewards of pre-eminent public services, which made England great in story. Many people sneer at genealogy, but these very names indicate how much of history is involved in their lineages. A knowledge of events is scarcely more essential than a knowledge of those on whose actions those events depended. In fact, genealogy holds up the torch to history.

The word aristocracy, in England, includes the titled and untitled nobility. The titled nobility, of course, are the "Lords," the untitled nobility are the county landed gentry, from which all the peers spring, many of them, indeed, from younger branches of the great county families. Thus, the Seymours, Dukes of Somerset for 350 years, are not the heads of the Seymour family, the head of the house being a plain, country untitled gentleman, living near a quiet village in Somersetshire, on the same land, and covered by the same roof as were his ancestors 760 years ago.

The House of Lords is composed of two classes, spiritual peers and temporal peers.

It is the conjunction of church and State in the constitution of England which gives the established church representation in the Upper House of Parliament. The spiritual peers are the archbishops of Canterbury and York; always the bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and twenty-one of the remaining twenty-eight bishops of English dioceses, the seven prelates who have no seats are those divines last consecrated. There is one other bishop who has a seat, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, but he has no vote, neither of his dioceses being in either of the three kingdoms, Man being an island equidistant from England, Ireland and Scotland, while there is no such place as Sodor, the term being a contraction of "Sodorenses"—Southern Isles—a term applied to the Hebrides to distinguish them from the Orkneys which lie further north.

The temporal peers comprise all the peers of England, all the peers of Great Britain, all the peers of the United Kingdom, sixteen representatives of the peerage of Scotland, twenty-eight representatives of the peerage of Ireland and four life peers.

Up to the period of Queen Elizabeth's death (1603) Scotland, the northern portion of Britain, and England, the southern portion, were two different countries ruled by separate dynasties—Stuart and Tudor. When "Good Queen Bess" died of grief over the death of Essex on the block, James VI. of Scotland ascended England's throne as James I., but though he ruled both countries, each were politically separate from the other, and this state of affairs continued until May 1, 1707, when in the reign of Queen Anne, by an act of Union, the two countries became one under the title of Great Britain. Therefore, the peerage of England comprises those honors created by the sovereigns of England prior to May 1, 1707, and the peerage of Scotland denotes the peerages created by the monarchs of that country previous to the same date. This act of Union closed for ever the peerages of England and Scotland. From May 1, 1707, until Jan. 1, 1801, all

NEW CREATIONS

referring to England or Scotland were termed "in the Peerage of Great Britain," and such honors conferred a hereditary seat in the House of Lords.

In the year 1172, while Henry II. sat on the throne, the English conquered Ireland, and an Irish peerage was at once instituted, and from that date until the year 1800 the sovereigns of England and of Great Britain created Irish honors which conferred a hereditary seat in the House of Lords of Ireland. In 1800 the much-abused Act of Union was passed by the Dublin Parliament and took effect Jan. 1, 1801, when the style became "The United Kingdom" and in consequence the peerage of Great Britain closed forever against new creations—all new honors being termed "in the peerage of the United Kingdom." The peerage of Ireland, however, was only partially closed, a special clause in the Act of Union providing that for every three Irish peerages which became extinct, the sovereign should create a new one, and this accounts for the few Irish honors which have been conferred since 1801.

By the Act of Union with Scotland it was provided that sixteen Scotch peers should represent the peerage of Scotland in the British House of Lords, and the Irish Act of Union provided that twenty-eight Irish peers should represent the peerage of Ireland in the United Kingdom House of Lords. However, in recognition of great public services, or more frequently that the eminent ability and talent of peers without seats might be available in the councils of the nation, the sovereign from time to time conferred British or United Kingdom peerages on certain Scotch and Irish peers. The head of the great house of Campbell, though a duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron in Scotland, does not sit in the Lords as Duke of Argyle, but merely as Baron Sundridge, and the Earl of Erne in the Irish peerage sits in the House as Baron Fermanagh in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

The whole peerage of Scotland at this date comprises 8 dukes, 4 marquises, 43 earls, 5 viscounts and 26 barons, in all 86 peers. There are without seats, 1 marquis, 10 earls, 3 viscounts and 10 barons, in all 24. The peerage of Ireland now consists of 2 dukes, 11 marquises, 63 earls, 36 viscounts and 64 barons, in all 176 peers. Without seats there are 14 earls, 17 viscounts and 31 barons, in all 62 peers. This shows in all 86 titled gentlemen who are debarred from the House of Lords.

In the Lords there are four gentlemen whose titles are not hereditary. They are Lords Blackburn, Watson, Macnaghten and Morris—all of them are eminent lawyers and to utilize their legal ability as Lords of Appeal, life peerages were conferred on them. Including all the peerages with seats the roll of the Lords is as follows:

Two Archbishops, 24 Bishops, 1 Bishop (without vote), 7 Royal Dukes, 20 Dukes, 24 Marquises, [illegible] Earls, [illegible] Viscounts, [illegible] Barons and 4 Life Barons. Total, [illegible].

Deducting from this 14 minors who cannot sit until they attain their majority and 4 peeresses in their own right, who cannot sit all, Her Majesty's cousins number

541 GENTLEMEN.

There are five degrees of rank in the peerage, viz., duke, marquis, earl, viscount and baron. When William the Conqueror came in 1066 he found their chief men designated as aldermen or earls, and thanes. He changed these designations to earl and baron and these were the only titles until 1337, when Edward III. created his son Edward, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall. The title of marquis was first used in 1385, when the ill-fated Richard II. created his favorite, Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin. The title of viscount was first bestowed on an English subject in 1440, when John Beaumont was created Viscount Beaumont by the unhappy Henry VI., the last of the Lancastrian line.

Peers have been created by three methods—by tenure, by writ of summons and by letters patent. A peer by tenure is a dignity attached to the possession of certain lands under the feudal system directly under the Crown, and conditionally upon the performance of services to the sovereign; such as attendance in the field, or council, and furnishing a stipulated quota of knights or men-at-arms. Peerage by tenure has ceased for ages. There is, however, one earldom extant, that of Arundel, created in 1155 by Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets. This peerage—the oldest of all—is merged in the Dukedom of Norfolk, that illustrious Duke enjoying it by the feudal tenure of Arundel Castle; but this honor endures by special act of Parliament, passed in the third year of Charles I., which, while confirming the tenure, prohibited the passing of the castle from the Howards to any one but the Crown. To Barons by tenure succeeded barons by writ—or persons elevated to the rank of nobility by being summoned to attend the Council in Parliament. Such writs were first issued in the forty-ninth year of Henry III. when Le Despencer, Hastings and De Ross, three largely estated and influential gentlemen, were summoned to Parliament December, 1264. All these baronies are still extant. Baronies by writ are heritable by heirs, male or female, but in the event of the baron's decease without male issue and with more daughters than one, the barony falls into abeyance and continues so until one of the daughters or the sole heir of one of the daughters only survives, unless the crown exercises its privilege of terminating the abeyance by summoning to Parliament any one of the co-heirs. This mode of creating peers has been discontinued for centuries. At the present time there are three ladies peeresses in their own right resulting from this method: Le Despencer, created 1264; Berkeley, 1421, and Berners, 1455. There are also many baronies of a similar creation possessed by male heirs, while not less than 150 peerages are in abeyance, most of which will remain that way for ever. The only writs now issued are those to the oldest sons of dukes. Marquises and earls who are sometimes summoned to the Lords in their father's baronies when the infirmities of age or other disability prevents the attendance of the father at the council of the nation. Earl Percy, son of the Duke of Northumberland, who is over 80 years old, was summoned in 1887 as Lord Lovaine; and Viscount Bury, son of the Earl of Albemarle, who is 91 years old, was summoned in 1876 as Lord Ashford.

As barons by tenure gave place to barons by writ, so the latter have been succeeded by peers by

LETTERS PATENT,

which were first instituted Oct. 10, 1387, in the reign of that unfortunate monarch, Richard II. All peers are now so created. Letters patent are letters issued by the Crown elevating to the nobility such gentlemen as are considered worthy of the honor, and these letters designate the rank conferred. An elevation from a lower to a higher degree of rank is promulgated the same way. The last creation of a new peer was in 1888, when John Savile was elevated to the peerage, with the rank of baron. In the same year Earl Dufferin, the distinguished diplomatist, was raised to the rank of marquis, and in 1889 the Earl of Fife, the son-in-law of Prince of Wales, was elevated to the rank of Duke. Still later, letters patent passed the Crown creating Sir Michael Morris, the newly appointed Lord of Appeal, a peer for life, but life peers are hardly considered of much account by the great hereditary nobility.

Foreigners are always puzzled why Lords sit in the Commons instead of in the Upper House. At present there are three marquises, three earls, ten viscounts and five barons who are members of Parliament, besides eight others who have the prefix "Lord" attached to their Christian names, and yet notwithstanding this, no one entitled to a seat in the Lords can serve as a member of the Commons. These twenty-nine gentlemen are Irish lords, the eldest sons of certain dukes, marquises and earls, and the younger sons of certain dukes and marquises. As already stated there are sixty-two Irish peers who are not peers of parliament, neither being representative peers of Ireland, or possessing honors in the peerages of Great Britain or the United Kingdom. By a special clause in the Act of Union with Ireland, such Irish peers are eligible to represent constituencies in England, Wales or Scotland, and three such peers—the Earl of Cavan, Lord Dunsany and Lord Muncaster—have availed themselves of this privilege and represent in the present House English constituencies. The great Lord Palmerston, who could have had a seat in the Lords at any time he so desired, was an Irish peer and for forty years represented in the Commons the little English borough of Tiverton, preferring the floor of the House as a battle-ground to the more decorous but duller Upper Chamber.

Such gentlemen as the Marquis of Hartington, Marquis of Granby, Marquis of Carmenthen, Earl Bective, Earl Compton, with the several viscounts and barons, who are members of Parliament, are not peers at all, nor are they lords. They are just as much commoners as Mr. Gladstone is, but by courtesy they are permitted to use their fathers' second titles during their fathers' lifetime, but legally they have no claim to such use. Such members as Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord F. Hamilton and others are the younger sons of dukes and marquises and the prefix "lord" is merely a matter of courtesy, and they also are

SIMPLE COMMONERS.

Most people think that peers have privileges greater than permitted to commoners. Their privileges are very few and very immaterial. A peer or peeress is free from arrest in any civil action. A peer is exempt from jury duty, from acting as high sheriff, and cannot be called on in cases of riot as posse comitatus. When accused of treason or felony they are not tried in criminal courts, but by their fellow peers and a majority decides. A peer gives his judgment not on oath but on honor. During proceedings in courts of justice they may sit covered if they so elect. One more privilege they possess. If sentenced to death for felony, they may claim a silken rope instead of a hempen one as their necktie.

The etiquette necessary in addressing peers or communicating with them is very simple. An archbishop or duke is addressed as Your Grace, the latter sometimes as "My Lord Duke." In communications the style is His Grace the Duke of ——.

A marquis is addressed as "My Lord," colloquially "Your Lordship;" style, The Most Hon., the Marquis of ——.

Earls, viscounts and barons are simply addressed as "My Lord," colloquially "Your Lordship;" style, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——, or The Right Hon. Lord ——, as the case may be. The wives of the peers are of the same rank as their husbands and are designated, duchess, marchioness, countess, viscountess and lady. [illegible] "Your Grace," [illegible] "Your Ladyship," [illegible] say "My Lady," [illegible] used by [illegible] of [illegible] count Wolseley, Baron Raglan [illegible] derry, Lord Lytton, Lord Wolseley, Lord Raglan, and of their wives, say Lady Londonderry, Lady Lytton, etc. The eldest sons of dukes, marquises and earls use, by courtesy, their fathers' second title. The eldest sons of viscounts and barons are styled Hon. John, Hon. William, etc. The younger sons of dukes and marquises are styled Lord Randolph, Lord George, etc.; the younger sons of earls, viscounts and barons are plain Hon. All the daughters of dukes, marquises and earls have the title "Lady" prefixed to their Christian names, as Lady Edith Percy, Lady Mary Beresford, etc. All the daughters of viscounts and barons have honorable before their Christian names. When referring to such a one as Lady Randolph Churchill, nor say Lady Jennie Churchill, for that, too, is wrong. She is properly Lady Randolph Churchill. [illegible] Robert Peel, Bart.; she is therefore Lady Emily Peel, [illegible] Mr. Smith, [illegible]

In no case can a woman confer rank on her husband. Lady Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Bartlett is a case in point. The spiritual peers confer no rank on their wives or children; the form is simply—the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Temple.

The United States is represented in the peerage by eight ladies, the consorts of peers. Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, a Scotch peer without a seat, but who has never set foot on British soil, married Oct. 8, 1857, Mary, daughter of Col. E. Kirby, U. S. A. Lord Abinger married Dec. 28, 1863, Ella, daughter of Commodore Magruder, U. S. N. The Duke of Manchester, when Viscount Mandeville, married May 22, 1876, Consuelo, daughter of Antonio Yznaga del Valle of New York. Viscount Falkland, a Scotch peer without a seat, married Sept. 26, 1879, Mary, daughter of Robert Reade, New York. This gentleman is the lineal descendant of the accomplished and gallant Lord Falkland, who died on the field of battle fighting for his royal master, the martyred Charles. The Marquis of Anglesey married as his third wife, June 26, 1880, Minnie, widow of the Hon. Henry Wodehouse and daughter of J. P. King, Sandhills, Ga. Lord Vernon married July 14, 1885, Frances, daughter of F. C. Lawrence, New York. The Duke of Marlborough married in 1888 a Mrs. Hammersly of New York, widow. His first wife, Albertha, a daughter of the ducal house of Abercorn, obtained a divorce from him on good and sufficient grounds—in which the Countess of Aylesford figured unenviably. The Earl of Aylesford obtained a divorce and afterwards died of grief, but neither after the divorce nor after Aylesford's death would "His Grace" make the reparation public opinion demanded. There being nothing against the Duke's present wife, she was presented at Court by her mother-in-law, but this was not followed by the usual invitations to Court balls, concerts, etc. The Abercorn family are related to over one-half the peerage, and their influence is hard to butt against, and while all pity the American lady for her ill-advised match, they wonder what manner of woman could marry such a "mauvais sujet." Lord Cheylesmore, who was elevated to the peerage in 1887, married in early life Charlotte, the daughter of Thomas Leader-Harman of New Orleans, but she died Feb. 27, 1877, since which time he has remained a widower.

A. L.

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SOCIETY'S RECORD

Of the Blushing Brides Led to the Altar Since Last New Year's Day.

SOCIAL EVENTS CHRONICLED IN THE SACRISTY LISTS DURING 1890.

Leaves From the Society Reporters' Note Books—St. Louis' Daughters Who Changed Their Station During the Old Year—Notable Weddings Celebrated in This City.

As the old year of 1890 is fast drawing to a close with all of its joys, sorrows, pleasant and painful memories, which in a few days like 1890 will be memories of the past, it will not be out of place to devote a short time to a review of some of the social events which belong to the past twelve months. Of all social functions which emphasize the year just passing away none can claim equal interest and importance with the marriages which have taken place. To the young couples themselves who commenced 1890 unfettered by any graver cares than the thought of a suitable present for the New Year, to be given to him or to her who is now far nearer, and it is to be hoped dearer, than a sweetheart could ever be: You are better acquainted with each other now, and though many of you believed that you knew every virtue and every failing of the other a year ago, doubtless the past few months have shown you the difference in the knowledge that comes from living your daily lives together.

The following social record of the year will recall many pleasant events of the closing twelve months.

The first wedding upon the list in January, 1890, took place on the 2d of the month.

Wolson—Buttweller.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 3134 Clifton place, Miss Minnie Wolson was married to Mr. Alexander T. Buttweller, Rev. E. T. Coleman of Liberty Evangelical Mission performing the ceremony. After a trip to Chicago they returned to their home in the West End, where they went at once to housekeeping.

Elzea-Rowley.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Elzea, Jan. 2, in the evening Miss Florence Elzea was married to Mr. Wilson Hunt-Rowley. There were two lady attendants, Miss Mary Marshall Elzea and the groom's sister, Miss Sidney Rowley. The groomsmen were Messrs. Richard Coste and John A. Scholten. The bride, a lovely girl of 19, wore a cream Canton crepe with Canton crepe shawl draped in the Greek style and a neck filled with old point lace, the shawl and lace both being heirlooms in the family.

Bowman-Goodenough.—At the future residence of the bride and groom-elect, a pretty wedding took place on the eve of New Year, that of Mr. Charles S. Bowman to Miss Mary E. Goodenough, Rev. C. A. Bartholemew performing the ceremony.

Waters-Brown.—On Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Jan. 9, Miss Etta V. Brown was married to Mr. W. H. Waters of Philadelphia. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. A. M. Brown of 2348 Pine street, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Matthews of Centenary Methodist Church.

Rahil-Mulhall.—Wednesday, Jan. 8, a quiet wedding took place in the parlor of the Holy Angels' Church, the contracting parties being Mrs. T. Rahill and Mr. Mulhall, Rev. Father Kultz officiating.

Borgess-Thompson.—The marriage of Miss Fannie Borgess, daughter of Mrs. Eliza Borgess, took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 15, to Mr. J. A. Thompson of Detroit. The ceremony was performed in St. Alphonsus' Church by Rev. Father Brown. The bride wore a white cream silk and had one attendant, her sister, Miss Mary Borgess, Mr. Robert Thompson of Detroit acting as best man for the groom.

Herold-Quentin.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Miss Etta Herold, daughter of Mr. Ferdinand Herold, was married to Mr. Rollins Quentin of Milwaukee. The ceremony took place at Liederkranz Hall, and there were two bridemaids, Misses Minnie Dickreide and Laura Herold; the groomsmen, Messrs. Louis Quentin and Robt. Herold. The bride wore a lovely white moire antique.

Jackson-Yerger.—On Jan. 29 at 5 o'clock Miss Hallie Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Jackson, was married to Mr. George Edward Yerger of Portland, Ore. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Holland of St. George's Episcopal Church at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3128 Pine street, and a reception was held afterward from 6 to 7 o'clock. The bride, a pretty blonde, wore a white China silk gown a la princesse. There were two little girl attendants, Maud Hazel Jackson and Agnes O'Reilly. After the wedding and reception the young couple left for their home in Portland.

FEBRUARY WEDDINGS.

Hokking-Walsh.—At 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5, or Wednesday, Miss Marie Christy, daughter of Mrs. R. W. Hokkings, was married to Mr. Walter Delahunt Walsh, formerly of Colorado, now of St. Louis. The ceremony was performed with nuptial mass at St. Alphonsus Church by Rev. Father Neithart and was followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother.

Morris-McKenzie.—At 8:30 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 5 St. Theresa's Church on Grand avenue was the scene of another early morning wedding, that of Miss Mary P. Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morris, to Mr. Robert E. McKenzie. The ceremony at the church was followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parent.

Bogy-Griffith.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Miss Elmir Griffith, only daughter of Mrs. Ann Griffith and the late Capt. John Griffith, was married to Mr. Bernard Pratte Bogy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bogy of this city. The marriage was quietly celebrated by Rev. Dr. Messick of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church at the residence of Mrs. Griffith, on Pine street, after which the young couple left for their bridal trip in the South.

Flad-Speck.—The marriage of Miss Emily Speck, daughter of Judge Speck of Morrison avenue, to Mr. Edward Flad, took place on Monday, Feb. 10, at 6 o'clock on that evening at the residence of the bride's father. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Stephen Green, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of the South Side.

Lucas-Hunt.—One of the most brilliant weddings of the whole year occurred on Feb. 12, the contracting parties being Miss Prudence Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Mary Blue and Mr. James Hunt-Lucas, son of James D. Lucas of this city. The ceremony took place at St. Alphonsus' Catholic Church on Grand avenue before one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in St. Louis to witness a marriage celebration. At 6 o'clock the bridal cortege appeared, and Father Powers of the Immaculate Conception, assisted by Fathers Mitchel and Ziegler of St. Alphonsus, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a grand reception.

Skipwith-Powell.—At Christ Church on Tuesday, Feb. 18, in the afternoon, Miss Tennie Powell, eldest daughter of Mrs. Powell and the late John C. Powell, was married to Mr. Peyton C. Skipwith. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Schuyler, rector of Christ Church.

Jacobs-Irwin.—At 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday, Feb. 18, Miss Louise Jacobs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Jacobs, was quietly married to Mr. James Irwin. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Ingraham of Grace Episcopal Church.

Koehler-Krausnich.—At 5 o'clock on Shrove Tuesday, Miss Ottilie Koehler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Koehler, was married to Mr. E. C. Krausnick. The marriage took place at the family residence of the bride's parents, on St. Ange avenue, Pastor Jones officiating.

Flaherty-Meyer.—Mr. James E. Meyer, one of the chief clerks of the Wabash Western, was married to Miss Mary A. O'Flaherty at 7:30 o'clock, at St. Michael's Church, on Tuesday, 18th, Rev. Father Eustace, assisted by Father James Burke, officiating.

Devine-Geaney.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, at St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, Mr. Eugene Devine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Devine, was married to Miss Nellie Geaney, daughter of Mrs. Mary Geaney and the late David Geaney. Rev. Father Lavery performed the ceremony.

MARCH WEDDINGS.

Reed-Joy.—Miss Genevieve C. Reed, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reed of 2804 Thomas street, was married at 6:30 o'clock on March 19 at the residence of Mr. Edwin H. Joy, Rev. Dr. Harris of Trinity Church officiating.

Van Dike-Mehagan.—On Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, March 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, 2705 Gamble street, Miss Hattie Van Dike to Mr. Clinton L. Mehagan, Rev. Dr. Brank of the Central Presbyterian Church officiating.

Carleton-Smouse.—On Wednesday, March 26, the marriage of Miss Annie Carleton to Mr. W. H. Smouse of Cumberland, Md., took place at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. L. Boogher of Pine street.

APRIL MARRIAGES.

Kunst-Prochter.—The first marriage in April was that of Miss Julia Kunst to Mr. Henry Prochter. The ceremony was performed at St. Paul's Church on Wednesday, April 2.

White-Cartwright.—The marriage of Miss Anna White, daughter of of Mrs. Mary White, to Mr. John Edward Cartwright took place Wednesday, April 9, at the family residence, 3810 Washington avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Martin of the First Presbyterian Church.

Gray-McAuliff.—On Thursday afternoon, April 10, at 5 o'clock, Miss Emma McAuliff, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. D. McAuliff, was married to Mr. Robt. Gray of Leadville, Colo. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Stewart of the United Presbyterian Church at the family residence. They left afterward for their home in Colorado.

Paul-Hearst.—Wednesday, April 9, the marriage of Miss Cornelia Paul, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul of DeSoto, to Mr. Charles Hearst, was quietly celebrated in the parlor of Mrs. L. Dugan of 2348 Madison street, aunt of the bride.

Levy-Rosenfeld.—April 16, on Wednesday at 5 o'clock, Miss Hattie Levy was married to Mr. Alfred Rosenfeld of New York City. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, No. 3024 Chestnut street, Rev. Rabbi Sale officiating. The bride wore a dove colored serge with gloves and hat to match. They left soon after the ceremony for their future home in New York City.

Gurney-Jackson.—On Thursday afternoon, April 15, Miss Mabel Gurney, daughter of Mr. R. C. Gurney, was married to Mr. Charles Jackson of Maryville. The bride wore cream ottoman silk and carled bridal roses.

Gillham-Johnson.—April 17, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isham B. Gillham, Miss Laura E. Gillham was married to Mr. Eugene Johnson. Miss Lucy Gillham and Mr. G. Johnson were the only attendants.

Jones-Hawes.—A pretty but quiet wedding was celebrated April 15 at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones. The contracting parties were Miss Hattie Jones and Mr. Wm. Hawes of Dillon, Mont. The bride wore a handsome traveling gown of fawn colored henrietta.

Vogelson-Thorn.—Miss Jennie Thorn and Mr. M. Vogelson were united in marriage on the 18th of April at the home of the bride.

Krausnick-Koehler.—The marriage of Mr. R. C. Koehler of Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Edith Krausnick took place at the residence of the bride on St. Ange avenue, Tuesday, April 22, during the afternoon. There were only the relatives and close friends of the family present.

Salveter-Meyer.—Mr. Salveter of this city was married to Miss Eldo Meyer at her home in St. Charles at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, April 22. The young couple went on a tour to Europe before settling down in their home in St. Louis.

Robyn-Dyer.—Mr. Paul Robyn was married to Miss Louise H. Dyer at 6 o'clock in the morning on the 23d of April at St. Malachi's Church, Rev. Father Ziegler officiating. They went at once to housekeeping at 3031 Clark avenue.

Morehead-Humphreys.—Mr. John D. Humphreys was married to Mrs. Morehead of 3101 Lucas avenue April 23.

Lewis-Hinton.—On Thursday afternoon, April 24, Mr. R. D. Lewis of the Drummond Tobacco Co. was married to Miss Virginia Hinton, second daughter of Mrs. Mary Hinton of Dayton street. The ceremony was performed at the Cook Avenue Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. Hill officiating. A reception was held afterward at the residence of the groom, 911 Garrison avenue.

Schroff-Bry.—The marriage of Miss Nellie Schroff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Schroff, to Mr. Louis Bry of Camden, Ark., was quietly celebrated on the evening of the 24th, at the family residence, 3408 Washington avenue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rabbi Sales at 7:30 o'clock.

Moore-Hardesty.—At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of April 23, at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Long, 2718 Walnut street, Miss Elizabeth Hordictz was married to John H. Moore. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. H. Ford of the Second Baptist Church.

Whittemore-Edgar.—At 6 o'clock on the evening of the 23d of April, Miss Louise Edgar of 3824 Washington avenue was married to Mr. Robert Whittemore.

Hildebrand-Hegge.—The marriage of Miss Lena Hegge, daughter of Judge Theodore Hegge, to Mr. C. C. Hildebrand, took place at the residence of the bride's parents April 23, Rev. Samuel Kruse officiating. They at once took possession of their home, 2513 Spring street.

Radford-Yost.—A pretty home wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. Myra Bosher Radford on the morning of the 25th of April, the contracting parties being her daughter, Mrs. Grace Radford, and Mr. J. C. Yost of Kansas City. The bride wore a handsome traveling gown of green English cloth.

Powell-Howard.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, April 29, Miss Edith Powell, daughter of Mrs. Powell and the late John C. Powell of this city, was married to Mr. Edward Howard. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. G. Robert at the Church of the Holy Communion. There were two groomsmen and four bridemaids. The uncle of the bride, Mr. Western, gave her away.

Letcher-Kenner.—On the evening of April 30, at 7:30 o'clock, Miss Alice Letcher, daughter of Mrs. Laura C. Letcher of 2645 Pine street, was married to Dr. E. B. Kenner of Farmington, Mo. The ceremony took place at the Layfayette Avenue Baptist Church, and afterwards a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother from 8 to 10.

Brown-McKnight.—On Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 30, Mrs. Irene E. Brown was married to Mr. William McKnight, at the residence of her mother, 3019 Easton avenue.

Walker-Papin.—One of the most important weddings of April was that of Mr. Wm. H. Walker, son of Mr. D. D. Walker, to Miss Elise Marie Papin, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Papin. The marriage took place on April 30 at 5:30 o'clock in St. Xavier's Church in the presence of nearly 1,500 invited guests. The bridal cortege was large and imposing, as there were a number of beautiful bridemaids and handsome groomsmen, including the creme of the St. Louis youth. The dresses were magnificent. A reception was held at the residence of the bride after the marriage. This closed the weddings of April.

MAY WEDDINGS.

The March weddings were interrupted by the Lenten season and May is not a popular months, so no two months of the twelve have as few nuptial knots tied as those.

The first wedding recorded in the month of May was that of Miss Margaret A. Murphy, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Murphy, on Thursday, May 1, to Mr. Thomas Crosby of East St. Louis. The ceremony took place in the Church of the Holy Redeemer.

Copelin-Day.—Thursday evening, May 8, at 6 o'clock, Miss Mary M. Copelin, second daughter of Mrs. John G. Copelin of Lafayette avenue, was married to Mr. Nathaniel B. Day. The ceremony took place at the Second Baptist Church in the presence of a large concourse of friends, Rev. Dr. Niccolls of the First Presbyterian Church officiating. There were six bridemaids, former schoolmates of the bride and representatives of the oldest and best families in St. Louis.

Busch-Ziesman.—Another important May wedding took place on the 8th of the month, the parties interested being Mr. Adolphus Busch, one of the head of the great Brewery company, and Miss Alice Ziesman, daughter of Mrs. Marie Ziesman of 1129 Armstrong avenue. The nuptial knot was tied at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Church of the Messiah by Rev. Dr. Snyder. This was distinguished not only for the prominence of the parties concerned, but on account of its setting the fashion for flower weddings. The lilac predominated in the decorations, and the costumes of the various young ladies who acted as bridemaids filling the whole atmosphere with the sweet and delicious perfume of the queen of spring blossoms. Few weddings of 1890 created more interest than the wedding just mentioned.

Clarke-Wheeler.—On Wednesday afternoon, May 14, at 3 o'clock, Miss May Wycliff Wheeler was married to Mr. George Sheppard Clarke, Superintendent of the Kansas City Gas Light Co. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. A. White of 918 Leonard avenue. The young couple left for their home in Kansas City soon after the ceremony.

Kerrika-Schwerman.—Miss Clara L. Kerrika of 1417 Benton street was married Thursday, May 29, to Rev. W. A. Schwerman of Jefferson City. The ceremony was performed at Zion's Church by Rev. Obhermeyer. There were three lady and three gentlemen attendants. They left the same evening for their home in Jefferson City.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3, Mrs. Nellie Busch-Weber, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, was married to Mr. Arthur Magrew of Chicago. The wedding created quite a sensation in high German circles and was the outcome of quite a romantic love affair which was told at length at the time of the marriage. Rev. Dr. Snyder of the Church of the Messiah performed the ceremony at the home of the bride which was gorgeously decked with June roses.

Noel-Wylie.—Tuesday evening, June 3, Miss Lena Bird Wylie, daughter of Mr. Q. B. Wylie of Lafayette avenue, was married to Mr. Henry G. Noel of this city. The ceremony took place at the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Samuel C. Palmer, the pastor, officiating. There was quite a number of attendants. The young people went to housekeeping, No. 2738 Geyer avenue.

Parish-Southword.—On the afternoon of June 4, Miss Lillie R. Parish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parish, was married to Mr. Arthur Southword of the Wear-Boogher Dry Goods Co. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Connor of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the residence of the bride, 3411 Pine street. They went at once to housekeeping in their new cottage at Horton place.

Patterson-Wilkerson.—At 8 o'clock on Wednesday, June 4, Miss Leila Wilkerson, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilkerson of Pine street, was married to Mr. Robert D. Patterson of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. A. Bartholomew of the First Christian Church. There were only two attendants, the only brother and a sister of the bride.

Ockerson-Shackleford.—Miss Clara Wood Shackleford of 3139 Pine street was married on the morning of June 4 at 7:30 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Communion to Mr. John H. Ockerson of the United States Engineer Corps, Rev. Dean performing the ceremony.

Grassmuck-Costelli.—Miss Cecilia Costelli was married June 17 at the Church of the Holy Angels to Mr. H. C. Grassmuck. The bride wore a gray traveling gown.

Rude-Applegate.—Saturday afternoon, June 21, Miss Lillie E. Rude was married to Mr. Bennett C. Applegate, at the Third Baptist Church, in the presence of only near friends, Rev. Dr. Green officiating. The bride was in traveling costume.

Wells-Williams.—June 25 at the residence of Capt. and Mrs. Chas. H. Wells, 4537 Evans avenue, their daughter Alice was married to Mr. Frank Williams. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James H. Shields of the Cote Brilliante Presbyterian Church at 6:30 in the evening.

Dunmeyer-Kaiser.—Wednesday evening, June 25, Miss Orlinda Kaiser, daughter of John H. Kaiser of Carr street, was married to Mr. F. J. Dunmeyer. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock at the Emmanuel Church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and Rev. Mr. Wangerin officiated.

Corden-Shumad.—At 7:30 on the evening of June 26, Miss Carrie Shumad was married to Mr. George A. Corden. Rev. Dr. Martin of the Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony, after which the young couple left for the East.

Holscher-Werner.—Miss Minnie Werner was married June 25, in the afternoon, at St. Bridget's Church to Mr. Wm. A. Holscher.

Mulvihill-Foy.—Miss Mamie Foy was married June 4, in the evening, to Mr. M. J. Mulvihill, at St. Bridget's Church.

Campbell-Nave.—Mr. William H. Nave was married June 4 to Miss Jessica Campbell, grand-daughter of the late Alexander Campbell.

Gill-Jones.—The marriage of Miss Mary Western Gill to Mr. Frederick Shutz Jones took place at the residence of her parents, June 4. There were several attendants.

Roth-Stamfer.—The marriage of Miss Flora Stamfer to Mr. Philip Roth took place at 6 o'clock at the Concordia Hall, on Chouteau avenue, June 8, Rev. Dr. Spitz officiating.

Eagan-Laflin.—A quiet wedding took place Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, 2824 Olive street. Miss Nellie Landry Laflin was married to Mr. Scott Watson Eagan, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. R. G. Brank of the Garrison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Landon-Miller.—Miss Rose Miller was married June 8 to Mr. Sol Landon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D. Messing at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Landon on Morgan street.

Baker-Fuqua.—On Tuesday, June 10, the Centenary Methodist Church was the scene of a brilliant wedding, that of Miss Fannie Baker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Baker, to Mr. Joseph Fuqua of this city, formerly of New Orleans. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Matthews, and the church was beautifully decorated in roses for the occasion. The bride wore an exquisite gown of faille and the bridemaids crepe de Paris. There was a large reception held at the home of the bride after the wedding, where the young people received the congratulations of their friends before leaving for the East.

Berg-Hecht.—Monday, June 9, at 7 o'clock, Miss Clara Hecht of 3331 Pine was married to Mr. David Berg. The ceremony, performed by Dr. Sonnenschein, took place at the Harmony Club Rooms and a reception followed.

Hill-Cowdry.—The largest and most elegant wedding of the June season occurred on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 11, that of Miss Mary F. Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hill, to Mr. Henry M. Cowdry. The ceremony was performed at 5:30 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Holland of St. George's Episcopal Church in the presence of the family. Immediately after the marriage the doors of the beautiful home were thrown open to the hundreds of friends bid to the marriage feast. Prominent among the guests was Gen. Longstreet. The whole house and yard were filled with tropical plants brought from the South, in remembrance of their Southern home. Every detail of the marriage and reception, elaborately described at the time it took place, were simply perfect in design and execution.

Blotterman-Peltz.—Wednesday evening, June 11, the marriage of Miss Daisy L. Peltz to Mr. Frank J. Blotterman took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Margaret W. Peltz, 3861 Windsor place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. James H. Brooks of the Compton Avenue and Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, and witnessed by only a few friends.

Schaefer-Kehrman.—The marriage of Miss Cecelin Kehrman, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. S. Kehrman, to Mr. H. Schaefer took place at the family residence at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 11, at No. 4237 Cote Brilliante.

Woodruff-Overstreet.—Miss Anna Belle Overstreet and Mr. Charlie Woodruff were married at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday, June 11, at the Hyde Park Congregational Church, Rev. Robert M. Higgins officiating. A reception followed at the home of the qride.

Franciscus-Lindsay.—At half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of June 12 Miss Katherine Graham-Lindsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lindsay of Compton Hill was married to Mr. James Madison Franciscus at the bride's residence by Rev. Father Shea of St. Kevin's, assisted by Rev. Father Kielty of the Church of the Holy Angels and Father Cowpan of St. Xavier's. The bride wore the same gown her mother was married in, which was imported from Paris years ago.

Letzig-Gettys.—At 8 o'clock, June 11, Miss Clara Belle Getty's was married to Mr. Frank Letzig at the family residence, Twenty-ninth and Lucas avenue, Rev. Dr. Lewis of the Methodist Church officiating.

Vickers-Sharpe.—Mr. Robert Sharpe was married June 25 to Miss Lillie M. Vickers of this city. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride, 2947 Easton avenue, at high noon.

Allen-Stephens.—At 6 o'clock, June 17, Miss Anna M. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Allen, was married to Dr. Lewis T. Stephens. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. George C. Adams of the Compton Avenue Congregational Church, at the residence of the bride's parents, 2805 Russell avenue.

Elliott-Pierce.—At 6:30 o'clock, June 17, in the evening, Miss Anna Hill Elliott, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliott, was married to Mr. F. Wentworth Pierce, Jr., the ceremony taking place at Calvary Episcopal Church, Rev. B. E. Reed officiating.

Hutchinson-Brown.—At 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, June 17, Miss Lillian M. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of 1351 Garrison avenue, was married to Mr. W. C. Hutchinson of 3136 Chestnut street, the ceremony being performed in their prettily decked drawing-room by Rev. Mr. Grannis of the Third Congregational Church.

Jones-Goodwin.—St. Xavier's Church was the scene of a pretty bridal on Wednesday, June 18, that of Miss Julia McGregor Jones, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. C. Jones, to Mr. Joseph P. Goodwin of this city. Father Hoeffer officiated.

Schoenburn-Horwitz.—At 7 o'clock on the evening of June 18, Miss Carrie Horwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Horwitz, was married to Mr. Marcus Schoenburn at the residence of the bride's parents, 3202 Pine street. Rev. Dr. Messing performed the ceremony.

McCargo-Holman.—The marriage of Miss Emma Gertrude Holman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holman, to Mr. Wallace McCargo of Old Orchard was celebrated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18, at the Church of the Messiah, Rev. Dr. Snyder officiating.

Schureman-Baker.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday, June 18, Miss Anita Baker, daughter of Mrs. L. S. Baker of Belleville, was married to Mr. H. Schureman. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. Short officiating.

JULY WEDDINGS.

At 5 o'clock, July 2, Miss Charlotte Charlesse Woods, daughter of Mr. Wm. Shepherd Woods, was married to Mr. Ernest Mortimer Hubbard. The ceremony was performed at the Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. James Brooks.

Trimble-Fuller.—Miss Alice M. Fuller, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H. Fuller and Mr. Theodore S. Trimble of Carondelet, were married at 9 o'clock Thursday, July 3, at the family residence, by Dr. Brandt of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Thiel-Pocock.—On Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock July 9, Miss Lernoro Thiel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thiel, was married to Mr. Walter Pocock in the presence of the intimate friends and immediate family only.

Jay-Dalton.—A quiet wedding took place Thursday afternoon, July 10, in the parlors of the parochial residence of St. Malachy's Church, Father Ziegler officiating. The contracting parties were Miss Kate C. Dalton, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dalton, and the groom Mr. William J. Vineland of New Jersey.

Tennent-Miller.—At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, July 24, Miss Zaidee Tennent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tennent, was married to Mr. George Burke Miller of Maryland.

Wilson-Long.—The marriage of Mr. George W. Wilson to Miss Mary H. Long took place Thursday afternoon, July 24, at 6:30 o'clock, at the Church of St. Lawrence O'Toole, Rev. Father Henry performing the ceremony.

AUGUST WEDDINGS.

Mr. Emil Fuetterer and Miss Minnie Schumann were married Wednesday evening, Aug. 13, at the home of the bride, 1516 North Twenty-fifth street.

Joy-Whittaker.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, Aug. 20, Miss Virginia Lee Joy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Joy, was married to Dr. James T. Whittaker. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Holland of St. George's Church in the presence of the family only at the residence, 3027 Morgan street.

Teasdale-Cook.—On Wednesday, Aug. 20, Miss Cassie Louisa Cook, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, was married to Mr. R. D. Teasdale at the Baptist Church of Delmar and Grand avenues, Rev. Ernest Cook of the Water Tower Baptist officiating.

Murphy-Higgins.—At 8 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 20, at St. Michael's Church, Mr. Frank Higgins was married to Miss Nellie Murphy.

Howell-Grant.—A quiet little marriage took place on Thursday evening, Aug. 28, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. March on Arlington avenue. The contracting parties were W. P. Grant of St. Louis and Miss Lucie Howel of Konisville, Canada. Rev. Mr. Malcolm officiated.

SEPTEMBER WEDDINGS.

In the morning at 8 o'clock Wednesday, Sept. 24, Mr. Adam B. Roth was married to Miss Frances M. Grone, daughter of Mr. Henry Grone. The ceremony took place at St. Nicholas Church, Rev. Father Joseph Schaeffer officiating.

Hazel-Bockman.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, a beautiful church wedding took place at 7 o'clock at the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. Palmer officiating. The happy pair were Miss Nellie Hazel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hazel, and Mr. Arthur Brockman of Nicholson place.

Tyler-Wherry.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, Mrs. Dixie Tyler was married to Mr. Joseph Wherry. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Snyder of the Church of the Messiah at the residence of the bride's father, Judge Philip S. Lanham, 2622 Chestnut street.

Pilcher-Pierce.—Sept. 30, Miss Carrie Pilcher was married to Mr. Alexander Pierce.

OCTOBER WEDDINGS.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, one of the prettiest South Side weddings of the year took place at Calvary Episcopal Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The contracting parties were Miss Nettie May Albers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albers, and Mr. Edward M. Flech.

Daniels-Harney.—At 6 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 1, Miss Clara F. Harney, daughter of Mr. D. C. Harney, was married to Mr. Samuel P. Daniels of East St. Louis. The ceremony took place at the family residence, No. 3510 Caroline street, Rev. Father Shea officiating. There was but one bridemaid, Miss Mary E. Kennedy, and the groom's best man was Mr. A. Evans of Compton Hill. The bride wore white Faille francaise, en traine, V neck.

Young-Zimmerman.—On Wednesday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Visitation, at 5:30 o'clock, Rev. Father Fenlon married Miss Essie Zimmerman, daughter of Mrs. J. J. Zimmerman, to Mr. Fred N. Young. They went to housekeeping at once.

Ames-Cushman.—Wednesday, Oct. 15, Christ Church was the scene of a brilliant wedding, that of Miss Mary Semple Ames, second daughter of Mrs. Lucy V. S. Ames, to Mr. Wyman Cushman, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cushman of Newport, R. I., and grandson of Mrs. Wayman Crow.

Gaunt-Ware.—The marriage of Mr. Charles B. Gaunt and Miss Mamie Ware took place at the residence of the bride's father, Col. E. H. Ware, 3666 Cook avenue, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15. They took a house at Shrewsbury Park after their return from their bridal trip.

Loftus-Quinlivan.—The marriage of Dr. Wm. V. Loftus to Miss Mary Quinlivan was solemnized at St. Bridget's Church on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, at 9 o'clock.

Johnson-Tracy.—Miss Nancy Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, was married on the 23d of October to Mr. Paul Tracy.

Kimball-Mason.—On the afternoon of the 22d of October Miss Virginia Berthold Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kimball, was married to Mr. Kerney Mason, the parties being representatives of two old St. Louis families. Rev. Father Powers of the Church of the Immaculate Conception performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents on Chestnut street.

Bauer-Griesedieck.—On the evening of the 22d of October at 8:30 o'clock at the Germania Club, Miss Marie Griesedieck was married to Mr. Robt. Bauer.

Clark-Vickers.—At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 22 a quiet home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Smith of Finney avenue. The contracting parties were Mrs. Genevieve Clark and Mr. Charles E. Vickers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Stimson of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

Hopkins-Higbee.—The marriage of Miss Fannie Hopkins, niece of the late Mrs. Wm. Pyle, took place Oct. 29 at 3:30 in the afternoon to Mr. Higbee of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. G. Robert of the Church of the Holy Communion.

Burnett-Wilkinson.—At 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 29, Miss Hanna Burnett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. E. B. Burnett, was married to Mr. Miller Wilkinson. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents on Russell avenue by Rev. Dr. Reid of Calvary Episcopal church.

Costello-Greary.—The marriage of Miss Agnes C. Greary to Mr. James Costillo took place Wednesday morning, Oct. 29, at St. Leo's Church, Father Harty officiating.

Sproule-Somner.—At 4 o'clock Wednesday, 29th, Miss Lena Sproule, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fredeline Sproule, was married to Mr. Auguste Somner. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Church, corner of Eighth and Lafayette avenue.

Duncan-Jacob.—At 4 o'clock Wednesday, Oct. 29, Miss Nettie Lyle Duncan, daughter of Mr. William Duncan, General Frieght Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi, was married to Mr. Joseph Winship Jacob, the ceremony being performed at the family residence on the corner of Garrison avenue and Pine street.

Bowman-Rich.—The marriage of Miss Amelia Bowman to Mr. Moritz Rich took place on the afternoon of Thursday, Oct. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents.

NOVEMBER WEDDINGS.

One of the most brilliant fall weddings was celebrated at 5 o'clock, Nov. 5, at St. Alphonsus' Church, where 600 guests were invited to witness the nuptials of Mrs. Marie Louise Corby, daughter of Mrs. J. A. Corby, to Dr. Seward A. Finney, son of Judge John D. Finney, Secretary of the Board of Health. The wedding was another chrysanthemum wedding. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Brown, C. S. S. R., assisted by Rev. Father Francis M. Kielty, Rector of Holy Angels' Church, and Rev. Father Ambrose Bottis. There was a reception at the bride's residence, 3810 Finney avenue, and then the bride and groom took possession of their home, 810 Clarkson place.

Littlebront-Green.—The marriage of Miss Laura Green, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Green, to Lieut. Wm. L. Littlebront, U. S. A., was celebrated with great eclat at the St. Xavir's Church on Grand avenue, on the afternoon of Nov. 6. All the groomsmen were army officers in full dress uniform of the U. S. A.

Wichmann-Rohlfing.—At 8 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 12, Christ Church, corner of Caroline and Grand avenue, was the scene of a pretty wedding, that of Miss Ida Wichmann, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Wichmann, to Dr. H. Rohlfing.

Sandbothe-Ronge.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock, Mr. Henry J. Sandbothe was married to Miss Fannie M. Ronge, Rev. Father Etter officiating, at St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

Scott-Collins.—The marriage of Miss [illegible] Scott to Mr. John P. Collins was solemnized at the old Cathedral Church, Nov. 11, in the morning at high mass, Rev. Eugene Coyle officiating.

Metcalf-Strodtman.—The marriage of Miss Katie Strodtman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Strodtman, to Mr. James W. Metcalf was celebrated at the Water Tower Baptist Church on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and was followed by a large reception.

Prange-Nafer.—On the evening of Nov. 12, Miss Annie Prange and Mr. Henry Nafer were united in wedlock at the home of the bride's parents, No. 3417 North Ninth street. The bride is a daughter of Mr. F. Prange, president of Bremen Saving Bank.

Miller-Desnoyers.—A very brilliant wedding took place Thursday, Nov. 20, at 7:30 o'clock at the Third Baptist Church on Grand avenue. The contracting parties were Miss Ollie Miller and Mr. Victor Desnoyers. The reception was given by the groom's parents on Westminster place from 8 to 10 p. m.

Cavanaugh-Obermoeller.—At 5 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 19, Miss Kittie E. Kavanaugh was married to Mr. Francis W. Obermoeller at the residence of the bride's parents, 4042 West Morgan street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Brown of St. Alphonsus Church.

Cafferrata-Foppiano.—On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, Nov. 18, a pretty rose wedding occurred at the Church of St. Francis Xavier on Grand avenue and Lindell boulevard, the contracting parties being Miss Rose Foppiano, daughter of Mr. T. Foppiano, to Mr. James Cafferata.

Tobin-Fox.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of Mr. Walter H. Blickle of 3945 Lee avenue, the marriage of Miss Nellie Tobin took place to Mr. Edward Fox, Rev. Father Tallon of the Church of the Holy Angels officiating.

Heberer-Hannibal.—The marriage of Mr. Ed Heberer and Josephine Hannibal took place Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at the bride's home, 1311 North Eleventh street. A reception was held at 3909 Kossuth avenue.

Hammett-Davis.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 6 o'clock, Miss Guy Hammett to Mr. Davis of St. Joseph, at St. John's Methodist Church.

Tupper-Moses.—At 6 o'clock in the evening at St. George's Church, Miss Marie Moses, the pretty young daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Moses, was married to Dr. Paul Y. Tupper, Rev. Dr. Holland officiating.

Macbeth-Mitchell.—The marriage of Miss Clara Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. George Kerr, to Mr. Malcolm Macbeth was quietly celebrated.

Macdonald-Jones.—The marriage of Miss Helen Macdonald, daughter of Mr. R. S. Macdonald, to Mr. Augustine Jones took place at the family residence on Leffingwell avenue on Tuesday, Nov. 25. The pastor of Delmar Avenue Baptist Church officiated.

Pittman-Walker.—At 6 o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 25, Mr. Asa Pittman was married to Miss Mazie Walker, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Brown at the church parlor.

Kelley-O'Brien.—At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Nov. 26, Mr. James Kelley was married to Miss Maggie O'Brien at St. Cronin's Church, Rev. Father Butler officiating.

DECEMBER WEDDINGS.

Harrison-Nichols.—One of the December marriages of great social interest was that of Miss Dora M. Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Harrison, to Mr. Frank Bennett Nichols, son of Mr. William Nichols, on Wednesday, Dec. 10. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Tuttle at the bride's residence, 2835 Olive street.

Stone-Saunders.—On Christmas Day, at 6:30 o'clock, Miss Lillian Stone, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Stone, was married to Mr. Flewellyn Saunders, a bright young journalist of this city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Snyder at the Church of the Messiah. After the ceremony the young couple left for a bridal tour.

IRBY WAS NO COWARD.

Details of a Duel in Which a New Senator Figured.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A story of a duel between the newly-elected United States Senator Irby of South Carolina and a young Philadelphian named F. B. Frishmuth, while both were Princeton students, in 1870-71, was given yesterday by George Jacobs, a well-known lawyer of Mifflintown, Pa., and a classmate of the principals in the duel. Irby's opponent is a gentleman of leisure, who is now at Mocksville, N. C., on a gunning trip. He has two brothers in the firm of Frishmuth Bro. & Co., 151 North Third street. When seen yesterday they professed to have no knowledge of such an occurrence happening to their relative.

Mr. Jacobs says that the action of both men in the affair was honorable and that Irby even exceeded his antagonist in gentlemanliness and showed that he was both magnanimous and brave.

Mr. Jacobs' version of the occurrence is as follows:

"In my class at Princeton in the winter of 1870-71," Mr. Jacobs said, "were Irby and a good many Philadelphians; the Northern students predominated, of course.

"Irby was a sensitive Southerner, cared for and coddled at home in a way altogether unknown to Northern youths. He had had negro servants to obey his every beck and call, and had grown so dependent on them that when he came North into the hurly-burly of college life and had to look out for himself for everything he was as a fish out of water. Though a gentleman, refined and disposed to be dandyish in pretension and apparel, there was a laughable disposition between his swell affectations and inclinations and the actual reality. Though his clothes were expensive and of the best material, so careless and negligent was he generally in appearance, so untidy and awry in some article or feature of his attire that he became the butt of the practical Northerners, whose experience had not prepared them to make allowances for the young Sotherner, whose training had well-nigh rendered him unable to look out properly for himself.

"At length, goaded beyond measure by their taunts and laughter, Irby got into a quarrel with a young Philadelphian and challenged him.

"The challenge was accepted, and pistols were named for weapons. It was arranged between the seconds whom the principals had chosen and others of the class that the pistols should be loaded only with powder, thus depriving the affair of danger, but still proving the combatants' courage.

"The duel was to take place in Potter's woods, and the students did their best to frighten the principals by their gruesome predictions of death, but neither flinched. On the appointed morning both duelists were on the scene with their seconds. Their classmates were concealed near at hand and could scarcely control their mirth.

"The Philadelphian won first fire, and the combatants being placed back to back, they were commanded to walk forward ten paces. The Philadelphian fired, but, of course, missed. Irby called his second to him and said that if his antagonist apologized he would not fire. The Philadelphian refused, and stood bravely, looking straight at Irby. Again the word 'fire' was uttered, and Irby pointed his pistol toward the sky and pulled the trigger.

"This generous and brave act won the hearts of the students, and the young Southerner was thereafter a general favorite with them all."

Fifty Gallons of Milk

We use every day in making our Vienna [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

MEASURES TO COME BEFORE THE NEXT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Redistricting Scheme—Applicants for Legislative Positions—The United States Senatorship—Fishback's Chances to Win the Prize—Political Notes.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 27.—The Legislature will convene here Jan. 12. The session promises to be one of unusual interest. Besides the election of United States Senators and the redistricting of the State for Congressional purposes, there are many other matters of public importance to be considered. Among these are the building of a new State House, the calling of a Constitutional Convention, the passage of a bill requiring railroads to furnish separate coaches for white and colored passengers, and the abolition of the system of leasing State convicts which now prevails.

There are the usual number ol applicants for the legislative offices. For Speaker of the House, Hon. E. W. Rector of Hot Springs and Hon. J. F. Sellers of Perryville are the leading candidates. The indications are favorable to the election of Rector. For Chief Clerk, John J. G. B. Simms, who filled the place two years ago, has no opposition. There are three candidates for Assistant Clerk, namely, O. C. Ludwig of Johnson County, L. L. Coffman of Boone County, and J. L. Lee of Logan County. George C. Naylor, city editor of the *Daily Arkansas Democrat* of this place, is a candidate for journal clerk and has no opposition. Ed Holman of Little Rock is running for assistant journal clerk. In the Senate there will be a warm contest over the presiding officer, Senators W. A. Clement, J. P. Clarke, J. E. Williams and possibly others being candidates. John G. Holland of Searcy and R. J. Lea of Morrilton are aspirants for Secretary of the Senate, while ex-Senator V. B. Tate of Baxter County and John T. Dial of Sebastian are candidates for Assistant Secretary. For journal clerk, J. J. Shoppach of Clark County is the only candidate so far announced. Two ladies are running for clerkships in the House and three in the Senate, namely: Mrs. Sallie Reid of Morrilton and Mrs. J. P. Leake of White County, Miss Jentie Loughborough of Little Rock, Miss Annie Pettigrew of Fayetteville and Mrs. J. J. Cockrell. The last named is the wife of the son of United States Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The fight for the seat in the United States Senate is assuming an interesting phase. Friends of Hon. W. M. Fishback, who is United States Senator Jones' only announced opponent, are making a big effort to gain votes for him. They have been successful in some instances, particularly in the northwest portion of the State, where county conventions have recently been held and resolutions passed instructing the legislators to vote for Fishback for the United States Senate. Hon. W. E. Gould, one of the representatives from Benton County, is out with a card suggesting that the chairman of the Democratic Committee in each township call a convention of the Democratic voters throughout the county and learn whether Jones or Fishback is the choice of the majority. A convention will be held shortly at Bentonville, the county seat, when an attempt will, it is said, be made to secure an indorsement for Fishback. Representative Gould requests that the chairman of township conventions, where any are held, send the result to him, and he promises to vote according to the decision of the electors. Benton County is United States Senator Berry's home, and it is well known that Berry himself is a warm supporter of Jones, hence the action of the representatives from that county is regarded with more than ordinary interest. It is safe to assume, however, that the next ten days will add a number of votes to the Fishback column. The supporters of Senator Jones are by no means alarmed, but claim the election of their favorite on the first ballot, and by a decisive majority. They claim that there will be no prolonged contest, but that the election will be settled as speedily as the votes can be recorded.

SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Interest is growing in the convention which meets here Jan. 8 to nominate a candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Primaries will be held to-day in a number of counties, notably Sebastian, the home of Judge B. T. Duval, one of the strongest candidates for the place, to select and instruct delegates. The candidates to be voted for in these primaries are: B. T. Duval of Fort Smith, H. C. Bunn, of Camden, M. T. Sanders of Helena, J. J. Hallum, of Texarkana. A number of counties will probably instruct for local favorites. Judge R. H. Powell of Izard County, who has been spoken of with much favor as a suitable person for the position, has printed a card in the Melbourne *Register*, in which he says that while not indifferent to the honor, he, after serious reflection, must defer to superior ability and decline to make the race. Judge J. M. Pittman of Fayetteville, although not a candidate, will very likely receive the vote of the Washington County delegation, he being a resident of the county and standing high as a lawyer.

MINOR POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democratic primaries for the selection of delegates to the Democratic State Judical Convention will be held in this (Pulaski) county to-night.

The "Old Hickory" Club will give their annual banquet on the night of Jan. 8. An interesting programme has been arranged. Speeches will be made by distinguished Democrats from different parts of the State.

Pimples, blotches, scaly skin, ugly spots, sores and ulcers, abscesses and tumors, unhealthy discharges, such as catarrh, eczema, ringworm, and other forms of skin diseases, are symptoms of blood impurity. Take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla.

White Wings That Make Us So Weary.

From St. Paul Eye.

11 P. M.

She: "How beautiful the snow is. The falling flakes seem almost like angels' feathers."

7 A. M.

He: "Say, darling, come out and help shovel off those angels' feathers, will you?"

The Staff of Life

Is good bread. Buy only that with label of "Horse and Jockey" on each loaf.

Check for the Old Gentleman.

From Puck.

Lanman Hattan: "I suppose you hung up your stocking last night, Willie?"

Little Boston Willie: "You err, sir. I always receive my Christmas check at the breakfast table."

[illegible]

ROMANCE OF TWO BROTHERS.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Author of "The Confessions of Claud," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," "A New York Family," Etc.

[Copyright, 1890, by Edgar Fawcett.]

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

II.

She watched him for a few seconds as though it had suddenly become known to her that he had gone mad. Then, obeying a little gesture that he made, she followed him and went with him into the dusty, belittered room where he had squandered, as it seemed to her, so many half-idle hours. Maynard closed the window, for too strong a breeze blew into the chamber. As he did so he watched a sunset that was simply one luminous orange haze, against which rose clusters of those red chimney-pots which invest with charm the forlornest London purlieus. Then he suddenly turned, and saw that his wife had seated herself. This seemed a concession, and he at once paid heed to it by dropping into a seat opposite her. She did not look conciliatory; she did not even look indulgent. But he strove not to care how she either looked or felt, and flung one hand with intimate abandonment toward the chaos of scientific utensils that filled the room.

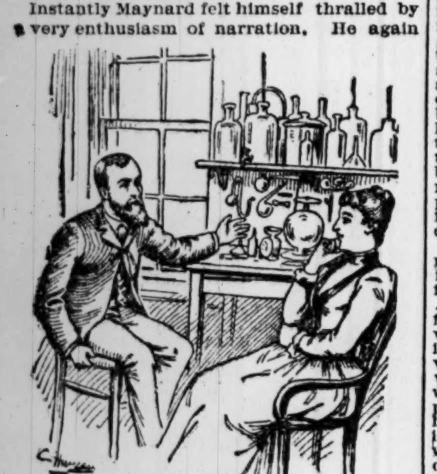
"You see all these, Georgina? Well, I've gathered more than you guess from my long association with them. I need not tell you how strong was my passion for science when I first came over sea to Cambridge. At Columbia College in New York I had convinced myself that I could excel as a chemist, a physicist, a man of eager search into the actual."

"Oh, you need not tell me this, Egbert. I know it well enough. Why should I not?"

"But you thought it all waste of time after you had—I mean, after we were married. * * * Well, pursuing these studies I became specially fond of the wonderful and enticing ways of electricity. It happened about four years ago that I employed this great and mystic force during a series of essays in the line of chemical analysis. One day I drew back frightened from the result of a certain experiment."

"Frightened?" repeated Georgina. She was clearly interested.

Instantly Maynard felt himself thralled by a very enthusiasm of narration. He again



"You See All These, Georgina?"

began to speak with great nimbleness of tongue but with sorry disregard of his auditor. Presently Georgina stopped him, a ring of fatigue in her tones.

"I don't understand your technical terms, Egbert. They confuse me. But am I right in deducing from what you've already said that you found a certain new kind of electricity never even conceived of before?"

He nodded eagerly. "Yes—yes; that's just it. I'll be simpler; I should have been simpler when I first spoke. Of course you have seen toward what my preamble tended; you're too intelligent not to have seen. One single eternal principle of life spreads through the whole universe. That principle, that essence, no mortal has ever yet attained. To attain it, as I soon shall do, would in many cases have been defiance of death. For such an elixir—"

"Elixir?" his wife broke in, with a faint, jeering laugh. "That has a very familiar sound, and not at all a credible one."

He bowed, with curt, swift acquiescence. "Oh, yes. No doubt I used the wrong word. It has a Cagliostro-like echo, I admit. But I don't mean that sort of thing a bit, Georgina. I have accomplished, in a partial way, the liquefaction of electricity. It is a fluid, as we scientists have always more or less supposed. But none of us have thus far been able to find out anything concerning it except its effects. It always hitherto has been, so to speak; we never presumed to say of it that it is anywhere. But I have imprisoned it in an actual liquid, through precesses of molecular and atomic fusion with that one elemental body which I have chanced to see that it loves, clings to, and is conquered by. But as yet my achieved results are not wholly triumphant. The liquid I have obtained is still too volatile. It evaporates with enormous rapidity; it needs a third force to slip in and prevent this continual disjunctive trend. Such a force I am on the threshold of finding. It will not be hard to find. I almost divine it at this moment. I have crossed the threshold of a superb conquest. I pause, as it were, in the antechamber. And I have paused intentionally. Do you know why? The excitement has been too intense. I wish to have my triumph shared with me. Will not you share it? Will not you rejoice with me in this magnificentee of discovery, greater than man has ever yet approached, however he may in past years have dreamed, through trust in fable and superstition, that he might possibly reach it?"

Georgina had drooped her head a little and pressed her lips tightly together. Those words and "fable" and "superstition" met her ears with an ominous note. She remembered (had she ever forgotten?) the abhorred skepticism of her husband.

"You mean, then," she slowly said, "that you may soon discover a power to prolong human life beyond its natural term?"

"Yes—I mean that," he replied, with vehemence, "and I mean more."

"More?"

"There is no reason—none whatever—why a human being with no organic disease or lesion, should not live forever, while fed and buoyed by this splendid stimulus. I—"

"Hush," she interrupted, rising. Her face was very pale, and her features twitched a little as she framed her next sentence. "I am sorry that you've told me anything of this. I didn't ask you to tell it. But now that you've done so, Egbert, I can only assure you how impious it strikes me—what a shameful revolt it appears against the sacred laws of God!"

She rose, after this, and promptly swept from the room. Maynard could have cursed himself for telling her. The breach between them seemed to have abysmally widened. He might have known that her mind would have taken some such view of his grand project. Thenceforth every of his old love perishes. The last remnant of tenderness for this woman had given place to a dread lest she might seek to thwart and balk his designs. But soon he had controlled such dread and scoffed at it. Still he felt humiliated, insulted, slapped on the cheek. Were it not for the boys, he told himself, he would never willingly look again on the face of his wife.

He went out into the breezy starlit garden, where his son's laughter had lately rang. They had gone into the house now, and were perhaps being undressed for bed by their mother, who had always strictly enforced upon them early hours. Ah, such a mother! Maynard shuddered there in the chill of the nearing night, and as he shuddered a pain darted through his chest and he coughed. Then, in a little while, the handkerchief which he put to his lips grew stained, and somewhat copiously, with blood. A pang of fear now thrilled him. What if he should die before completing his transcendant work? He had had that cough for years, and been careless about it. Possibly the very agitation through which he had just passed had developed a furtive lung weakness of whose real existence he had been but vaguely aware.

The last step in his great accomplishment had yet to be taken. He spent several hours of feverish work in his laboratory that night and went to bed feeling strangely feeble. The next day he visited a certain famous London physician who told him things which he no sooner heard than he began to doubt them, after the fashion of countless consumptives. The mortal who suffers from any pulmonary ill seldom can see his own threatening doom. Still a young man, Maynard had been attacked with an arterial hemorrhage whose effects absolute rest might have appeased though never cured. But rest of any sort was precisely what he now refused to take. A double incentive hereafter swayed

His Wife Came Hurrying Into the Room.

him. He desired to perfect his unparalleled drug, and he desired to use it upon his impaired body. It could not endow him, he argued, with immunity from future disease, but it might prolong his life for many a decade by the intense nutriment it gave to other organs than those already harmed.

His wife watched his labors with cold disrelish. She perceived that his health was failing; he had never borne the look of a man free from all lurking malady, and now his glassy eyes and sunken cheeks told a somber tale. Always previously willing that his boys should go and come as they chose during his studies and experiments, he got into the habit of exiling them from his presence while he brooded and toiled. The two little fellows loved him very dearly and resented being thus proscribed. He would endeavor, at intervals, to console them for this hated denial, but often while giving them the fatherly caresses for which they both hungered in their pretty eagerness, he would either discern, or fancy that he discerned, a sort of smoldering disapproval on the part of their mother.

One day he said to himself, with a wild gladness: "It is found! I knew victory was waiting just beyond my reach, and I have put forth the one-needed effort and grasped it!" . . . That evening he poured into a large flask what he felt even more than firmly convinced was the energy, wondrously materialized and liquefied, which permeated, in its vital sovereignty, the entire universe. He was very unnerved and exhausted; he had worked for many hours without the least pause. It was nearly midnight, and he went to one of his windows, raising it recklessly, and letting a raw wind blow into the chamber from a clouded, opaque sky. On the sill of the window (which he forgot to close) was a wilted rose-bush in a common earthen pot. He drew the plant in from its cheerless ledge of shelter, and poured round its root some of the fluid which he had so lately distilled. Then he took a glass and made himself a potion from the same source. He seated himself beside the table on which he had placed the plant. He was about to lift the glass to his lips when something that a saner and less passionately excited mind might have called a mere vision of its own over-wrought powers, burst upon him with delicious violence of confirmation. The drooping stems revived; the faded leaves grew hardy and green; at the ends of the thin stems buds broke, and then swelled until pink petals gleamed between their dividing segments. At once these petals unfolded, and rich roses were born. It was the magic of the fairy tale suddenly turned real; it was the giving to necromancy an every-day gear. . .

But now what had suddenly happened? Maynard, with colorless face and straining eyes, leaned forward. The rosebush was again its previous withered self. Just the same old dry, thorny stalk, and the same effete, blighted leafage! What did this retransformation mean? Had he dreamed the fanciful and waked to the real? In another moment he rose, staggering; his brain whirled, and it seemed as if the floor dropped away from him in gulfs of darkness. Groping for the bell-rope, he pulled it twice or thrice. Then he sank—sank. It was not with any sense a painful fall, however; it was more as if arms caught him and let him gently down in their embrace. But he passionately recollected and craved the fluid. Where had he left it? Ah, he was incapable of thinking where. And yet he so wanted it, he so wanted it. But soon afterward—even sooner than his wife came hurrying into the room—he had ceased to know if he wanted it or not.

A great vein had burst. His life hung by a thread for days. All this while he was unconscious. Then came a time during which he saw distorted shapes about his bed, and among them the familiar, yet altered face of his wife. He strove to ask her for that cherished flask; did he fail to make his meaning known? He could not decide; she had not the look of one who even heard him, apart from heeding. There was a deadness of unconcern in her features more stolid to him than stone.

One day all the ghosts had withdrawn their grim shapes and he found himself lying with clear intellect, though strengthless frame. Georgina entered, and he saw her start a little as she bent her gaze upon him.

"You're better," he heard her say, as if she were talking of the weather having improved from rain to sunshine. "But you must not speak; you must not speak. The doctor forbids it." He did not try to speak. He had begun to try to think of his beloved flask again. It might work marvels in him, though of course its fight with his disease must end in final defeat. Still, he wanted to do a certain thing regarding it. He yearned to enshrine the formula of its creative process in a sort of last will and testament for his eldest son, Sylvan. He wondered, as he lay there, mute and stirless, who "the doctor" was, and whether she had not called in his old friend, Ross Thorndyke.

Presently he found this true. As Thorndyke stood at his bedside (a fair, tall, stalwart man of his own age) Maynard feebly stretched forth one hand.

The young doctor took it, but at once commandingly, though softly, said:

"You musn't speak, Egbert. I'll get you paper and pencil, old fellow if there's anything you must tell me. But it's a great deal better for you not to bother your head about anything in life for the next five days at least."

"I wish that you would bring me," Maynard was presently writing, "the large flask of white liquid which you will find in my study."

Thorndyke left the room and was gone a good while. "My dear Egbert," he said, on returning, "I can find no trace of the flask of which you speak. Could it possibly?—" and while Maynard interrupted him with a quick negative he lifted into sharp evidence several phials which he had brought from the laboratory.

Maynard had absolute confidence in Ross Thorndyke. They had been warm friends at Cambridge, and in a manner had continued so ever since. Two qualities in the young physician had always won his devout respect: Thorndyke had a crystal reasoning power and a veracity of robust vigor. To be at once so lucid-minded and so honorable was in itself a passport into Maynard's admiration. "I wish I could keep Ross up more than I do," he had often mused, "and not let him drop," as I somehow must." Still, since his marriage, Maynard had smoked a good many social pipes in the company of his friend, though latterly they had seen less and less of each other, as the big hum and bustle of London had seemed to slip separatively between them. While he now heard Dr. Thorndyke speak an expression of pain touched Maynard's hueless face. He had swiftly suspected his wife of duplicity; he could not refrain from the belief that she had served him a horrid and stealthy trick.

But his brain, at present thoroughly clear, saw the futility of attempting either accusation or remonstrance. The will-to-live was strong in him. If such peril menaced speech, he would strive to preserve silence. By a gesture and a meaning movement of the features he showed Dr. Thorndyke that he would impose no further search. Resolving to live on through the preservation of silence, he suffered for the next three days untold tortures. Mentally he was vitality itself; physically he was almost complete failure of fiber and nerve. Georgina would come into his room and perform the offices of nurse with careful exactitude. Now and then she brought the boys in to stand at his bedside and let him clasp their hands. Sylvan would be very gentle and demure; Gerald would sometimes press his warm, plump cheek against the chill and thin paternal hand, and show with trembling lips and tearful eyes the depths of his pity and regret. Dr. Thorndyke would drop in twice a day, always ordering continued silence by the elevation of his forefinger, and always uttering, as well, words of sympathy mixed with cheer. Meanwhile Maynard still suffered beyond words, and at last, one evening, he determined to suffer no longer in just this same horrible way. He might be called upon to endure fresh miseries, but at least they would be of a new and less ghastly kind. His wife had left him; the candles were lit in his small bedchamber; he was quite alone; it would be only a step to his laboratory. He felt much stronger than at any time since his wakening to consciousness.

After slowly quitting his bed and standing erect on the floor, he felt better still. A dressing-gown lay on a near chair, and he hastily ensheathed his form in its folds. The room was cold, and he longed for slippers yet could find none. Soon ceasing the quest for them, he glided into the outer hall, carrying with him a box of wax-tapers which he had snatched exultantly from the mantel.

To gain his dark laboratory was but the work of a minute. To light its gloom took even less time. There he was, girt by the old scene of his toil and yearning. With gaze that shot from corner to corner of the well-known room he sought for his lost flask. Nowhere! He scented, like some heavy and repulsive smell, the treachery of his wife. Soon he gave up the searching. What if at any moment some new illness gripped him? And there was his desk; paper, pens and ink were on it, just as of old. To write out the full recipe of that incomparable drug would not take more than twenty minutes at the most.

He seated himself before the desk, and began to write. This was a message—perhaps a dying message—to his son, his eldest boy, Sylvan. He knew just how to frame the whole formula; he had thought it all out while prone there in his speechless torture. What a fine steadiness his hand had! How his pen darted along the paper! After all, was he so ill as Ross Thorndyke had thought? Two pages already—four, five, six; why, in a little while every thing would be told. And such a vengeance on his thieving wife, who had dared to call this wondrous rape from the locked vaults of science an insult to Omnipotence! "Never mind," he kept saying to himself, "if I do fail to recover the drug, Sylvan will get this. I'll make

Gerald Would Press His Warm Cheek Against the Thin Hand.

Ross Thorndyke swear he'll give it him when he's five-and-twenty. And I'll put a letter inside it, too—if my strength holds out, if I don't die here before I can fully bequeath to my eldest boy this peerless prize."

He did put a short letter inside the larger document. Then, lighting on an envelope of more than common size, he placed both within it and thrust the package thus made into a pocket of his gown. Scarcely had he done this before the sound of a step reached him from the outer hall. It was his wife's; he recognized it. Rising, he quietly fronted her as she entered the room, with his face like chalk and his big gray eyes full of scorn and wrath.

[*To Be Continued in the Next* SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

Frisco Line to Texas Without Change.

Solid through trains are now run daily between St. Louis and Temple, Tex., without change, via Fort Smith, Paris and Dallas, over the Frisco line and Santa Fe route. For particulars call upon or address Ticket Agent Frisco Line, 101 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Few Meetings Held Last Week and but Little Business Transacted.

The Christmas festivities have somewhat interfered with building association business. Several meetings were postponed last week and others were so sparingly attended that very little of note was accomplished.

* * *

The Mutual Benefit, of which Samuel Bowman is Secretary, at its last regular meeting loaned $8,400 to one of its members, subject to the approval of the Real Estate Committee, Messrs. Pogue, Sauerbrunn and Gray. The property offered as security is on the south side of Olive street, between Cabanne avenue and Vandeventer avenue. The borrower, who is a prominent local architect, will build a modern ten-room dwelling on the site and use it as his residence.

This association is now organizing Mutual Benefit, No. 3, and has already sold several hundred shares out of the first thousand.

Mr. C. K. Reifsnider of the Finance Committee of this association was not present at the last month's meeting, owing to his being out of the city.

* * *

The Cottage, says Secretary Catchings, has been selling stock in its second series quite rapidly the past week, and that the loan made to John B. Hetters last meeting has been approved.

* * *

The Washington, J. A. Rice, Secretary, held its fourth annual election last week and elected the following board, viz.: Richard Walsh, John A. Long, D. P. Kinsella, Thos. A. Rice, N. Guhman, Aug. Hoevel, W. E. Wightman, T. J. Kelly, M. Mayer, J. W. Hartnagel, Fred Mayer, Jas. Rice and W. H. Grabe. No loan was made, as the funds are all loaned ahead. The board determined to in future pay 5 per cent interest on all advance dues and on all loans made to the association. This association is now issuing a new series of 200 shares.

* * *

The shares of the new St. Louis Building Association, now being organized, are going rapidly. This association will begin operations Jan. 19. It charges only 6 per cent on loans and has no premium.

* * *

Real Estate, No. 1, at a special meeting called to consider reports from the Real Estate Committee upon two loans, the Board of Directors approved of two loans, one for $1,600, to buy a house at No. 1351 North Leffingwell avenue for one of its members; also $11,600 to buy two stone-front houses on Twentieth and Chestnut street. The directors are now considering the advisability of increasing the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, giving the association 2,500 more shares at a par value of $400 each.

AN UGLY COUGH, even when it appears deep-seated, can be alleviated, if not immediately removed, by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a popular and long established remedy for bronchial and asthmatic affections, and for fifty years an approved helper for all Lung Complaints.

GREATEST OF ORATORIOS.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH, ONE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY WORKS OF ART.

An Analysis of Its Various Characteristics and Leading Features—The History of the Work—Its Early Struggles and Final Triumphant Success.

[Translated for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH from Bitter's History of the Oratorio by W. Malmene, Mus Bac Cantab.]

The "Messiah," which is the greatest of oratorios, is also at the same time one of the most sublime and extraordinary works of art which has ever been created, and at the side of which, as fully equal to it, can only be placed two works, viz.: Seb. Bach's "St. Matthew's Passion" and Mozart's "Requiem."

Handel wrote on the original score of the work, composed in 1741, in German "ist angefangen den 22 August," and in Italian the date when it was finished, "Fine dell Oratorio, G. F. Handel, Sept. 12, 1741." Accordingly he scarcely worked three weeks on this chef d'œuvre. To be able to have done this is certainly astounding. He wrote faster than Rossini, and under certain circumstances, where it did not seem of any special importance, even carelessly. The deficient, often empty instrumentation, the often repeated forms even in the choruses, the stereotyped model in the airs, all must be attributed to the haste in which he noted his compositions down upon paper. For many years he proceeded in this manner in his operatic compositions. He worked in a similar manner for the Oratorio. F. Hiller accuses Handel, in his much-read letters on music, which appeared in the Cologne *Gazette*, of mannerism. The writing in the score is, in general, hurried, often even indistinct, through ink spots and corrections of every description, and it appears still more hurried as the work approaches the end.

It is maintained that during the progress of the composition Handel had the different numbers, as they were finished, copied and rehearsed and that the Oratorio was performed two days after its completion. The original score contains the remark: "The parts were given out this 14th day of September, 1741." From this alone it would seem, even if no other evidence existed, that the distribution of the parts was begun two days after the completion of the composition.

The first performance had by no means a very great success. We also know that Handel's other oratorios did not produce that electrifying effect that they now a days do. Oftentimes, we may even say mostly, they were performed before empty benches.

It is to be ascribed to Handel's firm character that the public was forced to admit, through repeated performances of the "Messiah," that it was a sublime composition which put everything in the shade which had been known in England up to that time. It may even be said that "the Messiah" is a part of England's religion.

In Germany it was Carl Philip Emanuel Bach who had the "Messiah" for the first time performed in Hamburg. After him Adam Hiller, a meritorious critic, singing teacher and operatic composer, brought out this great work at Berlin in April 1786. Under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederic William II., the successor of Frederic the Great, a performance took place in the Royal Church (Domkirche) which was conducted by Hiller, in which all the musical talent of Berlin and the neighborhood participated. Of what importance

THIS PERFORMANCE

was can easily be imagined from the fact that nearly two hundred performers assisted, of which number there were thirty-eight first violins, while the chorus consisted of over one hundred singers.

But how even a man like Hiller was at that time unable to comprehend the greatness of Handel may be gathered from the fact that several excellent choruses were omitted, and that he permitted the songstress, Carara, to introduce in the first part an aria by Traetta. In the same year Hiller arranged a second performance in the Pauliner Church at Leipsic. All musicians in Saxony had advised him to abstain from this undertaking. Even Naumann, a man of a liberal artistic mind, was decidedly against it; also here the work had to be curtailed, so as not to take up more than two hours. Only after the decided success of this performance did Hiller venture on May 11, 1787, when it was repeated, to introduce the omtited pieces, so that the duration of the performance extended to two hours and a half.

It was not only at that time the opinion of many that "the style of Handel had outlived itself and was only adapted to England, where people knew only this and no other style." Much later, in 1823, one could read in the celebrated Leipsic *Musical Gazette:*

"We would not like to reckon Handel, who really belongs to the eighteenth century, among the church composers. Nobody has written more dramatically than he, but he is not only bodily but spiritually dead to our modern composers. Without a knowledge of the English language, not a single line of his is comprehensible."

It may, perhaps, be said that this narrow view is overcome and cannot be brought in consideration. But I am, unfortunately, in a position to bring before you the words of a critic, who belongs to more modern times, and which show that our realistic standpoint is according to this opinion still more than doubtful. Lobe says, in his latters of a well-known musician, published in 1852, page 72: "Every unprejudiced person who will not belie himself, and only give everywhere to truth the place of honor, must answer the question as to what he has felt in listening to Handel's work, who was one of the greatest composers of his time, by saying: 'I have felt in most of the numbers a sleepy tediousness; in a few perhaps a devotional feeling, but on the whole only dissatisfaction and disconnection.'" We must leave it undecided whether this narrow minded criticism can be designated at present as "by-gone." At the same time it must be said, to the honor of English musicians, that they never were in any doubts respecting the merits and the greatness of "The Messiah." As a proof of it we have the testimony that soon after Handel's death a speculating music engraver of London undertook to arrange and publish "The Messiah" for quartettes (a proceeding which does not go so far as that of the enterprising individual who arranged Spontini's "Olympia" for two flutes). A few artists, who looked upon such arrangements as desecration of the great work, took steps to prevent it. They succeeded in inducing the speculator to change his mind by promising him

A SOUND THRASHING

if he proceeded with the work.

It is well known that Handel had projected the outline of the libretto himself, and also had selected for it the words from the Bible. It is hardly necessary to say that the libretto consists mostly of prophetic and apocalyptic passages treating of the promises of man's redemption through the divine mission of Christ. Of the real historical but little is given, and the matters of fact of the subject have to be supplied by the listener. Therefore his phantasy and power of imagination have full scope for activity. As the Bible words have been incorporated unchanged in the composition, they are of course wanting in rhythmical symmetry. But what it loses by this in the capability of a proper musical form is compensated for by the greatness, power and dignity of the language in which the thoughts are clothed. If one surveys the whole of the "Messiah" he is astonished at the simplicity of the combination, as well as the grandeur and importance of the disposition of the material.

In the first part the words are taken, in the commencement, from the book of the prophets and point back to the history of Judea. Out of the captivity the Jews received the consolation in the future of their people. Through the darkness of the night, which covered the earth and the people thereof, a gleam of divine revelation is seen. The birth of the Savior and the joy of the heavenly host, the teaching and the miracles of Christ, His love and devotion to mankind are demonstrated in short and clear expressions.

The second part treats of Christ's sufferings and His crucifixion, His resurrection and ascension; it points to the teachings of Christianity through the apostles and its propagation over the earth; in the battle of the Divine Word against the uprising of princes and people, which ends with the victory celebrated by the "Hallelujah Chorus."

The third part represents the completed Christendom, in the hope of the Redeemer, in the victory over sin and death, in the resurrection of the flesh, in the adoration of the Lamb in spirit and truth. All this is according to the Apostle Paul and the book of Revelation.

Without any detail of history, without a single name, without any explanatory words, the libretto of the "Messiah" includes everything, which is of the least importance to the nature of Chrstendom. In great and bold traits like a painting of Michael Angelo, the composer represents it in its completeness. He who was capable of such a disposition and its execution proves thereby that he is not merely a great musician, but also a man of extraordinary mental caliber.

The astonishment which the libretto of the "Messiah" is apt to call forth, in its disposition and execution, is still further increased if we examine it not only with respect to its musical distribution of light and shade, but also in regard to the proportion of solos and choruses. This betrays wisdom of symmetry, a firmness of taste in which very few of his renowned fellow artists can be placed at his side.

THE COMPOSITION

consists altogether of fifty-three numbers, viz.: two instrumental pieces (the overture and the pastorale) twelve recitatives, one duet, fifteen arias, two ariosos and twenty-one choruses. Even the number of instrumental movements in this oratorio is more important than in any other. The short overture with its significant grave introduction is followed by a magnificent fugue movement (in which a painfully ringing strife forms a noble contrast to the pathetic expression of the introduction) and above all the lovely pastorale in which the Mysteries of the Holy Night are introduced. These are gems in their way. Consider the different numbers in their detail and you will find, more than in any other of Handel's Oratorios, a richness of melody and a fullness of harmonic charm which greatly exceeds the standard of all that which the sacred music of the past century has produced.

This is certainly more noticeable in the choruses than in the arias. The progressive and magnificent structure of these, the distribution, alteration and combination of motivos, the characteristic forms of the polyphonic movements against the homophonic parts and the tout ensemble of the principal masses for grand effects—all this is carried out up to the very last with artistic perfection and beauty. At the same time the characteristic contrasts of the simple and complex styles appear all in the most natural and significant manner.

The first chorus, "And the Glory of the Lord," with its melodious and magnificent introductory subject, acts like sunshine upon smiling meadows. This chorus has four principal motives, viz.: "And the Glory of the Lord;" the second motive shall be revealed as led off by the tenors; the third motive commences with the words, "And all flesh shall see it together;" the fourth has the powerful unison passage, "And the Lord has spoken it." These four motivos are developed in the most diversified combinations, sometimes complete and at another time parts of it are here and there a little altered. All is united in the most artistic and yet at the same time in the most natural manner. Sometimes they appear together, or at least closely after each other, so much so that the progress of the chorus, in its moderate extention, rises to a climax which in elevating us prepares us for the next number, and awakes in us the recognition of the greatness and the glory of the Lord.

The same wise economy in the employment of motivos is noticed in the second fugued chorus, "And He Shall Purify." It is developed out of the two motivos, the first consisting of seven tones only, while the other, as given by the bass, is extended and richly figurated.

Still more striking and greater is the somber outpouring of the aria, "The People That Walked in Darkness," and after it the splendid chorus, "For Unto Us a Child Is Born."

After a short introduction, which gives the principal ideas of the chorus, the soprano proclaims the joyful news in a melody, separated by short rests, gradually rising higher and higher, while the tenor repeats the subject; the soprano reiterates the beginning of the message, canonically, in joyful passages

THE SPLENDOR

of which is only interrupted by separate exclamations of the other parts, as well as by the detached chords. Thus one part proclaims it after the other until the second motto appears with the words "And the government shall be upon his shoulder." Then the orchestra takes up the brilliant passages suddenly, and these shout forth in powerful accents and in strong rythmic pulsations, "Wonderful Counsellor, Lord God of Gods," which seem like a revelation from above. The stream of sounds increases to a mighty torrent, the instruments uniting with the loud rejoicings of the chorus. It is a wonderful and rich splendor which is here presented. The proclamation of the message with the tongues of man and angels, a resplendent hymnus, the sounds of which come down to us from the clouds of heaven. This chorus is considered one of the most magnificent which Handel has written, as well in the external formation as in the complete character of animated joyful expression and likewise in the equally effective power and freedom of the voices and orchestra, which would require the powerful assistance of an organ if it were to be deprived of Mozart's magnificent instrumentation. How beautiful after this chorus is the "Pastorale," with its simple melodic passages.

It is not the intention to enter into full particulars of the numerous choruses of the "Messiah," but a few words about the most important are of interest. Of these the powerful resurrection chorus, "Lift Up Your Heads," is notable. After the description of Jesus' pains and sufferings; of the mocking which he endured, the cross which he bore, of his death and resurrection, etc., this chorus appears like the sun's splendor of triumph. The heavenly host prepares to receive their King. One party (soprano and alto) announces His coming in the rhythmic and melodic triumphant song in three parts. The other party (three male voices) ask three times, "Who is the King of Glory?" Upon the answer of the first chorus, "The Lord Strong and Mighty in Battle," which has a new motivo, the male chorus replies with the triumphant cry, "Lift Up Your Heads," until both choruses unite in the words, "The Lord of Hosts." The different parts shout to each other "The Lord of Hosts" as if competing in their song of praise who is to reveal the greatness and power of the reigning God. It would be difficult to find a chorus of a similar character with a more perfected subject and development or of greater effect. I believe that I am not overrating this chorus, if I state that in its originality it stands unapproached; it inclines to the dramatic and captivates us by its magic splendor.

Of no less power is the chorus, "The Lord Gave the Word," commencing with the male voices in unison and announcing in spirited vivacity "Great was the company of the preachers," after which it proceeds in

RICH FIGURATION.

At last, at the close of the second part appears the "Hallelujah" chorus, that wondrous work of the tone-art, whose greatness and majesty exceeds everything which Handel has created of a similar character. From the powerful and joyful beginning up to the mighty unison passage, "For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," which bursts out like the thunder of a divine majesty, from here until the division of the melody, in which one part shouts forth after the other, "Hallelujah," then through the melodic phrase, "The Kingdom of the Lord" to the magnificently fugued subject, "And He Shall Reign Forever," which, after having been taken up by all the parts, is suddenly interrupted by the mighty torrent of sounds at the words, "King of Kings, Lord of Lords," which rises higher and more powerfully by degrees in the soprano, while the lower parts sing "Hallelujah", then, uniting with the fugued subject and that of the "Hallelujah" until it reaches at last the limit of the possible to describe in mere words the effect produced, when the instruments take up here and there, the melody souding forth with overwhelming power and loud thunder above the tumult of the chorus. If Michael Angelo, or Raphael, or Leonardo da Vinci had worked at a giant picture which was to represent the Lord surrounded by the radiant host of angels, and if Correggio or Murillo could have added the splendor of their colors as well as the sweetness of their imagination—yea, if all these great masters had performed in united strength their masterpiece they could not have produced by the art of painting anything more perfect, greater or more powerful than Handel created in the dominion of tones by this chorus.

There are many persons who are of the opinion that the "Messiah" would close in the best and most effective manner with this chorus. Independently of the fact that the whole arrangement of the work would thereby have to be disarranged this idea is perfectly incorrect.

The final chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb," stands in full magnitude at its side. This gigantic chorus consists in reality of three separate choruses, following each other immediately, which, although sufficiently distinct in character and temper, is in its totality a solemn prayer of thanks elevating the hearts far above time and space. It begins with the serious Largo sounding forth in powerful rhythm, "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain," which alternates twice with the more lively Andante, "To receive power, riches, wisdom and strength." Immediately to this unites itself the fugue, "Blessing and honor, glory and power," consisting of two motivos; the largest and principal one of which, in its contrapuntal treatment, is of great and majestic effect, especially towards the close, where a part of the chorus enters in unison with the instruments in the principal subject; and where suddenly the trumpets and drums, which have been silent till then, join. This magnificent climax is so unexpected that its effect is really overpowering.

More lively and more briskly russhes forth the "Amen" in which Handel in order to incite anew the musical feeling previously excited up to the limits of our powers of perception and enjoyment, makes the first and second violins repeat the principal motive as solos. These, in a certain sense, weak instrumental effects are placed twice opposite the whole force of chorus and orchestra until the figure recommences its artistic progress. Handel did not despise striking effects where he could not justify them artistically. He was neither a rigid pedant, nor a man who according to certain rules of æsthetic prudery was governed in his compositions by the so-called chastity of art. He was a man of an

ENERGETIC MIND

who, having gone through all the schools of life, sought to unite, from a happily organized mind, beauty, dignity and nobleness with power, but all this with the formalities of art and feasibility of effect. Notwithstanding all these qualifications, he expected more of his contemporaries than they were able to comprehend. Neither the "Messiah" nor any of his other oratorios were as successful as he hoped or wished, and he was obliged to share the fate of the majority of his fellow-artists.

Although the chief attraction of the "Messiah" lies in the choruses, permit me to glance briefly at the solos, which at the time of the first production were for the general public of greater importance, as most of them are yet. There is no doubt that many of these arias were written according to the spirit of the time and appear now antiquated. If to this class be reckoned "Every Valley," "Thou Art Gone Up on High," "Thou Shalt Break Them," "If God Is for Us," "But Who May Abide," and even "The Trumpet Shall Sound," as standing scarcely above the level of the times, yet there are others which give testimony of imperishable beauty, and that Handel perfectly understood how to do full justice where, in these tone-models, demands of a higher significance were made upon him. To these arias I reckon above all the alto solo, "O Thou That Bringest Good Tidings," repeated by the chorus, with the magnificent expression at the words "The glory of the Lord," descending to the lower notes, as if in adoration of God, while the instruments support in softest tones. Again the bass aria, "The People That Walked in Darkness." Here we have the pictorial representation of darkness, in which the multitude moves, represented by the peculiar somber chromatic passages and modulations of melody, elevated by Mozart's instrumentation to the highest point of artistic restraint, going hand in hand with the subject matter.

But the most sublime things which this Oratorio offers in the form of arias are the alto solo in the second part—"He was despised," and in the third part, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The first of these, following after the brief and solemn chorus, "Behold the land of God" with its mournful melody, expressive of suffering, which in the middle section, supported by the rhythmic pulsations of the orchestra, rises up to a holy wrath, is a model proof that the old form of the Da Capo aria could not of necessity either restrain or suppress the living artistic mind. The simple, touching expression of the melody, blending so beautifully with the accompanying parts, belongs to

THE MOST PERFECT

of its kind which has ever been created.

The other aria, "I know that my Redeemer liveth" breathes the noble spirit of fervent and deep piety. It is prevaded with true Christian hope and resignation. In it we have before us confiding trust in God in the garb of ideal beauty. It is the prayer of a purified soul, which knows itself to be one with God and the Redeemer, whose pure gold can not be tarnished by worldly allurements, and all the storms of passion and lusts of the flesh are powerless against it. The motives of this aria are simple; here also the old form of the Da Capo aria, does not in any manner hinder the idea and its animating power. Next to the "Hallelujah" chorus I consider it the most perfect piece in the "Messiah."

Among the Germans of the last century, it was these last two members which produced the most stirring effect. At the performance in Berlin it was the celebrated male soprano, Goncialini, who moved everybody to tears by the singing of this aria, and it was the wife of the poet Klopstock, an excellent singer, who at Hamburg enchanted her audience with her silver-toned voice and soul-stirring expression when she sang this aria.

I will conclude by quoting the words of Herder, the poet, on this great and magnificent work:

"Oh, friend, what a noble masterwork is this 'Messiah,' a Christian epic in tones! Immediately at the beginning you hear the tender voice of consolation; then in all creation, mountain and valley are made ready for the arrival of the Messiah until the majesty of the Lord is revealed and all the world behold Him. When you feel the solemn aria 'But who may abide the day of His coming' in all its reality; and the joyful bright messenger comes who brings glad tidings in Zion, like the song of the lark; and the people who walked in utter darkness now see a great light until the morning breaks in; then the chorus 'For unto us a child is born' recounts all the names of the new-born like dewdrops from Heaven. Suddenly all is silence, and the softest music of the shepherds spreads night and slumber around—you know, my friend, mere words can not express all this. Listen to the aria, 'He Shall Feed His Flock,' 'Come Unto Him, All Ye That Labor.' Listen to the Chorus, 'Behold the Lamb of God,' and the following heart-affecting 'He Was Despised,' 'Thy Rebuke Has Broken His Heart,' 'Behold and See if There Be Any Sorrow'—all this which follows up to 'Halleleujah for Ever and Ever.' After a short interval you hear the tender and confiding 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth'—you feel the universal sleep of death and the resurrection; and when the last trumpet sounds—the beautiful transmutation, like spring time, and hear the epilogue over the grave, 'Oh, Death, Where Is Thy Sting?' Once more everything gives thanks, even unto the end of the world and unto the Lamb; thanks and homage are laid at its feet forever and ever. Listen to all this and if you have the least feeling for religion and tones, will you not often think of many passages of church music? Everything is so simple, and yet only words from the Bible—yea, God be praised, only words from the Bible! Not a finically rhymed ode of a mere poetaster."

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A SERIOUS DROUTH.

Warrenton, Mo., Suffering From a Scarcity of Water.

WARRENTON, MO., Dec. 27.—The drouth in this part of the country is prevailing to an alarming extent. The small amount of rain and snow which fell during the past two or three weeks did not seem to do much good. Almost every well in this city is dry, and all the old wells in the country, which have been closed for years, are now being opened up.

The Central Wesleyan College has four large cisterns. These furnished water to the students at the boarding department the year around, but they, too, are all dry, and water is being hauled from a large pond near here. This dirty water 200 students are compelled to drink. The situation is becoming serious, and if rain does not come soon, men, cattle and crops alike will suffer.

No Smoking

Allowed in the shop or on the wagons of the Vienna Model Bakery.

Companies Incorporated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—The Red Hill Aid Association filed articles of incorporation this morning with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $2,500 and the purpose of the association is to make loans to its stockholders. The place of business is at Chidester, Ouachita County. E. B. Henry is president and Geo. Hankins vice-president.

This morning an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Citizens' Street Railway Co. of Pine Bluff, increasing the capital stock from $30,000 to $200,000, was filed in the Secretary of State's office.

THAT man's contented with his lot Who eats of Flap Jack muffins hot.

The Wesleyan Cadets.

WARRENTON, MO., Dec. 27.—The State of Missouri offered the Central Wesleyan Cadets sixty stands of arms and all accouterments provided the faculty of the college would accept and give bond for them. At a meeting of the faculty the proposition was accepted and the bond readily signed. The students are all jubilant over the affair, and as soon as they return from their holiday vacation will immediately take up the practice of drilling with arms.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is sold everywhere, and it always cures coughs and colds.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

BEING A LEARNED DISCUSSION OF VAMPIRES, MANDRAKES AND FRIDAYS.

How the Old Original Vampire Operates—An Unpleasant Nocturnal Visitor—The Mandrake and What It Is—Lucky and Unlucky Fridays.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

I have a taste for the horrible, providing always it is not too awfully horrible, and is what poor Poe would call "a combination of the grotesque and the arabesque." So when the other day I saw in the POST-DISPATCH telegraphic column these startling headlines:

KILLED BY A VAMPIRE.

A LITTLE GIRL OF VENEZUELA FOUND DEAD WITH THE CREATURE AT HER THROAT.

You may imagine with what eager curiosity I hastened to read the lines which followed the headlines. But in this case my "lines" had not "fallen in pleasant places"—as did those of the Psalmist—for the "little girl" proved to be a young lady of 17, and the vampire which killed her was only a miserable bat; a big one, though, for it measured over three feet from tip to tip of its wings, and weighed some fifteen to twenty pounds. But I was not looking for vampire *bats*, but the genuine, simon-pure, dyed-in-the-wool, old original and only vampire—which, as you shall quickly see, is a very different article. I say *is;* perhaps I should say was, for the popular belief in vampires expired about the same time as the popular belief in witches—though in certain regions where there is more superstition than schoolmaster around, there are many people who firmly believe in both vampires and witches, and could not die happy unless they did.

The vampire I propose to talk about has different names in different countries: In Germany it is called "vampyr;" in Servia, "vakodlak;" in Wallachia, "marony;" in Moldavia, "priccolitsch;" "werwolf" or "loupgaron" in France; "ghoul" in Persia and Arabia. Among Greek Christians it is known as "burkolakka" or "tympanita." All these names mean very nearly the same thing, though there are some variations of no special consequence which I shall not notice. The vampire myth has been traced to a classic source. It is said that the mythology of ancient Greece recognized beings of very similar nature—the Lamias, or

BEAUTIFUL PHANTOM WOMEN,

who, by irresistible fascination, captivated and captured youths and then served them up in a wild cannibalistic banquet. Therefore it is, probably, that the Greek Christians still believe that those who have died under the ban of excommunication are kept by the devil in a sort of life, which allows them to leave their graves on dark and stormy nights and seize upon and devour other men. The only way to get rid of these unpleasant nocturnal visitors is by digging up their bodies and burning them, after the priest has removed the excommunication.

The regulation vampire is the illegitimate child of illegitimate parents, or the vexed spirit of one who has himself been killed by a vampire. During the day he is supposed to lie

COMFORTABLY IN HIS GRAVE,

only turned upon one side, instead of resting upon the back. The complexion remains as in life, the eyes are open, and there is no sign of death except what is now known among the doctors as "heart failure," complicated with equally fatal "lung failure." But at night the vampire proceeds to business. Unlike his Greek cousin, he prefers clear nights and a full moon, and then wanders about in various shapes, such as a dog, hog, frog, toad, cat, rat, flea, spider, etc., as best suits his purpose. That purpose is to bite a living person (generally in the back or neck) and draw the life blood from them. The vampires seem to be all of the masculine persuasion except in Servia, where they have female companions called by the pretty, jaw-breaking name of "wjeschtitea." These post-mortem ladies are handsomely equipped with

WINGS OF FIRE,

which enable them to move about in the dark without carrying a lantern. Their specialty is the sleeping soldier, whom they smother by a close embrace, inspiring his disembodied spirit at the same time with their own diabolical fury.

An interesting and important part of the belief is that everyone killed by a vampire becomes himself a vampire, and, curiously enough, selects his victims, whenever possible, among his own relatives. It therefore becomes a matter of self-protection to prevent, as far as practicable, the manufacture of vampires. In Wallachia an expert is present at every funeral of an adult person, man or woman, to take the proper precautionary measures. These are rather odd, and not always the same. Sometimes a long nail is driven through the skull of the deceased; then the corpse is rubbed in spots with the lard of a pig killed on the day dedicated to St. Ignatius, and afterwards a stick or wand made from the stem of a wild rose is laid in the coffin. Sometimes the corpse is sprinkled with holy water; sometimes it is burned, and in extreme cases buried with a stake driven though the heart—as in the good old times they used to bury suicides so, for the punishment of the dead and the warning of the living.

Viktor Rydberg, in his "Magic of the Middle Ages," says in a foot note: "During the restoration of 1815, when

ALL THE DEAD ROSE

in their sepulchers (whatever that may mean) the famous Von Gorres sought to revive the belief in vampirism. He has written a book of mighty learning on the subject, wherein he discourses profusely of the vegetative sources of the body, which he asserts continue their activity after death, and thus enable the soul of the deceased to re-occupy, and for a while re-operate, its old machinery."

Nevertheless, in spite of Von Gorres' "book of mighty learning," the only vampire now believed in by people who have seen the inside of a school house, is the blood-sucking bat, to which naturalists have given that once terrible name.

Among the innumerable patent medicines warranted to cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," from corns to consumption, there is one, I believe, called "Mandrake Pills." I do not remember what particular ill these pills are pledged to cure, but I have often thought of taking a dozen or two just on account of the vegetable from which they are said to be compounded; though it is quite as likely they are made of bread or beans as anything else. But

MANDRAKE OR MANDRAGORA

is a classic plant, and I intend to make a small pill out of it myself here and now, which you are expected to swallow as a sort of Sunday literary appetizer. My Greek secretary tells me that the word "mandrake" comes from the Greek "mandra," signifying a cattle pen; but what cattle pens have to do with it he does not know, nor do I. My botanical assistant informs me that the mandrake (or mandragora) is "a genus of plants of the natural order Solanaceæ, nearly allied to Belladonna." Also that the root is large and carrot-like and from it the leaves spring with no apparent stem, and among them the stalked whitish flowers." Also that "the fruit is a one-celled berry, about the size of a sparrow's egg, which, when cut or bruised, have a pleasant odor like wine or apples, and two or three may be eaten without inconvenience." Also that "its narcotic and stupefying properties made it valuable in surgical operations before the discovery of anæsthetics." And finally that "these properties were well known to the ancients, who were accustomed to say of a sleepy or indolent man that he had eaten mandrake." For other alleged properties, consult Genesis xxx, 14-16.

SHAKSPEARE KNEW ABOUT IT.

In "Othello" we read:

> Not poppy, nor mandragora,
> Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world, etc.

Cleopatra says:

> Give me to drink mandragora * * *
> That I might sleep out this great gap of time
> My Antony is away.

But the peculiar feature of the mandrake which has interested me is the root, and especially the superstitions thereunto attached. "Doctors disagree," and one authority I have consulted says the word "mandrake" is from a German term meaning "man-resembling." For the forked root bears a rude resemblance to the lower half of the human figure, and if the plant be pulled when the fruit is ripe, one of the berries may serve as the head, and so complete the likeness. An old poet says:

> Mark how that rooted mandrake wears
> His human feet, his human hands.

In ancient times this likeness was increased by skillful cutting with a knife, and to the figures thus made magical virtues were ascribed of the highest order. It was once believed that the person who pulled up a mandrake would instantly drop dead; that

THE ROOT SHRIEKED OR GROANED

when drawn from the earth, and that whoever heard the shriek either died very soon or went mad. Uncle William, in "Romeo and Juliet," says:

> Shrieks like mandrakes torn out of the earth,
> That living mortals, hearing them run mad.

And in Henry VI.

> World curses kill, as doth the bitter
> Mandrake's groan.

But if this strange, half human root could be obtained, it brought the greatest good luck to its possessor. Now how to find it and how to get it when found. Here is the mediæval method, which is as curious as anything in the records of human ignorance and superstition:

"The mandrake, or mandragora, or alvan (for all three names mean one and the same thing) can hardly be found except below the gallows where a pure youth has been hanged. To find it one should go out before sunrise on a Friday morning, after having filled his ears carefully with cotton, wax or pitch, and he must bring with him a black dog, without one white hair. The sign of the cross must be made three times over the mandrake, and the soil dug up carefully all around it, so that it be attached to the earth only by the fine rootlets. It is then tied by a string to the tail of the dog, and he is made to jump forward suddenly by a piece of meat held out before him. The mandrake is thus pulled out of the earth, but the dog falls dead—killed by the deadly shock from the plant. The mandrake is then brought home, washed in red wine, wrapped in red and white silk, laid in a shrine,

WASHED AGAIN EVERY FRIDAY

and dressed in a white frock. Thus carefully cared for, it reveals hidden things and future events to the owner and procures for him the friendship of all men. A silver coin deposited with it in the evening is doubled in the morning—providing the coin is not too large in size. If you buy the mandragora it remains with you, throw it wherever you will, until you sell it again. If you keep it until you die you must go with it to hell. But it must be sold only for a lower price than you paid for it. Therefore is he who has bought it with the smallest existing coin sure to go to hell, do what he may."

I have now exhausted my available stock of useless knowledge concerning vampires and mandrakes (which I hope the reader has duly appreciated), and will add an equally interesting and instructive supplement upon the subject of

UNLUCKY DAYS.

In an old Saxon calendar of the Twelfth Century, the 1st of January is marked as "an evil day," and in other calendars of the same period some twenty-four more days are assigned to the evil list. The following warning belongs to an unknown philosopher of the Fifteenth Century:

"These underwritten be the perilous days for to take any sickness in, or to be hurt in, or to be wedded in, or to take any journey upon, or to begin any work on that he would well speed. The number of these days be in the year thirty-two. They be these:

In January there be seven—1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th and 15th.
In February be three—6th, 7th and 18th.
In March be three—1st, 6th and 8th.
In April be two—6th and 11th.
In May be three—5th, 6th and 7th.
In June be two—7th and 15th.
In July be two—5th and 19th.
In August be two—15th and 19th.
In September be 2—6th and 7th.
In October is 1—6th.
In November be 2—15th and 16th.
In December be 3—15th, 16th and 17th.

But by common consent of ancients and modern

EVERY FRIDAY IS UNLUCKY.

How this familiar superstition originated, nobody knows; though many learned men have claimed to know. For instance, some say because our Lord was crucified on Friday; and a ponderous scholar of the Middle Ages says "because Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, and died on Friday." But a more recent investigator declares that "some portion of the alleged maleficent character of Friday is probably due to the character of the Scandinavian Venus, Freya, the wife of Odin and goddess of fecundity." And according to Dr. Buchanan, a learned pundit from Scotland, "the Brahmins of India have a similar aversion to Friday, and among their solemn rules and regulations is one which says that no business must be commenced on this day."

Who shall decide when these doctors disagree? Not I, certainly. If the origin of unlucky Friday is lost in an impenetrable fog, can one determine whether there is any foundation of fact beneath the most popular of all our superstitions? Probably not. But here is a carefully prepared statement which would seem to indicate that there is good as well as bad luck attached to the sixth day of the week; and for divers and sundry reasons it is worth our while to remember these

LUCKY FRIDAYS.

On Friday, Aug. 21, 1492, Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery. On Friday, Oct. 12, 1492, he first saw land in the New World. On Friday, Jan. 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain. If he had been lost on this homeward voyage, the results of his momentous discovery would have been lost with him. On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived in safety at Palos. On Friday, Nov. 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispanola on his second voyage. On Friday, June 13, 1494, he unknowingly discovered the continent of America. On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII. of England gave John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. On Friday, Sept. 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine,

THE OLDEST TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES

by more than forty years. On Friday, Nov. 10, 1620, the Mayflower made the harbor of Provincetown and the same day the Pilgrims signed the immortal compact which was the beginning of our popular form of government. On Friday, Dec. 22 (?) 1620, they landed on Plymouth Rock. (An unreconstructed rebel told me the other day that he thought it a great pity the Rock had not landed on the Pilgrims instead of the Pilgrims on the Rock. But I forgave him). On Friday, Feb. 22, 1732, Washington was born. On Friday, June 16, 1775, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified by the Americans. On Friday, Oct. 7, 1777, Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, which event secured for us the indispensable alliance of France. On Friday, Sept. 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was discovered. On Friday, Oct. 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. And on Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in the Continental Congres was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the thirteen colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent."

If life were not so short I would endeavor to lengthen this list, but it is perhaps just as well to "let well enough alone," for such addition might encourage somebody to fight against the ill luck of Friday, and so come to grief. Many years ago I heard of a rich ship-owner in Connecticut, who determined to give the matter a practical test. He laid the keel of a new ship on Friday, launched her on Friday, gave her the name of Friday and started her on the first voyage on Friday. Unfortunately—as if Friday was angered by being fooled with in such fashion—

THE FIRST VOYAGE WAS THE LAST,

for the good ship Friday was never afterwards heard of.

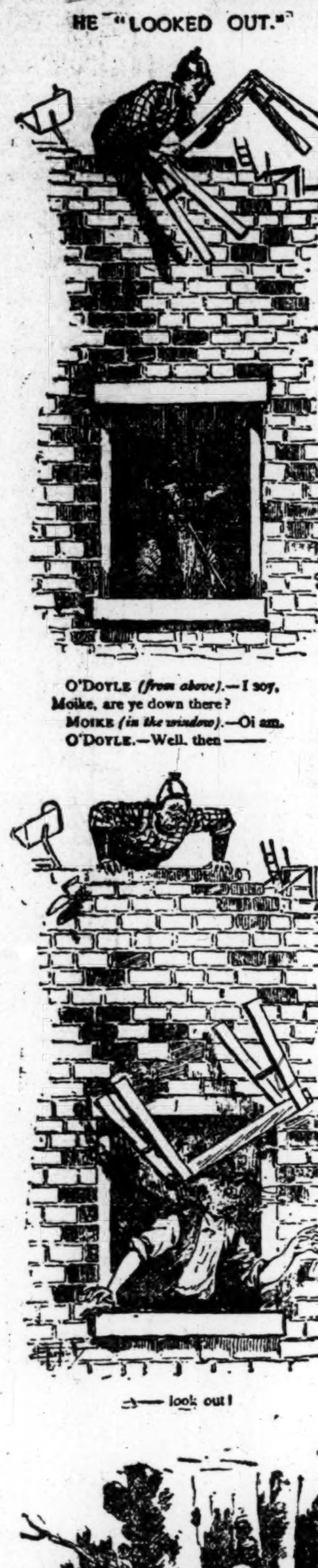
It should never be forgotten, in discussing this fruitful topic, that the night between Friday and Saturday was (or is) "the witches, Sabbath." On that night, in preference to all other nights in the week, the devil and all his imps, big and little, male and female, meet for business and amusement—and manage to have a large quantity of both. As to the quality, the less said the better. According to mediæval romance, the whole tribe of fairies and elves of every description, are converted into hideous animals on Friday and so remain until Monday. On the other hand, Friday is the Mohammedan Sabbath, observed as religiously by every good Mohammedan as is Sunday by every good Christian, and Saturday by every good Jew. In Scotland many weddings occur on Friday, but none in England, and few, if any, in America. Sir William Churchill (whoever he may be) seems to have been an exception to the English rule, for he says: "Friday is my lucky day. I was born, christened, married and knighted on that day; and all my best accidents have befallen me on a Friday." It would be interesting to know if Sir William completed his Friday good luck by dying on Friday.

But this I have not been able to ascertain, and reminding the reader—as a farewell contribution to this Friday literature—that Robinson Crusoe found his young savage on Friday, and so called him "Friday," I make my very best Sunday bow and step down and out.

X. Y. Z.

FUN AT A GLANCE.

HE "LOOKED OUT."

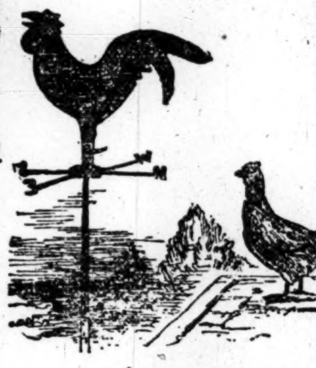


O'DOYLE (*from above*).—I soy, Moike, are ye down there?
MOIKE (*in the window*).—Oi am.
O'DOYLE.—Well, then ——
—— look out!

PUCK'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS.—"Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

WINTER'S DIREST TERROR.

"Father, what is the matter with these people? Has a house fallen on them?"
"No, my son; they have only been going through a few storm-doors."



LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

"I'VE BEEN STANDING HERE FOR AN HOUR OR MORE TRYING TO MASH THAT ROOSTER, AND HE DOESN'T DEIGN TO TAKE THE SLIGHTEST NOTICE OF ME!"

Widow Casey: AH, MR. DOLAN, WHEN MY OULD MAN DIED HE LEFT A BIG HOLE IN MY HEART!
Mr. Dolan: MRS. CASEY, WOULD YE MOIND PATCHIN' IT WID A BIT OUT OF MINE?

A DIFFERENT ANIMAL.

YALLERBY—Whaffo' yo' starin' at me so?
JOHNSING—Huh! A cat kin look upon a king!
YALLERBY—Mebbe; mebbe. But dat gives a coon no authority to do so, sah!

THOSE FANCY LAMP-SHADES.

SQUIRE HAWBUCK—"Wall, I swan! I don't see what air use they hev fer them parasols in the dead of winter."

THE DOG WAS RIGHT.

MR. JACKSON—Doan' yo' make so much noise munchin' yo' lunch, Go'ge Washin'ton Jackson. Dat dog, Tiger, he's like dey was game 'roun' yere, and yo'll done scar' um so yo' ole fadder won't git a chance at um, nohow.

CAPRICE.

MISS GLANCER—"Who is it?"
THE CALL-BOY—"A gent with a diamond necklace, lady."
MISS GLANCER—"Oh, bother! Tell him to leave it, and if the man with the pig's-feet comes, show him in. I'm most starved."

CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

BABY MCKEE.—Why, Grandpa, what in the world are you doing up this time of night?

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE NEEDS NO ACCUSER.

POLICEMAN (*who wants to help* UNCLE EBEN *across Broadway*).—Come on!

UNCLE EBEN.—Gosh all hop-up! How 'd he know I got downtown on that car 'thout payin' my fare? Whacky! I don't wanter git run in.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

Arrested for Stealing a Toy.

Police Officer Battersby arrested an 11-year old colored boy named Edward Willis, about 11 o'clock this morning on a charge of stealing an iron horse and buggy toy from in front of Geo. Scherer's store on Sixth and Olive streets. The boy was locked up at the Chestnut Street Police Station. This afternoon a warrant was sworn out charging the lad with petit larceny.

Hamberger Rundstucke.

There are none others like them made in St. Louis. For sale by all groceries. Made only by Vienna Model Bakery, 107, 109, 111 South Eighth street.

THE OFFERING OF WINE.

MRS. ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S VIEWS ON THE SERVING OF STIMULANTS.

When It Is Safe to Offer the Wineglass—Dangers of "Heady" Stimulants—The Wine in a Young Man's Head—New Year's Callers.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

As the recurring season approaches, it is a subject discussed in social circles how far young men are unduly tempted if wine is offered to them when they make their round of New Year's visits.

To the direct question, "Shall we offer wine to the men who call upon us?" I would answer, "With discrimination." And when it is again asked, "Pray, what does that mean?" I would reply, "One cannot, on a social point, make an absolute rule or a definite law unless good morals may be endangered, but it is necessary to be guided by a variety of circumstances."

If, as should be the case, a very cautious surveillance existed, as to the character of the men who form one's circle of acquaintance, any selection thus made would doubtless be such as to render it quite safe and proper to offer a glass of wine.

In order to arrive at this conclusion, it must, of course, be presupposed that the carefully chosen guests who visit at the house are well known to us, approved as men of good habits, and gentlemen who know how to avail themselves of the amenities of life without over-stepping the bounds of decorum.

If from defective training or inherent bad qualities such is not the case, a mistake will have been made in permitting these men to visit the house at all, and the sooner the ill-timed acquaintance ceases the better.

It is doubtful if a man who is not sure of his power of self-command is a desirable acquisition in any society, for at the best his moral nature needs strengthening before he can be ready to battle with the world, inasmuch as a lack of moral power in any one direction is apt to be a signal light of danger all around. Or if a man is simply weak, then he is so negative as to be, to say the least, unreliable.

Is not a

HIGH SENSE OF HONOR,

a keen sensitiveness against all reproach, the best proof armor in which to encase our youth?

A man must already have a dangerous appetite for drink if a glass of good wine, tendered on a festive occasion, prove an incentive to excess. Education teaches self-restraint, culture enforces the lesson, and a true gentleman understands the requirements of his social position.

It is but a poor compliment to a selected circle of friends that we dare not trust to their refinement or discretion. This and much more may be said concerning those delicate distinctions that mark the intercourse of the polite world.

But here one must pause, for no broad line can be safely drawn, no sweeping rule defined.

On New Year's Day many men visit the houses of merely casual acquaintances, and how to entertain such callers must be left to those particular circumstances known best to each hostess who thus receives.

The Christian obligation of setting a good example may never be ignored by any woman, and it rests with us also not only to sustain intact, but to elevate the social standard.

It is a great responsibility.

How can we best meet it?

Again, I repeat, by the exercise of good common sense, which involves nice discrimination.

Certainly the official receptions of Washington are held upon such a scale that no discriminations are made and no selections are possible. It may be said that these assemblages are indeed and in fact

PUBLIC RECEPTIONS.

The public pay their respects to their leaders. It is a patriarchal sort of business which can scarcely be considered as society. Assuredly it would be unwise to present a collection of people, of whose antecedents one knows nothing, that which might prove a stumbling block and a snare.

It is said that an inebriate is a walking powder magazine, to which the unguarded application of a lighted match might cause spontaneous combustion.

At any general assembly, where distinction as to the character of the participants is impossible every care should be exercised to avoid tempting the weak.

Certainly no wine should be offered where no just discrimination can be practiced.

But this is not the exercise of hospitality, that graceful tribute of regard and respect we pay to those who have won our esteem.

Speaking of this subject of hospitality I am reminded of an anecdote of Robert Toombs of Georgia, whom I knew very well in ante-bellum days. He was a wealthy, typical Southern planter and he held a sort of feudal sway over the town adjacent to his extensive plantations. It is told he declared that no man should keep a tavern in that town, for, he said, "if any stranger comes along who is worth knowing I propose to entertain him, but if he is poor white trash he must clear out anyhow."

While one might not exactly subscribe to the way the old planter formulated his opinion, the principle involved is not bad. If a man is "worth knowing" he is worthy of good cheer and hospitable treatment.

There is one thing not to be overlooked, that there is a special danger of offering stimulants that are too heady on New Year's day on account of the number of visits men are expected to make, so that the inevitable repitition of the glass that cheers may end by inebriating. This is a serious objection to the use of wines on that occasion, and one that should be carefully weighed. It is subjecting to a cruel mortification a sensitive young man to render him liable by hospitable intent, to do or

SAY SILLY THINGS.

Then again, some very nice young men are at best easily muddled, not being naturally blessed perhaps with extra strength of brain, and to these society lambkins very tender treatment should be extended and no temptation of strong potations allowed.

On the other hand, it is always thoughtful to offer a glass of choice wine to an old gentleman. The presumption being that if God has honored him with a coronet of silver or may be that "bald head" the Scripture teaches us to respect, that he has not reached his three-score and ten without having learned how to take proper care of himself.

Again the gradual introduction of native wines is really a blessing, as their general use will help to solve a difficult problem.

One can now procure pure wine, not intoxicating, from our own vineyards, that are healthful and adapted to this exhausting climate.

When these wines can be sold at such cheap rates as to be within the reach of people of moderate or restricted means, the day of strong drinks will have passed away.

I have been told that our native wines could be made at such low rates as to be as procurable by poor people as the wines are in Europe, but that the prices have to be held at higher rates in order to induce the fashionable world to buy them.

This, if so, is a sad commentary upon the absurd American sensitiveness as regards the outlay of money, which makes it needful to make an article high-priced to be held in esteem.

I would submit this reflection to society whenever it may become susceptible of any philanthropic considerations.

There is one rule of high breeding in the exercise of hospitality that may well be remembered at all times, but especially in this connection, and that is,

NEVER URGE A GUEST

to partake of whatever you may have to offer.

It is to be supposed that the old Spanish custom of unbounded liberality is also ours when we entertain our friends, although we may not choose to offer "our house and all that it contains" with the Castilian grandiloquence of phrase, yet the spirit of generous hospitality is everywhere the same. We place before our guests whatever we may have to offer them, and in doing so we take it for granted that they will for the time being consider our house as theirs. To insist upon choosing for them is a sort of tyranny, not graceful, to say the least.

Men often complain in making a round of visits of this amiable insistence on the part of the fair hostess, which really deprives them of the liberty of choice and actually enslaves their inclinations. It multiplies, for instance, a glass of wine on New Year's Day beyond a prudent or even safe limit.

A bashful young man once confided to me that this very persistence, which occurs oftener than is agreeable, formed one of his most dreaded social woes. Another complained of an "awful time" he had at a dinner in the country on this very score, where a lynx-eyed hostess seemed to considered him as a sort of a cormorant, keeping his plate replenished with inexorable zeal.

There is no finer point in entertaining than to notice without seeming to do so. This, indeed, is that indefinable something which may be felt, but not explained, and that may for the lack of a better name be called "tact." However, let no one despair of its acquisition, for it has as its foundation good feeling.

Can it be that this basis is counted out of polite society? Assuredly not. One of its cherished maxims is, "Lead us not into temptation," even with a glass of wine, when not advisable, on New Year's Day.

After all, any inconsiderate or foolish conduct that might result from the too free use of wine by a guest, even if accidental or unforeseen, must always be a source of keenest mortification to the hostess, and one which every lady prefers to avoid.

MADELEINE VINTON DAHLGREN.

Boils and Pimples

Are nature's efforts to eliminate poison from the blood. This result may be accomplished much more effectually, as well as agreeably, through the proper excretory channels, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For several years I was troubled with boils and carbuncles. In casting about for a remedy, it occurred to me that Ayer's Sarsaparilla had been used in my father's family, with excellent success, and I thought that what was good for the father would also be good for the son. Three or four bottles of this medicine entirely cured me, and I have not since—in more than two years—had a boil, pimple, or any other eruptive trouble. I can conscientiously speak in the highest terms of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and many years' experience in the drug business enables me to speak intelligently."—C. M. Hatfield, Farmland, Ind.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Holiday Rates.

The Missouri Pacific Railway and the Iron Mountain route will sell tickets at greatly reduced round trip rates to points not over 200 miles distant during the holidays. Tickets will be on sale Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1, good returning until Jan. 5. Ticket offices, 102 North Fourth street and Union Depot.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

Some That It Would Be Well for Boys to Read Carefully.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

While the year is young we, one and all, old and young, should examine ourselves and many are the good resolves we make for the new year. But, alas, very few of us, especially among the older persons, keep them beyond a week after they are made.

This knowledge is not, however, going to prevent me from telling you what resolves I should make on New Year's Day if I were a boy, full of life and health, eagerly longing to have a fair, clean record when the new year shall have become old.

I should first of all resolve to cultivate kind and polite manners and use them at home as well as elsewhere.

I should try to help mother when she looks so tired and worn. If her arms ache from carrying the teething baby it would not be amiss to coax him away for an hour or so. Right there comes in a grand victory—conquering your own spirit and natural love of ease.

Do I mean that I should forget to be a real, live boy, and spend all my time in work, wear a long face, and forget to enjoy myself or even laugh?

No, indeed; I should not forget, as a man, the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

I should try to deal more gently with my younger brothers and sisters, even though I couldn't help being annoyed by their mischievous pranks, and didn't care a cent for their kittens or dollies.

Then, if I were inclined to lie abed in the morning, making myself late for school doing so, I should resolve not to sleep late, though the blankets be ever so soft and warm and the air stinging cold.

What grander victory can a boy make than the sleepy one who springs from his warm, comfortable bed and meets with a bright face the family at breakfast?

One resolve I shoud make and which I should keep above all others, would be to say "No!" every time a schoolmate wished me to read the trashy, sensational books, full of impossible adventures for the youths, instead of mastering the dry problems in arithmetic, though the teacher might not be looking, and the book appeared ever so interesting.

In my list of good resolves I should place the one of taking care of the pennies and of personal property, clothing, books, toys and such like among the first. Boys should know the money value of comforts and luxuries and early help themselves to be just, but not miserly. It requires considerable will power for boys, small and large, to pass windows full of delicious candies and fruits, when we have a few cents jingling in our pockets, but when we do it for the first time we will find it much easier the second; and before we know it, almost, we have gained a great victory over self and have enough pennies to get something that will do us far more good than a bit of candy or a few nuts.

The boy who is seeking to turn over a new leaf on New Year's Day should not forget that our young people are accused of lacking veneration and respect for the aged, and should see what he could do to demerit this.

Good manners are often the means of making the whole path of life for boy and man, smooth and easy to travel. By good manners I do not mean that external foppishness which is so often confounded with them, but a respectful, manly bearing and a consideration for the wishes of others. The aged should claim attention first. The older and more feeble a person is, all the more attention is due them.

The boys should remember it is only the savages who "shelve" the old people when their days of usefulness are over.

It would be a difficult, up-hill task for the boy with a hot, quick temper to restrain the bitter, biting words when angered or wounded, and many failures must occur before the temper is curbed; yet perseverance makes this resolve possible.

No, my dear readers, you must not suppose that the boy I have pictured is a muff or in any way different from his playfellows. No! his laugh and shout ring out as clearly and loudly as that of his schoolmates; he is continually out at the elbows and is constantly wearing the knees out of his trousers. In the summer he is as ready for a surreptitious swim or hunting excursion as the next boy. In the autumn his head is full of popcorn, nutting and wild grape excursions. And in the winter all his spare time is spent in coasting, skating and snow-balling. Indeed, if the keeping more than one-half of his New Year resolves costs him considerable effort it is all the better for him; it proves that he is no weak, half way boy, but is in earnest. Little by little he succeeds in gaining a victory over himself and also a store of strength, both mental and physical, that will enable him to run well the race of life that is before him and become a respected and honored man.

S. E. T.

ARE YOU TROUBLED

With an old sore, ulcer, or gun shot wound that refuses to heal up. If so take S.S.S., and become your former self. S. S. S., has cured many such cases after every other remedy had failed.

For Five years

I had a sore leg, which would yield to no treatment—until I took two bottles of S. S. S., which promptly cured it, and there has been no sign of return; this was in 1886.
E. R. BOST, Newton, N. C.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 17 TO 24.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1890.

PRIEST VS. BISHOP.

AN INTERESTING BRIEF IN A CELEBRATED CATHOLIC CASE.

A Copy of Father Hynes' Petition to the Archbishop.

BISHOP HOGAN ACCUSED OF FRAUD AND TRICKERY.

An Application by the Pierce City Pastor for a Peremptory Writ of Mandamus to Compel the Kansas City Ordinary to Furnish Him With a Copy of the Acts Declaring His Excommunication—The Archbishop Asked to Try the Case.

The conflict which has for two years been going on between Rev. Father A. M. J. Hynes, pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Pierce City, Lawrence County, Mo., and Right Rev. B. J. Hogan, bishop of the diocese of Kansas City, has again broken out with renewed vigor and is exciting the attention of the Catholic clergy, not of St. Louis alone, but of the State and country. It is a case without precedent in this country and the outcome means a great deal in the matter of church discipline in the United States, which is much more lax and irregular than in the older countries of Europe where the Roman Catholic Church has been longer established. The public see in the case of Rev. Hynes against Right Rev. Hogan, a bishop who has suspended a priest in his diocese for disobedience and excommunicated him for attempting to ignore the suspension. On the other hand it is seen that the priest pays no attention to either suspension or excommunication on the ground that it is unauthorized by the church under the canon law and he continues to celebrate mass, baptize, perform marriage ceremonies and bury the dead, which services under the law of excommunication in the Catholic Church are of less worth than if such functions were performed by a layman, as an excommunicant can no longer enjoy even the privileges of the church. To the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, this case, besides what it presents at a glance, has a more serious aspect, bringing up, as it does, questions in canon law, in authority and obedience which have, owing to the universal internal peace of the church, been seldom touched upon in late years. The case has been in evolution over two years and has now reached a point where it is generally conceded it demands serious attention. A priest is excommunicated by his bishop, an act he claims to be null and void for reasons he wishes to explain, but is refused the opportunity thus far. He, in the meantime, performs all the duties of a Catholic priest in good standing.

A SKETCH OF FATHER HYNES.

Rev. Father Hynes is a native of Ohio and after a preparatory training went to the American Ecclesiastical College in Rome for six years, when he was ordained. That was fifteen years ago. He came to this country and was made an assistant at St. Bridget's Church, after which he became pastor of a church in Old Mines, Mo., and was later transferred to Pierce City, Mo., which at that time was under the supervision of the bishop in this city. The State was divided and half placed under the supervision of the bishop of St. Joseph. Bishop Hogan formerly presided over a diocese in Northern Illinois, but on his own request was sent to St. Joseph and later, on the plea that St. Joseph could not support diocesan headquarters, he was sent to Kansas City. The trouble between the bishop and the clergy of the diocese of Kansas City dates from the time this move was made, over three years ago. The discipline of the new ordinary is said to have been peculiar and the presence of a junior priest in Chicago, practicing medicine, is pointed to as one of the results of the methods of government under the new bishop. It would not be harsh to say that he was not liked by the ministers of the gospel in the diocese or that the filial feeling which should exist between the ordinary and those under him in this case was noticeably absent. Father Hynes, educated under the shadow of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome, a close student of canon law with the laudable ambition of some day wearing the purple and mitre, and possessed of more than the average intelligence, was one of the first to resist the rigid enforcement of strict rules of discipline as laid down by Bishop Hogan at Kansas City.

FATHER HYNES DECLARES HIMSELF.

From his little parish in Pierce City he sent out his declaration against the orders of his superior. Jan. 16, 1889, he was called before the Bishop on the charge of disobeying commands. He made answer to the question why he should not be suspended, but it did not satisfy the Ordinary and Father Hynes was suspended. He went to Rome and on his return said he had received justice. He continued his duties as a Catholic priest against the order of the bishop, claiming his superior to be in error and of over-reaching his authority. In May, 1889, he received notification of his excommunication from the Catholic Church, the severest punishment possible to inflict on a priest. Again he placed the Bishop in error and went on as before. He repeatedly asked for a copy of the acts on which the action had its foundation, but the Bishop refused to grant the request. Considering him no longer a priest, Bishop Hogan attempted to take possession of the church and property at Pierce City by force, but was resisted by Father Hynes and his followers. Civil action was brought against the excommunicated priest to oust him from his church. At the trial Father Hynes produced a personal mortgage against all the church property, having paid the debt of the church and taken a mortgage through the aid of his friends. He was left in possession and another Catholic parish was established by the Bishop. Thus matters have stood for some time. Father Hynes being unable meanwhile to convince Bishop Hogan that he overstepped his authority in suspending him, and that he erred in excommunicating him and bringing civil action, and also failing to secure a copy of the acts by which he claims to be governed, he now appeals to the metropolitan curia, the most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, the Archbishop of St. Louis. In his appeal he does not spare words or terms in making himself clear and stating what he believes to be facts.

THE BRIEFS SECURED.

It was not without some effort that a POST-DISPATCH reporter secured possession of the brief of Father Hynes, a copy of which has been presented to the Archbishop. There are but a few copies and these are held by conservative clergymen who, fearing results should the brief be published, guard the papers with extreme care. It is here given in full, references to decisions of ecclesiastical courts excepted.

In it he charges Bishop Hogan with trickery and fraud in obtaining his (Father Hynes') suspension, and that he was "moved by passion, prejudice and partiality, and that the suspension was an attempt at judicial oppression. That the act to eject him from the church at Pierce City was in violation of rights and privileges guaranteed a priest at his ordination. He denounces the excommunication as unjust, iniquitous and fraudulent, and that the Bishop has defied the penalties of the canons. And the gravity of the offense becomes greater. Father Hynes states that should he take action to have the acts of Bishop Hogan declared oppressive and iniquitous, he would take oath that Bishop Hogan would change and correct them so as to meet the exegencies of the case.

The brief is as follows:

FATHER HYNES' BRIEF.

To His Grace, the Metropolitan, the Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, the Archbishop of St. Louis:

In nomine Domini amen. A. M. J. Hynes brings his bill against the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, Bishop of Kansas City in the State of Missouri; and thereupon your orator, humbly complaining, says that he, the said A. M. J. Hynes, was at the date hereinafter mentioned, and for a number of years prior thereto, and that he is now the parish priest of St. Patrick's (formerly St. John's) Parish at Peirce City, State of Missouri, Diocese of Kansas City; that the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan is the (bishop or) ordinary of said Diocese, and that said Diocese of Kansas City is part of the province of St. Louis.

That the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan did cite the said A. M. J. Hynes to appear before the diocesan curia at Kansas City, State of Missouri, on the 16th day of January, A. D., 1889, there and then to make answer to a certain charge preferred against him, the said A. M. J. Hynes, of disobedience to commands.

That the said A. M. J. Hynes did personally appear at the time and place above mentioned; but that your orator did not make answer to the charge preferred against him, but did respectfully withdraw from the presence of the court for good and sufficient reasons, the averment of which is not necessary for the purposes of this bill.

A CHARGE OF TRICKERY AND FRAUD.

That on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1889, the said A. M. J. Hynes was notified by the Diocesan Curia of Kansas City that a sentence of suspension had been passed upon him, which sentence, having been obtained by tricks and fraud, and having been dictated by passion, prejudice and partiality; and the process having been fatally informal and irregular, and being (as it was) in law null and void for various reasons not ncessary to aver, it was by him despised, and, authorized by the sacred canons to do so, it was treated by your orator as (as it was in effect) a mere trespass and as an attempt at judicial oppression. (Ref.)

That the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan did, on the same 17th day of January, A. D. 1889, enter in the Circuit Court of Lawrence County, State of Missouri, suit to eject him, the said A. M. J. Hynes, from the parish church aforementioned, and from the parish house thereto attached, though he had no cause of action; and although the SS. Canons inhibit and under severe penalties proscribe such course and procedure even if he had cause of action; and although such course was in direct violation of certain rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed your orator by the church at ordination. (Ref.)

THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

That the Ordinary, the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, did proceed to commit other excesses against the said A. M. J. Hynes, and among other things he did on the 20th day of May, A. D., 1889, issue a major excommunication against him, which excommunication being, as it was, unjust, iniquitous, fraudulent and in law null and void, your orator did despise it and he did, being authorized by the SS. Canons so to do, treat it as a nullity—a mere tresspass—and as an iniquitous attempt at judicial oppression. [Ref.]

That your orator, desiring to take such action in the premises as he might, in accordance with the prescriptions of the SS. Canons, deem prudent and proper to curb the excesses of the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, and to protect himself from tyranny and oppression, your orator did for that purpose on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1889, respectfully petition and request the ordinary aforementioned to furnish your orator with a copy of the acts had in the cause referred to in the preceding sections of this bill; but the said ordinary, the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, contriving how to wrong and injure your orator, did absolutely refuse to comply with such reasonable request.

That your orator did thereupon forward to the ordinary aforesaid a second request, dated the 23d day of February, A. D. 1889, and your orator did in a foot-note thereto attached draw the attention of the ordinary to chapter 20, sess. 24 of the Council of Trent for the reformation of the discipline of the church, less, perhaps he might be ignorant of the gravity of his acts or of the severity of the penalties incurred, but despite the prescriptions of, and in defiance of the penalties of the SS. Canons, he, the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, did again absolutely refuse to grant the request of your orator.

That your orator has at various times personally called upon the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, the said ordinary, at Kansas City, to urge this his request, but that the said ordinary has invariably refused, and he does now absolutely refuse to grant it, as in law, conscience and equity he ought to do.

HIS RIGHTS TO THE ACTS.

That your orator has an unquestionable right to a copy of said acts at any time and whenever he may deem it necessary as evidence in any cause whatever. (Ref.)

That said acts are not private, but public, instruments of writing, and are not to be denied to anyone who may require them as evidence in the prosecution of justice. (Ref.).

That said acts are public instruments of writing common to your orator and the said Ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, and as such he has in regard to them equal rights with the Ordinary and is entitled to a copy of them at any time demand be made therefor. (Ref.)

The SS. Canons make it obligatory on your orator to produce an authentic copy of said acts whenever he appeals to a superior authority for redress. (Ref.)

The SS. Canons make it obligatory on the ordinary to furnish an authentic copy of said acts whenever your orator demands it of him. (Ref.)

The SS. Canons provide for severe penalties in case the ordinary refuse to furnish such copy; and in case that he should either by negligence or malice put himself in such position as not to be able to furnish it. (Ref.)

That the Council of Trent in its chapters on reformation of church discipline (Cap. 20, Ses. 24) wishing to provide a remedy for such cases as this of your orator discerns severe penalties against ordinaries who shall fail to furnish copies of judicial (and other) acts within thirty after date of application therefor. (Ref.)

That the ordinary may be compelled to furnish your orator with said copy of said judicial acts, by the same penalties and by the same compulsory measures as is provided by the SS. Canons for the compelling of persons to give such evidence as may be in their possession when required so to do in the furtherance of the ends of justice. (Ref.)

QUESTION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS.

That whereas the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, had set up the groundless claim that because in accordance with the anomalous state of church discipline in this land, church property is legally invested in him, the said ordinary in fee, that therefore he the said ordinary the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan was the landlord of the church property of which your orator is parish priest and that your orator is the mere tenant of the said ordinary; and whereas the said ordinary the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan had, contrary to the forms of the SS. Canons and despite the severe penalties denounced against him for so doing, and although the ten privileged days allowed by the Canon for an appeal had not yet elapsed, nevertheless entered suit against your orator in ejectment in the secular courts as set forth in a preceding section of this bill.

And whereas your orator knew that the church authorities were under the impression that the unwarranted position assumed by the ordinary, the said Right Rev. John Joseph Hogan, could be maintained; and whereas your orator, if such were the case and the ordinary could, as his landlord, eject him as his tenant from the premises, would be without remedy or relief, your orator deemed it useless and loss of time to apply to the superior authorities of the church for redress, but he was constrained to await the issue of that suit.

And your orator was the more willing to await the issue of that suit because such delay could in nowise injure or prejudice your orator's cause, he being allowed by the Canons, should he select to proceed in accordance with the form quæ supplicatio, the space of two years; but should he choose to proceed in accordance with the form of chapter cum contingat, then your orator is allowed the space of thirty years in which to prosecute his cause.

THE CHURCH IN HIS POSSESSION.

That said suit in ejectment against your orator, after having lingered in the courts for four terms, was of his own motion withdrawn by the ordinary, the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, and your orator remains undisturbed in his possession.

That thereupon your orator being ready (and desiring) to take such action, under the Canons, as might to him seem best, so cause to be authoritatively declared null and void the decrees, acts, doings and proceedings of the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, the Ordinary of the Kansas City Diocesan Curia in the premises, your orator did again personally call on the ordinary aforesaid at Kansas City to urge this his request.

And your orator well hoped that no disputes would have arisen touching your orator's right to a copy of the said acts of the said Diocesan Curia of Kansas City, but that the said defendant would have complied with the reasonable request of your orator as in law, conscience and equity he ought to have done.

But now so it is, may it please your Grace, that the said ordinary of Kansas City, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, contriving how to obstruct justice, how to harrass your orator and how to wrong and injure him in the premises, he, the said ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, absolutely refuses to comply with such request.

And his gravamen is the greater because, should your orator proceed to have the said acts of the said ordinary of the Kansas City Diocesan Curia declared oppressive, iniquitous, unjust and null and void, and his grounds, arguments and reasons therefor come to the knowledge of the said ordinary, the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, of which there is great danger, your orator has good grounds and sufficient reason for believing, as he firmly believes (which belief he is ready to corroborate with his oath, if he be permitted so to do) that the ordinary, the said Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan, would then corrupt and so change the acts in question as to meet as far as might be the exigencies of the case.

ASKS FOR A MANDAMUS.

Wherefore your orator presents this his bill and prays that your Grace issue a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering and constraining the said ordinary, the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Hogan to furnish the said A. M. J. Hynes, your orator, with an authentic copy of the said acts of the said Kansas City Diocean Curia instanter and without further delay.

And your orator prays that he may have such further and other relief in the premises as the nature of his case shall require, and to your Grace shall seem meet.

And your orator prays further that in case your Grace should think fit to permit the defendant to show cause and to make answer to this, his bill, that when your orator be afforded an opportunity (ad replicandum) to reply thereto, and that a day in court be assigned him for that purpose.

Done at Pierce City, in the State of Missouri, Diocese of Kansas City, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1890.

A. M. J. HYNES,
The Orator.

RESTS WITH THE ARCHBISHOP.

The whole matter now rests with the Archbishop, who finds himself asked to solve an intricate problem which he has this far shown a disinclination to do. If the applicant before him was a priest, he might take the matter up. As he has been excommunicated he is no longer a priest, or must so be considered by the metropolitan court. To try the case as presented, would be to decide that Bishop Hogan is in error and that Father Hynes is still a priest, or his case would not be considered. For the same reason his application for a writ on Bishop Hogan to produce the acts or a copy of them must be ignored. Father Hynes of course takes the stand that he is not excommunicated under a correct translation of the canon law, and has the right of appeal to the metropolitan as an ordained priest, enjoying all the rights and privileges of his order. For some reason the Archbishop of this province is not endowed with the authority officials of equal rank in the church have been given by the See at Rome, for in the ecclesiastical court the reins of authority can be lengthened or shortened to suit the case. The Archbishop therefore will have to be endowed with further authority to try the next official in rank, or the case will have to be taken to Rome for a solution. The latter course will very likely be taken, as it is generally understood the Archbishop will not take up the case or ask for the authority from Rome to do so.

NEW YEAR'S CALLING CARDS.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST.

New's Year calling having been discontinued the proper form for gentlemen is to mail in small white envelopes their plain Visiting card with "Compliments of the Season" or "Happy New Year" engraved in addition to the name to all of their friends and those by whom they wish to be remembered.

We ask all intending to do so to kindly place their orders *at once*, so as to obtain them on time.

THE POSTMASTER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

He Expresses His Pleasure on the Success of Handling the Christmas Mail.

The Christmas mail which passed through the St. Louis Post-office during the past week was the largest this office has ever handled but the system which had been introduced before the rush begun was so complete and thorough that nothing was left when the trains went out each evening, while reports are still coming in from the large cities, to the effect that the Post-offices are "stuck" and are from two to three days behind in delivery. The work here was performed so gracefully and with such dispatch that it called forth words of praise in a letter from Postmaster John B. Harlow yesterday to Mr. John Grogan, Superintendent of City Delivery, and the department. He congratulates one and all of the clerks on the successful handling of the Christmas business, which result, he says, could only have been attained by the individual and earnest interest shown by every employe in the various divisions of the Post-office. Though the crowd in the Post-office was greater this year than ever, it was attended to so rapidly that it looked small in comparison to the holiday crowds of other years.

To the carriers is given their quota of the praise and congratulations also. They performed and are still acting the part of delivery wagons in distributing from house to house and office to office the enormous mail of the season. During the past week many carriers have left the office with their sacks overflowing, a bundle of letters and packages in each hand and one thrown over their shoulders until they looked like the pictures of Santa Claus, as they were indeed to many whom they visited. The heavy mails are not through with yet and it will be some time after New Year's day when the last vestige of the happy holiday season will disappear.

The stamp sales of Christmas week helped greatly to raise the receipts of the office toward the $1,200,000 total that the officers hoped would be attained this year. The rush begins each year on or about the 17th and continues until Christmas Day. The highest days vary. The total sales of the term in 1889 were higher by $2,481.02 than in 1888, while the term in 1890 showed $2,805.16 greater sales than 1889. Below is a comparative statement of stamp sales by days:

Dec.	1888.	1889.	1890.
17	$3,534 13	$4,429 84	$4,623 70
18	3,580 21	4,161 31	3,949 82
19	3,647 25	3,760 58	3,695 54
20	3,500 07	3,963 12	4,231 83
21	2,826 99	2,965 62	Sunday.
22	2,666 97	Sunday.	4,118 42
23	Sunday.	3,866 29	4,403 26
24	3,934 16	3,023 93	3,953 29
Total	$24,689 78	$26,170 70	$28,975 86

DURING the great holidays
Strauss's photos are the craze.

Entertaining Odd Fellows.

There was a very large attendance at Missouri Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening, the special attraction being a dramatic and musical entertainment. Those taking part are all members of No. 11 and were credited with much above the ordinary talent in their reading, recitations and musical efforts. Past Grand James M. Ferguson opened the programme, and he was followed by Edward Harlock, Past Grands Thomas Hutchings, J. M. Robb, Mitchell, Scherer, S. D. Conway and others. The entertainment was taken up promptly, under head of "good of the order," and concluded by 10 o'clock, giving all in attendance an opportunity to go home early. Next Friday evening there will be a new and much more elaborate programme, free to all Odd Fellows in good standing. The lodge meets at Olive and Ninth streets.

GAS-HEATING stoves, several styles, low prices. A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A RIFLE RANGE TO BE SHORTLY ERECTED IN THE ARMORY.

Company B Desirous to Change Its Quarters—Muster Roll and Drill Held Last Tuesday Evening—Adjutant Bull's Opinion of the Missouri Militia.

For some time past various officers of the militia have been endeavoring to get an appropriation to put a rifle range in the lower drill hall of the Armory. Their efforts at first were unsuccessful, the officers in command not wishing to incur further debt on the regiment when it was already on the verge of bankruptcy. As soon as a new citizens' committee was organized and this difficulty obviated the friends of the scheme renewed their attack and success has at last crowned their efforts. A committee has been appointed with Capt. Behring, one of the chief promoters of the enterprise, as chairman, which will carry the matter through to completion. The only thing which now prevents them from putting up the targets immediately is they have not as yet obtained permission from Battery A to shoot across their arena. This privilege has been asked and the committee is now anxiously awaiting their answer. As soon as this is received work will at once be begun on the range and it is expected it will be completed within thirty days after the work is commenced. The range will be 280 feet in length, at one end of which will be placed the targets, three in number, of plain iron, with bell centers. These will be mounted on a heavy brick embankment, fused with earth.

"A rifle has long been needed at the Armory," said Capt. Behring, "and it will be a valuable improvement, making our Armory one of the most complete in the country. We expect also to put up a long rifle range in some of the parks or suburbs of the city for use during the summer months."

A special officers' meeting has been called for Thursday, Jan. 8, to consider Company B's application for the use of the old room once occupied by the Tredway Rifles. This room is now used as a ladies' cloak room and since, from its position, it is the only room that can be utilized as such with convenience, many objections have been raised to allowing Company B the use of the room, since they already have good quarters, though they are somewhat out of the way. It is necessary that all the officers of the regiment should vote on this subject, and it requires a two-thirds vote to pass it. Several members of Company B, therefore, made a quiet and careful canvass of the regiment, and feel pretty well assured that despite the vigorous opposition they will carry the day.

On Tuesday evening a general inspection and muster roll of the regiment was held at the Armory under the direction of Adjutant Bull from Jefferson City. The quarters of the different companies were first inspected, and everything found perfectly satisfactory, Company G receiving special commendation for the excellent condition of their quarters. The troops were then drawn up in line and the muster roll called. Out of the 350 members of the regiment only about 190 answered to their names; the only company which had its full complement of men was B. having forty-four out of forty-six members on the floor. The arms, accouterments and uniforms of the men and officers were then inspected, and with one or two exceptions everything was found in excellent condition, Company B especially being in excellent shape. The inspection proved a most tedious thing and the weary militiamen were not released till very late at night.

Adjutant Bull was seen the next day at his hotel and in answer to the various questions stated that he found the St. Louis militia in better shape than any other in the State and since they were all in a satisfactory condition this was saying a good deal. St. Louis and Missouri might well be proud of their amateur soldiers and should show their appreciation of them by giving them a substantial appropriation next spring.

NOTES.

At an officers' meeting, held last week, it was decided to hold a general election for a Major some time in March.

Last Tuesday night the members of Company D were startled with a rumor just as they were preparing for drill that one of the men had attempted to commit suicide in the dressing-room. In an instant all was excitement and rushing up-stairs they found one of the men, Bentwood by name, sitting in a chair, his coat and hat off, his coat all spotted with blood, trying to bandage up a wound in his arm. They soon found they had become excited over nothing, however, for on being asked Bentwood stated that while attempting to juggle a couple of bayonets one of them slipped and falling inflicted a slight flesh wound on his arm. One of the men in the next room had seen him draw the bayonet from his arm, and by a stretch of imagination transformed it into an attempt at suicide.

Capt. and Mrs. Muloy will leave on the Jan. 17 for an extended tour through the Southern States.

On Jan. 9 a regimental hop and drill will be given at the Armory, and it is determined that the affair shall be something out of the ordinary. It is to be unique in every way, and although no one knows exactly, it is rumored it will be given in old-fashioned style, which will certainly be a genuine novelty in the list of militia gatherings.

Companies C and A being considerably short of members will, within the ensuing week, be consolidated into one by a special order to that effect from Jefferson City. During the three years previous to last fall these two companies were in a most flourishing condition, but on Oct. 18 last the terms of enlistment of all the members expired and only a few renewed them, thus leaving the companies with only about a dozen men apiece. Two months were allowed the companies to recruit in, but being unable to obtain enough new members to continue a separate existence the order was issued last week that they should be consolidated into one company, to be known as Company A.

There is considerable talk at the Armory of organizing an athletic club on a similar basis to the popular National Guard Athletic Club of New York. Its members will be chosen from among the ranks of the militia and a meet will be held once every two weeks during the summer and fall.

OPERA GLASSES $3.50 to $45.
GOLD SPECTACLES $5 to $12.
STEEL SPECTACLES $1 to $4, accurately fitted by the best opticians in the city at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

Snow House Built by Boys.

Several of the enterprising youths residing in the neighborhood of Grand avenue and Olive street invented and put into practical shape a very novel idea. The heavy snowfall Christmas eve furnished the material, and Christmas morning they got together and in the rear of 3534 Olive street, erected a large snow house. The architecture was admirable. The house was finished off in and outside and was completely furnished. It was banked up and put together so tight and close that it is as warm inside as if a furnace was heating it. The house as it stood was about 7 feet high and 12 feet in width, and could accommodate about a dozen people comfortably. When lighted up it presents a beautiful appearance. Throngs of residents in the vicinity have visited the snow house, as it was called, and many were the compliments passed upon the novel structure.

BANKRUPT stock of Selnger & Kissel at Salveter & Stewart's, 312 N. 6th st. Open till 11 p. m. every Saturday. Immense reduction.

RUSH! IN A HURRY!

To our Grand Annual Clearance Sale, the greatest ever known. Goods marked down to less than cost. An opportunity of a lifetime. We are overstocked and must unload. A slaughter without mercy. We make things howl this week.

READ THE LIST OF STUNNERS:

150	Oak Bedroom Suits, 3 pieces	$12.50; sold elsewhere at	$25.00
75	Walnut Bedroom Suits, marble top	22.00; sold elsewhere at	60.00
84	Upright Folding Beds (guaranteed)	25.00; sold elsewhere at	45.00
62	Oak Sideboards, bevel glass, 4 feet	15.00; sold elsewhere at	35.00
356	Center Tables, 75 styles, any wood	3.50; sold elsewhere at	12.50
29	Double Wardrobes, in XVI. Century or Oak	9.00; sold elsewhere at	21.00
760	Cane-Seat Chairs (bargain)	.75; sold elsewhere at	1.25
58	Double Beds, with Mattress and Springs	4.50; sold elsewhere at	9.50
24	Plush Parlor Suits, 6 or 7 pieces	28.50; sold elsewhere at	50.00
116	Plush and Tapestry Rockers	4.50; sold elsewhere at	12.50
32	Double Bed Lounges (any covering)	7.20; sold elsewhere at	12.75
44	Cook Stoves, No. 7, all complete	9.50; sold elsewhere at	21.50
85	Heating Stoves, all makes	7.50; sold elsewhere at	13.00

ALL OTHER GOODS AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

H·J·NATHAN&BRO.
GREAT INSTALLMENT HOUSE
1128–1130 OLIVE ST.

TERMS TO SUIT YOURSELF.

Open Until 7 Every Evening Except Saturday—9 O'Clock.

ONE OF SAND'S NOVELS.

A TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST.

"The Gallant Lords of Bois Dore"—The Story of Switzerland—"Wanneta, the Sioux," by Moorehead—The Latest Literary News and Gossip.

We are often told that George Sand is forgotten, that her influence is unfelt, that she lived for her own time only. It may be true. Literary production is so vast that the world is always seeking for a pretext to forget. But to one who profoundly influences his own generation oblivion is not the worst fate. It is better than to suffer the fate of a classic. A classic is a work which everybody talks about and nobody reads. George Sand may not now be an influence bearing directly upon thought, but like all really vital forces she lives in unseen ways. The energy of a great mind can never be lost, and George Sand lives to-day in the thought of all who are smarting under the lash of conventionality and sham.

But those who know her only in her strength do not know her. She was not always protesting, and her soul was not always on fire. She plunged into moral chaos, but she could also abide in the easier ways of conformity. In one of these moments of conformity she produced "The Gallant Lords of Bois Dore," which was immediately dramatized, and met with only a fair success. The Gallant Lords is now within reach of English speaking readers, through a translation by Steven Cloois. It is not a characteristic work. There is plenty of subtle character and genial wit, but the fire of George Sand is absent. It is a romance of the time of Henry IV. and Louis XIII., of the tumultuous torrent events which overcame France during and after the Huguenot uprising, and yet for the most part it is as tranquil as a brook. The tumult is an echo or a rumor. We get few glimpses of it in the pleasant old provinces of the center of France where the scene is laid.

The noble Marquis de Bois-Dore, old, good, brave, foolish, Lord by the whim of Henry IV. of Briantes, Gennard, Valide, fiduciary abbot of Varennes and much more beside, is the hero of this romance. George Sand was full of toleration. She could even tolerate a fool and make him interesting. And certainly this old Lord is a most thoroughly interesting character. Unpretentious though "The Gallant Lords of Bois Dore" appears, and so lacking in the compelling force characteristic of George Sand, there is yet a subtlety of analysis, a keenness of insight unsurpassed in her other works. In other words a common-place character is infinitely interesting if only we have the wit to see it. A small character is often as complex as a great one. There is nothing great in this romance but there is much that is subtle. The translation is welcome because to most American readers George Sand has been known only as seen from one point of view. Her fame is that of a leader of revolt. "The Gallant Lords" shows her as a quiet woman viewing with good natured cynicism the curious capers of simple people, and the devious ways of lowly folk who would be great. ["The Gallant Lords of Bois Dore," George Sand. Translated by Steven Clovis, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

* * *

In "Wanneta, the Sioux," Mr. Warren K. Moorehead of the Smithsonian Institute has endeavored to portray the domestic life of the Indians. The work is the product of personal observation, and is not animated by the usual spirit of contempt for the Indian character. Wanneta, daughter of one of the chiefs of the Sioux, is educated at one of Government schools, but goes back to her people, where she marries Strong Heart, son of Rain in the Face, and adopts her old ways of life. But she does not forget the lessons she has learned, and in many ways aids her people. It is a pretty romance, the facts of which are probably mostly from real life. As to the sentiment opinions will differ. Mr. Moorehead has faith in the Indian character and pleads his cause simply but eloquently. The capture of Rain in the-Face before the Custer massacre and his rescue are related from the Indian point of view. The author defends the Indians stoutly and leaves the impression that if as much energy were used in understanding him as there is in misunderstanding him the Indian question would not be so perplexing. "Wanneta, the Sioux," is an unpretentious book, but considering the standing of the author it is not too much to believe that his opinions are rational and worth listening to. In any case much knowledge can be derived of domestic customs for the study of which Mr. Moorehead seem to have had good opportunities. [Wanneta, the Sioux, Warren K. Moorehead. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

* * *

Another volume of the Story of the Nations series is the "Story of Switzerland" by Lina Hug and Richard Stead. Switzerland ought to be an interesting study for English speaking people. The form of polity prevailing among the Anglo-Saxon nations can there be studied in its elements for in Switzerland can be found those customs which in a more elementary form existed two thousand years ago on the banks of the Danube and in the wilderness of Germany. The Swiss have clung to conservatism, the conservatism of individual liberty. Probably no other people has a history better worth studying with reference to its use in practical politics.

The authors of this book open with a short but valuable account of the pile dwellers of prehistoric days. In the account of Heleotian emigration Cæsar is of course followed. The story of the mountaineers is rapidly sketched through the centuries following. William and Arnold Winkelried are pronounced by the authors not altogether mythical, although mythical elements are to be found in the legends. The later history of the Republic is too shortly told, although there is plenty of suggestion in it. The Constitution of 1848, which borrowed some of its features from our Constitution of 1789, is briefly described. The two features of most interest are the Federal Council elected by the Legislature and the Referendum about which so much is being written. The former is an application of a proposal made in our Constitutional Convention the effect of which would have been responsible government. The latter, at first feared as a concession to unceasing radicalism or rather idealism, has turned out to be a bulwark of conservatism and is only one more proof of the sound political wisdom of the people when they are given an opportunity to cultivate the political sense. "Out of 107 bills passed by the Federal Assembly between 1874 and 1886 nineteen were submitted to the Referendum, and of these nineteen but six were ultimately adopted by the whole body of voters thus appealed to." With an almost pure democracy this certainly does not indicate a radical or idealistic temper. Education, railways, religion and the right of asylum are treated suggestively but briefly. [The Story of Switzerland, by Lina Hug and Richard Stead. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.]

* * *

"Four Frenchwomen," is a reprint of magazine articles on Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland, the Princess de Lamballe and Madame de Genlis, by Austin Dobson. The essays are issued in tasteful form, printed on heavy paper with good margins, and altogether make a little volume worthy of the author and his subjects. Austin Dobson is full of sympathy and insight. He embellishes everything he touches. Always graceful, whether in verse or prose, he is peculiarly qualified for dealing with these four Frenchwomen. In this reissue the author has given them a thorough revision and brought them into harmony with later research. ["Four Frenchwomen," by Austin Dobson. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.]

* * *

"Good Living; a Practical Cookery Book for Town and Country," by Sara Van Buren Brugiere, attempts to carry the simplicity and exactness of the science of cooking one step forward and thus contribute toward bringing this most excellent and necessary branch of chemistry into the more immediate and practical use of one of our own households. It is not designed for chefs de cuisine, but for that large class of housekeepers who realize that "good living" is conducive to health and domestic happiness. One great merit of the book is in the simplicity of its receipts, which are suited to purses not too fat. The book is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

* * *

Charles Reade's "Peg Woffington" and "Christie Johnston" are issued in two tasteful volumes by Dodd, Mead & Co. They are among the most exquisite and at the same time handy volumes which have been offered to the public for many months. Small, 12-mo, clearly printed on thick paper with wide margins, and each embellished with an etched portrait. They will be a delight to all who love good books presented in an agreeable shape.

* * *

The readers of the "Railway" and "Flectric Series" in *Scribner's Magazine* will be glad to know that a similar series on "Ocean Steamships" is promised for the coming year.

January *Scribner's* contains an article by Henry M. Stanley on the Pigmies which is entirely distinct from his book and written since its publication expressly for the magazine. In the same work Sir Edwin Arnold gives a picturesque discription of Japan and "Japanese People," the shops, baths, tea houses, jinrikashaws and cemeteries. The impressions are deepened by Robert Blum's illustrations. Frank Stockton has a marine tale "The Water Devil," a delightful absurdity. Josiah Royce gives some social and political "Impressions of Australia."

* * *

In *Harpers' Magazine* for January Charles Dudley Warner in a paper of great practical value describes "The Outlook in Southern California." It is is well illustrated. F. Arstey contributes an article on "London Music Halls," which is illustrated from a number of drawings by Joseph Pennell. M. de Blowitz tells how he became a journalist and relates some interesting reminiscences of the Franco-German war and the days of the Paris Commune. The chief place in fiction is given to Charles Egbert Craddock's new novel, "In the Stranger People's Country," which is illustrated by W. T. Smedley. Geo. Wm. Curtis, W. D. Howels and Charles Dudley Warner occupy the departments.

Charles Egbert Craddock's new novel, "In Stranger People's Country," begins in the January *Harper's*.

* * *

In speaking of "Pauline," published by the United States Book Co., the London *Standard* says: "The heroine's double nature, strongly fascinating appearance and life only less tragic than her death, constitute an effect remarkable within the limits of so short a story. Of character and action and reaction on character there is ample material for a three-volume novel."

A critical book on George Meredith has just been written by Mr. Richard Le Gallienes, a clever young critic, and published by the United States Book Co.

* * *

The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* is a souvenir worthy of the source from where it emanates. It contains a choice selection of articles by George Bancroft, Margaret Deland, James Russell Lowell and others while fiction is contributed by Amelia E. Barr, Robert Grant, "Josiah Allen's Wife" and others equally well known to fame.

* * *

Lee & Shepard, encouraged by past successes, offer a new calendar for the year 1891 in sepia tint and color by J. Pauline Sunter. It is printed on heavy cardboard with chain tassels and rings. Each card contains a charming design and appropriate sentiment in delicate tints and colors. Altogether it is the daintiest calendar ever offered. The price is 50 cents.

* * *

The steady demand for Margaret Sidney's "Five Little Peppers Midway" has already exhausted six editions of the book and a seventh is now coming from the press.

The actual author of that peculiar personal narrative, "A Real Robinson Crusoe," which A. J. Wilkinson recently edited for D. Lothrop Co., has just died at his home in Cobourg, Ontario. His death only intensifies the mystery attaching to his adventurous life, as his identity is still preserved a close secret by his immediate friends, and the secret of the islands has not yet been solved.

D. Lothrop Co., Boston, publish this week "Songs of the Southland," by Miss S. F. Price; "Song of Life," by Francis E. Marston, and a new edition of Austin Phelps, book, "The Still Hour," with a new closing chapter added by Prof. Phelps just before his death.

* * *

Harper's *Bazar* for Dec. 26 contains a story by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford entitled "At the Symphony." The pictorial attractions of this number are unusually fine.

Harper's *Young People* for Dec. 23 contains a story entitled "The Boy from North Jericho." The same number contains a practical article on snow shoes, and a fairy tale with characteristic illustrations by Howard Pyle.

An illustrated edition of "Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare's Comedies" with copious notes by Dr. William J. Rolfe is announced as nearly ready for publication by Harper & Brothers.

* * *

The leading article in January *Belford's Magazine* is "Interest and Usury Laws," by Frederick T. Jones. It is a discussion of the nature of interest and a review of the course of legislation on the subject. Junius Henri Browne contributes a charming article on George D. Prentice and Richard H. Stoddard one on Omar Khayyam. Henry George, Jr., asks, "How Long Will Our Navy Be Effective?" and answers the question by quoting Admiral Porter: "Not one of the new vessels hitherto planned or built is fit for war purposes in times of hostilities." There are the usual editorial articles and reviews.

No Smoking
Allowed in the shop or on the wagons of the Vienna Model Bakery.

Aurora Mines.

AURORA, Mo., Dec. 27.—The total sales of mineral from the Aurora mines this week amounted to 420,000 pounds of silicate, 218,000 pounds of zinc blende and 56,000 pounds of lead, that came to $6,785. A great many mines shut down Christmas evening, and the weather being bad Friday did not start up again this week. The Jack Mines are now taking the lead and are showing up well.

NO WELL regulated family is without Leslie's Coughine. It cures coughs and colds. Price, 25c.

Judgments Against a Libeled Steamer.

In the United States District Court yesterday judgments for $2,156.28 in the aggregate were entered in favor of nineteen claimants against the libeled steamboat White Eagle. This boat was seized Nov. 1 on the libel of the St. Louis Sectional Dock Co., which claimed and proved $861.21. The boat was sold to Peter F. Manion on Nov. 20 to satisfy the claims.

[illegible] your price! Pull down your [illegible] photos are still the best!

THE POST-DISPATCH

BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES have been established, where WANT ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501.....John Skaer
BENTON ST—2572.....A. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N.....O. D'Amour
BROADWAY and ANGELICA.....W. J. Kohrume
BROADWAY—1326.....E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—3907 S.....F. Hemm
BROADWAY—7631 S.....L. F. Waibel
CARR ST.—1328.....Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201.....Crawley's Pharmacy
CASS AV.—1000.....Cass Avenue Pharmacy
CASS AV.—Cor. 23d.....H. W. Strathmann
CASS AV., cor. JEFFERSON AV.....W. E. Holscher
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801.....H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837.....W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136.....Chas. P. Ochsner
DODIER ST.—2248.....B. Vogt
EASTON AV.—3180.....F. C. Pauley
EASTON AV.—4161.....Fisher & Cole
EASTON AV.—4966.....G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1923.....T. T. Wurmb
ELEVENTH ST.—3701 N.....T. T. Wurmb
FINNEY AV.—3837.....P. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600.....C. Klipstein
GAMBLE ST.—2631.....A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—1016.....D. S. Littlefield
GRAND AV.—1400 N.....F. Sohn & Co
GRAND AV.—1926 N.....W. D. Temm
GRAVOIS ST.—2946.....B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—800.....F. A. Sennawald & Co
HICKORY ST.—2601.....Theodore F. Feager
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.....A. H. Shulte
LAFAYETTE AV.—1800.....Philip Kaut
LUCAS AV.—1700.....W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341.....Charles C. May
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601.....Paul M. Nake
MARKET ST.—2100.....C. G. Penney
MARKET ST.—2845.....J. B. Van Arsdel
MENARD.—1434.....G. Weinsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV.....Benno Bribach
MORGAN ST.—3930.....J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N.....O. Claus
OLIVE ST.—1500.....R. Riley
OLIVE ST.—2800.....J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201.....Louis Schurk
OLIVE ST.—3500.....Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615.....W. R. Grant
PARK AV.—1937.....G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870.....A. P. Kaltwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW.....Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1900.....G. H. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1328.....Primm's Pharmacy
WASHINGTON AV.—2338.....T. S. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800.....J. Weiner

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS.....O. F. Kresso
BELLEVILLE, ILL.....Geo. H. Stolberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, 13th and Locust, opposite Exposition Building—Sunday services, Dec. 28, 1890: 8 a. m., holy communion; 9:30 a. m., Bible lecture; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon; 7:30 p. m., Christmas festival. The Bishop will preach at the evening service.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of Garrison av. and Locust st., Rev. John Snyder, pastor. Sunday, Dec. 28, at 11 a. m., Christmas services. The pastor will preach. Subject, "The Relation of Christ to Christianity." At 4 p. m. Christmas services of both Sunday-schools. All are cordially invited to attend our services.

R. C. CAVE, pastor of the Non-Sectarian Church, now worshiping at Mahler's Hall, 3545 Olive st., will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, corner Beaumont and Chestnut sts.—Rev. Robert A. Holland, S. T. D., rector. Holy communion at 7:30 a. m. Morning services with sermon by Rev. Holart Chetwood at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:45 p. m.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, corner Pine and 28th sts.—Sunday lecture by Rabbi Sonneschein. Subject: "The Shortest Day." Exercises begin at 10:45. All are invited.

LODGE NOTICES.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 9, A. F. and A. M., will hold a special communication at Freemasons' Hall, corner 7th and Market sts, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock sharp. Three candidates will be raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Visitors fraternally invited. Members earnestly requested to be present. By order,
P. J. HEUER, Sec. JOHN GREENOUGH, W. M.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 406, A. O. U. W.—Members are requested to attend the stated meeting on Friday, Jan. 2, at 8 o'clock p. m. Hall northwest corner 8th and Franklin av. Installation of officers. Visiting members invited. CHAS M. GEYER,
JAMES M. MAGILL, Recorder. M. W.

THE PEOPLE'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting in East St. Louis Tuesday night, Jan. 1, at Flanigan's Hall. All persons invited to attend. Admission free to all. Doors open at 7 o'clock; speaking commences at 8 o'clock sharp. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Envelopes to address. Address J. H. B., 2223 Pine st. 37

WANTED—Situation by a grocery clerk; city references. Address J 90, this office. 37

WANTED—Position as collector; 10 years' experience in city. Add. G 89, this office. 37

WANTED—Position by a wholesale grocery salesman. Call at 2002 N. 10th st. Hickman. 37

WANTED—Situation by young man for the coming year in wholesale house; city reference. Add. L 89, this office. 37

WANTED—Bank clerks to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 37

WANTED—Situation by a young man willing to work at anything; have had experience in wholesale hat and cap house. Address C 88, this office. 37

Trades.

WANTED—Situation by a competent man in jewelry store. Moderate salary expected. Address Ed. Oleson, care of F. C. Larsen, Manistee, Mich. 38

Cooks.

WANTED—A situation by an experienced cook in city or country. Address Ed Goss, 923 Market st., 3d floor. 40

Stenographers.

WANTED—Sit. as stenographer; good refs. Add. E 93, this office. 41

WANTED—By experienced stenographer, position in railroad office. Address E 89, this office. 41

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A young man of 21 wishes a situation of any kind; willing to work. Add. 2134 Clark av.. W. E. Hunay. 43

WANTED—Situation by steady young man where honest and close application will be appreciated; city reference. Add. J 89, this office. 43

WANTED—Position by young man of 20; office work or stock clerk in wholesale house; reference given. Address J 91, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by a young man to do city delivering with his own horse and wagon, by the week or month. Address R 87, this office. 43

WANTED—By a young colored man a situation as porter; has worked in photograph gallery; ref. furnished. Apply or address Jas. O. Hall, 211 N. 13th st. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

WANTED—A bright young man as assistant book-keeper and cashier in real estate office; must be good rapid penman and figurer; ref. and bond required; salary small to start in. Address L 88, this office. 53

The Trades.

THE Furniture and Hard-wood Finishers will give their fifth annual ball New Years' Eve at Masonic Hall. 58

WANTED—Shoemaker to make child's turns at home. Apply at 619 Pine st., 4th floor. 58

WANTED—Barkeeper; call after 8 a. m. with reference. Anchor House, 2000 S. DeKalb st. 58

WANTED—Five good bench moulders. Apply at Missouri Malleable Iron Co., 21st and Papin sts.

WANTED—Lasters and inseamers on men's work; also boy to ink edges. Home Shoe Co., 8th and Walnut sts. 58

WANTED—All workingmen to call; rent clean beds for 15c per night; fire in office and papers to read. 906 St. Charles st. 58

WANTED—Tight barrel coopers to attend meeting at Lightstone's Hall, 11th and Franklin av., Monday evening. By order Tight Barrel Coopers' Association. 58

WANTED—Carpenter, whitener or sign-painter will be given scholarship for business or short-hand instruction in exchange for work. Address O 92, this office. 58

WANTED—Will have employment for 2 to 3 hands for pipe covering; only such skilled in plastic work need apply at office, 118 S. Main st., Dec. 29, 1890, 8 o'clock a. m. The Magnesia Cover Co. Becker. 58

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen.

MRS. MACKLIND, private teacher of telegraphy and shorthand. 2312 Eugenia st. 51

WANTED—Solicitor—a hustler, one with some electrical knowledge preferred, big money to the right party, lady or gent. Add. E 90, this office.

WANTED—Man to handle manufacturer's line of children's lace caps on commission; one with some knowledge of same and reference preferred. Apply to Western Cap & Knitting Co., Reading, O.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory; samples by mail, 35 cents. For terms and full particulars, address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. 54

HAYWARD'S

Business and Shorthand College, 618 and 620 Olive st. Day and night; all branches taught. 54

PERKINS & HERPEL'S

Mercantile College, cor. 4th st. and Washington av. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Arithmetic, Grammar, etc. New term, day and night, now open.

JONES'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

421 N. 3d st., over the State Bank. Offers superior advantages for learning shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy. Day and night classes.
J. G. BOHMER, Principal.

Coachmen.

WANTED—Competent coachman. Apply with refs., Monday, Room 302, 415 Locust st. 55

WANTED—Coachman; must be very reliable and have city references. Apply after 9 a. m. today, 4119 Westminster pl. 55

Cooks.

COOKS and Pastry Cooks' Union will hold an election of officers on Tuesday evening at 8:30; all members will please attend. Louis Scheffner, Secretary; John Cunningham, President. 56

Boys.

WANTED—Boy to work in photograph gallery, 2341½ Olive st. 61

WANTED—Boy; German preferred. Werner Eng. Co., 26 S. 3d st. 61

WANTED—Boy to make a trip among Indians; good pay. Add. S 91, this office. 61

WANTED—Public school pupils to learn shorthand at Central School, 210 N. 17th st.; lessons after school and Saturdays; terms $10 until May 1; lesson book free. 61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Advertising agents; must be of good address. Call at 2341½ Olive st. 62

WANTED—Experienced solicitor to travel for newspapers. Address Post-office Box 796. 62

WANTED—Gardener with family at Texarkana, Ark. Inquire at 2d and Mound st. J. C. Kupfele. 62

WANTED—A sober young man for restaurant and saloon, with reference; must speak German. Add. R 90, this office. 62

WANTED—Building association members to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Bldg.

WANTED—4 young men and 3 boys on or before Jan. 1, 1891, to engage with Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines for permanent situations when qualified paying $75 to $150 monthly. Apply day or night to B. R. Mitchell, Superintendent, 102 N. 3d st.; take elevator. 62

Missouri Railroad TELEGRAPH SCHOOL

Qualify young men and ladies as operators and agents for the service of the Mobile & Birmingham Ry., E., T., V. & G. Ry., St. L. & S. F. Ry., T. H. & I. Ry. and six other roads; transportation free. Apply with references, G. S. Parker, Manager, 615 Olive st., St. Louis. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—An experienced teacher with highest references will receive or visit pupils in English and Latin. Address or call upon Teacher, 2019 Olive st. 77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Copying to take home. 3847 S. Compton av. 44

WANTED—Position by two sisters, one 18, the other 14 years old, in store, office or any kind of light work where we can be near each other; both energetic and will do our best for party giving us employment. Address T 89, this office. 44

WANTED—Situation by a girl 15 years old in office or store, or at any light work; can write well, and have a fair knowledge of business; would make my home with employer if thought best; any one giving me position now will be conferring a favor that will always be appreciated by a good girl. Address W 89, this office. 44

Stenographers.

WANTED—A stenographer, with experience, would like a position; pencil system, Remington No. 2. Address K 90, this office. 45

WANTED—Young lady wishes a position as type-writer or bookkeeper or office work; pay no object, while going to school. Add. G 90, this office.

WANTED—Young lady wants situation as stenographer and typewriter, small remuneration, with a view to advancement; have experience. Address L 92, this office. 45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A first-class dress maker, can cut, fit and drape. Address E 88, this office. 46

WANTED—First-class dressmaker will go out by the day. Address Dressmaker, 717 N. Jefferson av.

WANTED—Situation by a middleaged woman to do sewing and do housework. Apply at 1610 Market st. 46

WANTED—Dressmaker wishes a few engagements in nice families; $1.50 per day. Address T 90, this office. 46

WANTED—A dressmaker who is studying music wishes to sew in family in exchange for board. Address S 89, this office. 46

WANTED—Good seamstress on plain sewing and dressmaking wishes engagements in families or at dressmakers. Ad K 91, this office. 46

WANTED—By experienced dressmaker, engagements, $1.50 per day; children's clothing and underclothing specialties. Add. L 92, this office. 46

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A widow wishes a position as working housekeeper for a widower; references if required. Address or call 2312 Sheridan av. 47

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation by a German woman to do general housework; city or country. Call Monday, 1305 N. 15th st. 48

STOVE REPAIRS!

For every stove or range made in the United States to be had at A. G. Brauer's, 219 Locust st. 48

Nurses.

WANTED—A situation by responsible person to take care of children or to do sewing; no objection to traveling. Add. A 90, this office. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, two or three days in the week. 2817 Market st. 51

WANTED—Washing to take home by the week by a first-class colored laundress. 1510 Lucas av. 51

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, washing to take home or go out by the day. Call at 2929 Bell st. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a middle-aged woman; small family; low wages; home object. Address K 87, this office. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A private teacher for three small children in the country. Call at 1814 Washington av. 78

Nurses.

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply 2209 Walnut st. 70

WANTED—A clean, neat nurse girl. 1138 S. 7th st. 70

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply at 4123 Washington av. 70

WANTED—An experienced nurse. Apply with references at 3022 Bell av. 70

WANTED—An elderly woman to take care of a child; good home. 1323 Garrison av. 70

WANTED—A girl to nurse and do up-stairs work; German preferred. Call 2847 Lucas av. 70

WANTED—A half-grown girl as nurse. 2936 Henrietta st., one block north Lafayette av. 70

WANTED—Good girl to look after children and can mend and darn; references required. 4021 Morgan st. 70

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Woman for housework at 2206 Olive st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework at 505 Ware av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 1902 Victor st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1117 Dolman st. 66

WANTED—German girl for housework. 2814 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—A housegirl with reference. 15 Vandeventer pl. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. 1230 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Second girl. Apply Monday morning, 2814 Locust st. 66

WANTED—Servant girl for general housework. 2824 N. 23d st. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. 211 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 2734 Dayton st. 66

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. 1908 Louisiana av. 66

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework. Apply at 4001 Cook av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework. Mrs. Knapp, 3949 N. 11th st. 66

WANTED—House girl at 1619 Missouri av., west side of Lafayette Park. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of three. 1723 California av. 66

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework; small family. 1725 Bacon st. 66

WANTED—First-class colored girl to do general housework. 2120 Chestnut st. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply Sunday, 2202A Washington av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Apply 917 Penrose st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework; no washing. Call at 1612 Pine st. 66

WANTED—A house girl for small family; references required. 2201 Park av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 9 S. Broadway. Apply at cigar store. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; no washing. 1618 S. Compton av. 66

WANTED—Girl for cooking and washing; reference required. 3739 Westminster pl. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in family of three. Apply at 3846 Cook av. 66

WANTED—Good middle-aged German woman to assist in housework. 3413 Shenandoah st. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework; family of four; German preferred. 1828 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—Young girl, 14 or 15 years old, for light housework in small family. 12A S. 23d st.

WANTED—Young girl of 14 or 15 years to assist in general housework. Call at 3134 Easton av. 66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework in family of three; good wages. 2325 Clark av.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in country; 20 minutes' ride from city. Add. M 90, this office. 66

WANTED—A good girl for housework; must be a good cook; no washing or ironing. 1731 S. Broadway. 66

WANTED—German girl for general housework in a small family. 911 Autumn st., 1 block north of Park av. 66

WANTED—A neat, capable girl for general housework in family of three adults; ref. req. 1110 Autumn st. 66

WANTED—A good capable colored girl for general housework; good wages paid to a neat steady girl. 1517 Morgan st. 66

WANTED—Middle-aged woman to do general housework; two in family, father and daughter. Address W 90, this office. 66

WANTED—For general housework neat, steady German or American girl; must understand cooking; family of two. 717 Leonard av. 66

WANTED—Good white girl that understands general housework; small family, kind treatment and good home. 2218 Chestnut st., white house. 66

McKINNEY'S BREAD.

Awarded First Premium 1888, '89, '90.

Cooks Etc.

WANTED—A first-class cook at 4386 Lindell av. 68

WANTED—Cook and dishwasher. 412 N. 11th st. 68

WANTED—Colored woman for cooking. 2206 Olive st. 68

WANTED—Good cook; German preferred. 3706 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—German servant girl to cook, wash and iron at 1457 Chouteau av. 68

WANTED—A girl to cook and assist in washing and ironing at 3547 Chestnut. 68

WANTED—A girl; cooking and ironing; good home. 1127 St. Ange av. 68

WANTED—German girl to assist with cooking and laundry work. 3928 Bell av. 68

WANTED—A colored girl to cook, wash and iron in small family. 920 N. 21st st. 68

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron; good wages to right party. 3026 Morgan st. 68

WANTED—A good woman to cook, wash and iron in small family, good wages. 2913 Washington av.

WANTED—A good girl for cooking and general housework in family of three. 2808 Clark av.

WANTED—Two girls, cook and housegirl; good wages paid. Anchor House, 2000 S. DeKalb st.

WANTED—A first-class female meat and vegetable cook for a restaurant; best of wages. Address L 90, this office. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron and girl for up-stairs work and assist with children. Mrs. A. W. Morris, Lebanon, Ill. 68

WANTED—A good girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in family of two; good wages. Call in the morning at 2029 Rutger st. 68

WANTED—Girl that is a good cook, for general housework; small family in West End; $16 per month. Address R 89, this office. 68

WANTED—A good German girl to cook, wash and iron for a family of two in the suburbs; good wages for the right person. Add. with refs. T 88, this office. 68

WANTED—Cook for small hotel in the country; $20 to $25 per month; sure pay; lady preferred. Apply, with reference, at 736 S. 2d st., Monday and Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. 68

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—German girl, at 2119 N. 10th st. 71

WANTED—A good German girl at 2001 Lynch st. 71

WANTED—Girl; small family, no washing. 1210 Hickory st. 71

WANTED—Small tidy girl. Call to-day at 3205 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Dishwashers at Windsor restaurant, 823 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—A chambermaid and girl for washing, at 1705 Park av. 71

WANTED—A hairdresser and ventilator at Darcel's, 515 Olive st. 71

WANTED—German girl; small family; good wages. 1918 Bacon st.; take Northern Central. 71

WANTED—A first-class experienced housegirl. Apply, with reference, at 3846 Lindell av. 71

WANTED—Servant girl; small family, good wages. Call Sunday and Monday. 2947 Laclede av. 71

WANTED—A girl to wait on table and assist with housework; 16 or 17 years old. 2116 Olive st.

WANTED—A good, clean girl; no washing nor ironing. 913 N. High st.; call from 9 to 12 a.m.

WANTED—A sprightly woman can secure a splendid chance to make money for a few weeks. 203 N. 12th st. 71

WANTED—Girl for up-stairs work willing to assist with children and can sew, $10 per month. Address P 89, this office. 71

WANTED—6 diningroom girls, 2 chamber maids, 2 laundry women, 1 yard man. Call Room 69, Hotel Moser, Monday, between 8 and 10 o'clock. W. G. Buchanan. 71

WANTED—Six dining girls or men, two chambermaids, two laundry women and one yard man to go to Camden, Ark. Address W. G. Buchanan, Hotel Moser, Monday and Tuesday. 71

WANTED—Five young ladies and 5 girls on or before Jan. 1, 1891, to engage with Railroad Telegraph Co. and learn telegraphing on our lines for permanent situations when qualified paying $65 to $125 monthly; apply day or night to B. K. Mitchell, Supt., 102 N. 3d st., take elevator. 71

FREE TREATMENT

For all diseases; small charge for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily and Sunday; consultation private. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st. 71

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—4 young ladies to address letters in plain, rapid writing. Address T 92, this office. 63

WANTED—Young lady of culture, refinement and literary tastes, correct penman, with good health, good vision and pleasant voice, may find more or less employment reading aloud or writing as required in professional and literary line. Address with particulars, E 92, this office. 63

LADIES' SHORT-HAND CLASS

Prof. Moran, instructor, to be formed at 11 a. m. to-morrow; terms reasonable. Central School, 210 N. 17th st. 63

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

FOR LADIES—Light work; delivered. Address Beatrice Mayer, lace curtain apprentice, St. Louis (Mo.) Post-office. 69

LADIES' profitable home work; for answer send postage. Address D 89, this office. 69

WANTED—Good machine girls on pants at 1049 Julia st. 69

WANTED—An apprentice at dressmaking. 2729 Washington av. 69

WANTED—Machine and hand girls and girls to seam on coats. 2647 Gravois av. 69

WANTED—3 apprentices and 10 girls to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's at 1408 N. Jefferson av.

WANTED—Girls to learn shirt and overalls making; steady work. Laclede Manufacturing Co., 415 N. 3d st. 69

WANTED—Operators on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer sewing machines. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts. 69

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker to leave city; big pay to good party. Address, with reference and experience, D 90, this office. 69

WANTED—Eight more machine girls to make overalls and jumpers; steam power; steady employment. At St. Louis Overall Co., 307 Morgan st.

WANTED—Girls to sew tents, awnings, wagon covers, etc.; very best wages paid to those who understand the business; steady work. Alex. Baptiste, 622 N. 3d st. 69

Laundresses.

WANTED—Shirt ironers at Peerless Laundry, 209 S. 2d st. 67

WANTED—Washwoman to take washing home. Apply 2912 Chestnut st. 67

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING and plain sewing done at 2818 Adams st. 72

WANTED—Ladies to have fashionable dressmaking done reasonable at 1022 S. 12th st., second floor. 72

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOL.

Ladies wishing to see the most thorough and scientific system of dress cutting that has ever been offered in the city should call at THE LADIES' TAILOR parlors, 2020 Olive st., day or evening. 72

Dressmakers and Sewing-Girls

Who are not able to pay full price for system and lessons are requested to call at the Ladies' Tailor Parlors, 2020 Olive st., where we will give you a chance to pay weekly for same. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe's Sanative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 21st and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo. 73

WE would like to shake the hands and exchange ideas with all agents in the city. Call at 2020 Olive st.; we will tell you something that will be helpful to you. Hughes & Storey. 73

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—By January 1 board in private family where home comforts can be enjoyed; convenient to Post-office; only first-class need reply; references exchanged. Address A 92, this office. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board in private family by a young lady. Address C. A. P., 1312 Olive st. 20

WANTED—Front and back parlor, with or without board; state price; refs. exchanged. Add. A 93, this office. 20

WANTED—Cashiers to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 20

WANTED—Room and board in private family for man and wife and one child 18 months old; reference given. Address B 92, this office. 20

WANTED—Two nicely furnished rooms in private house, good location, with first-class board for two; modern conveniences. Address, with terms, M 92, this office. 20

WANTED—2 rooms with board for family of 3; also, 1 room with board for gent and wife; no attention given to answers without full particulars and price. Add. F 88, this office. 20

WANTED—A lady wants a home with some Christian family in quiet neighborhood where no other boarders; no objection to suburbs; if suited will pay good price. Address A 89, this office. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished room for quiet couple. Add. C 90, this office. 21

WANTED—Nicely furnished room for gent. Address P 91, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms within five blocks of 17th and Olive. Address N 92, this office. 21

WANTED—Four rooms, bath and gas, between Lafayette, Lynch, California and 12th sts. Address F 90, this office. 21

WANTED—By an industrious young man, room in small private family; must not exceed $2 per week. Address O 87, this office. 21

WANTED—Two rooms for light housekeeping; no children; east of Jefferson av., between Olive and Madison sts. Add. M 89, this office. 21

WANTED—Two or three unfurnished rooms west of Jefferson av. by three sisters employed during the day; the best of reference required and given. Address H 91, this office. 21

WANTED—By man and wife, two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, west of 14th st., between Washington av. and Pine st.; private house preferred; rent not to exceed $15 per month. Address W 87, this office. 21

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished house, 8 or 9 rooms, 3 months or longer; good location. Address all communications M. A. Wolff & Co.

WANTED—Bride and groom want to lease for six months from Feb. 15, small furnished house or flat, convenient to Washington av., Olive st. or 4th st. car lines; references given and required. Address H 88, this office.

STORES, STABLES, ETC.—WANTED.

WANTED—Desk room on reasonable terms by a young lawyer. Add. S 88, this office. 82

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar—H. L. Isbell, thorough teacher; ref., Bollman Bros. Studio 2704 Locust st. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap, an upright piano. Call at 1922 Cass av. Monday. 27

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good B flat cornet; price, including case, $10. 125 S. Jefferson av. 27

LADY would like piano pupils; terms reasonable. Add. D 93, this office. 27

NEW pianos; upright, 7½ oct., $250; at $6 per month; no interest. J. M. Kieselhorst, 1111 Olive st. 27

PIANO and guitar taught at 1406 N. 18th st. 27

SECOND HAND upright piano for sale very cheap. 1103 Chouteau av. 27

WANTED—To buy a good alto horn. Address H 90, this office. 27

WANTED—By a party, banjo lessons at moderate terms. Address O 88 this office. 27

WANTED—Pupils; attention given to beginners; also use of piano for practice. 3202 Olive st.

WANTED—An experienced lady teacher wishes a few more scholars on piano. Address 1800 Wash st. 27

WANTED—A few more pupils for piano lessons by competent teacher; beginners preferred. Address B 91, this office. 27

PIANO LESSONS FREE.

Pupils now joining my class, I will give free of charge, four weeks' thorough private instruction in the art of playing the piano. Prof. B. R. Nicholas, 2651 Pine st. 27

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To Buy—A small house or lot within five blocks of Grand and St. Louis avs. J. W., 2020 N. 11th st. 22

WANTED—To buy not less than one nor more than five acres of ground, with small house, within 20 miles of city. Add. A 88 this office. 22

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—The use of genuine pug dog; must be a fine breed. 1126 Locust st. 26

WANTED—A good second-hand Brussels carpet, 30 to 35 yards. Address S 90, this office. 26

WANTED—Now for cash, $1,000 worth of furniture; send postal. L. A. Joy, 3525 Chestnut st.

WANTED—A National cash register, with all improvements. Address, stating price, M 91, this office. 26

WANTED—Telegraph operators to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 26

Old Gold and Silver Bought.

Highest cash prices paid at Refinery, 311 N. 9th st. Diamonds, watches, clocks and jewelry exchanged for old gold and silver. Fine watch repairing. 26

EDUCATIONAL.

TEACHER in elocution wants pupils; lessons cheap. Add. C 93, this office. 29

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL.—Same time and place this morning. Snoox. 1

INFORMATION WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from young widower leaving St. Louis on Vandalia 28th of June, canvassing for milking machine. Add. O 91, this office.

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Partner, lady or gent; must travel some; fine business; big money; must have $200 to $300. Call or address Mrs. Thurman, room 8, Bristol Hotel, 8th and Chestnut sts. 23

WANTED—Partner with $500 to join advertiser equally in elegant traveling business where $6,000 can absolutely be divided yearly; those only who mean business address O 89, this office. 23

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$1,200 on good city real estate at 6 per cent; no commission. Address C 89, this office. 25

WANTED—Railway clerks to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 25

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

HOTEL and improved farms to trade for merchandise. Box 144, Mason, Ill. 24

TO EXCHANGE—100-acre improved farm in Kansas for hardware, stoves or tinware. Ad. G 91, this office. 24

BUSINESS WANTED.

A GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, of '85, would like to assist in or become a partner with an active practitioner; best of reference given. Address N 88, this office. 3

WANTED—Young man of ability wishes to invest in legitimate business; real estate preferred. Add B 87, this office. 3

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One right hand fur glove. Reward paid if returned to 800 Chestnut st.

LOST—One bull bitch, black spot over right eye; liberal reward. Deliver to 11 Rankin av. 30

LOST OR STOLEN—Claybank mule, only two shoes on; return to 3061 Madison and get reward. 30

LOST—Saturday morning, gold locket with a garnet set. Reward will be given if returned to 18 N. 4th st. 13

LOST—Brown and white spaniel with stub tail; name Bob. Bring to 216 N. 16th st. and receive reward. 30

LOST—A pair of gold specs, on Sunday evening, between 6th and Pine and Havlin's Theater. Return to 2581 Warren st. and get reward. 30

LOST—By lady, Russian leather pocketbook; some papers, few dollars and her name within on book. Return to or address D. C. H., 2801 Indiana av., and get reward. 30

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—A black and white setter dog, answers to the name of Joe; had on leather collar and steel chain. Reward will be paid if returned to 2008 Lafayette av. 30

LOST—On Christmas Eve, a large black pocketbook containing valuable papers; owner's name on certificate of deposit, note and receipts. Leave same at 1524 Olive st. 2d-floor, and receive liberal reward. 30

LOST—A pocket-book containing money, Saturday morning, between St. Patrick's Church and 6th and Cass av.; suitable reward will be given if returned to the priest's house, 6th and Biddle sts. 30

LOST—On the night of the 20th inst., a gent's gold watch, with chain and charm attached; the watch was a double case, Elgin movement; the face of the watch had figures instead of the Roman letters; the charm was a lady's shoe, solid gold, in the center of the chain. I will give $25 and no questions asked for the return of the same, as I value it highly, as a gift from the dead. Address N 90, this office. 30

FOUND—One bay mare mule, 15 hands high, 10 years old; blood spavin on left hind leg; 1 mouse-colored mule, 14 hands high, 10 years old. 5103 Fyler av., at Lou Ringling's. 30

STRAYED—A cocker spaniel about 7 months old, answers to name of Doc. $10 reward for return of same to 2625½ Dickson st. 30

WANTED—Grocery clerks to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 30

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WANTED—Horses to winter. E. N. Benoist, 419 N. 6th st. 11

WANTED—A light ¾-seat side-bar top buggy. Address F 91, this office. 11

WANTED—To buy a second-hand 4-seated sled. H. Jurgens, 1500 St. Louis av. 11

For Sale.

AUCTION of cattle and horses at H. Herman Bros., Jefferson st., Washington, Mo., Friday and Saturday, Jan. 2 and 3, 1891; no commission charged for selling. 12

FOR SALE—Good horse; cheap; call before 1 o'clock Sunday. 1407 N. 14th st. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, a piano box cutter for two or four people. 3028 Vine Grove av. 12

FOR SALE—Team of work horses; cheap. Call at Oil-works, Wabash track and Ferry st. 12

FOR SALE—Several good work horses, mules, carts, wagons and harness. Apply 1605 Howard st. 12

FOR SALE—Good horse, kind and gentle, perfect ladies' horse. Drug store, 17th and Lucas av. 12

FOR SALE—Good horse for lady; will exchange for a good Jersey cow. Drug store, 17th and Lucas av. 12

FOR SALE—¾ O'Fallon buggy and almost new harness. Inquire at St. James Stables, 10th and Walnut st. 12

FOR SALE—The late Dr. Jaminet's two fine gray mares, also one elegant single buggy and harness. Call at 3008 N. 21st st. 12

$70 BUYS team of large work mares; buggy and harness, $30, at 1314 N. 10th st. 12

STORM BUGGIES.

Finest style, best quality, home-made, low prices. EMBREE-McLEAN CARRIAGE CO., Factory, No. 1817 to 1823 Olive st.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. CORNWALL'S Beer is sold the year round—summer and winter—in all saloons and groceries; best sober-up beer; red ring red labeled bottles. N. B.—Dealers wanting beer and not called upon by our wagons, send postal card to factory and Red Ring beer will be delivered same day. Depot, 1209-11 N. Broadway; telephone No. 2,776. 5

FOR SALE—A canary bird. 3840 Finney av. 5

FOR SALE—A fresh Jersey cow and calf. 6613 Gravois rd. 5

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow at 310 Taylor av. Dr. A. Rouff, V. S. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap; a small boiler and engine. Williams & Son, 117 Vine st. 5

FOR SALE—A lovely singing canary bird in brass cage, $5. 2855 N. Grand av. 5

DOGS of every description; thoroughbreds only. Fanciers' Agency, 215 Market st. 5

FOR SALE—Good brussels carpet, 47 yards, cheap; border all around. 1719 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—$500 buys an established business paying $75 per month. Call 3 N. 3d st. 4

FOR SALE—Handsome new oak folding bed, cost $75; price $60. Add. R 88, this office. 5

FOR SALE—1126 N. 6th st., furniture of parlor, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, all complete. 5

FOR SALE—A copy of the St. Louis "Gazette," dated July 26, 1808. Address E 91, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap Radiant Home No. 1, base burner, hard coal stove. 1507 Tower Grover av.

FOR SALE—Choice litter of thoroughbred pugs; correctly marked; cheap. Add. H 89, this office.

FOR SALE—New international stamp album, with about 1,500 stamps; make best offer. Address N 89, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A No. 6 folding Kodak; less than 12 pictures taken with it; practically new. Address C 91, this office. 5

FOR SALE—Cheap, one No. 4 steam pump, as good as new. Apply to Fred Halste, 5109 McKissock av., North St. Louis. 5

FOR SALE—New upright engine; cylinder, 6¼x7; 12-horse power. Call on or address Foreman Post-Dispatch press-rooms. 5

FOR SALE—A good Otto gas engine, 10-horse power; in first-class working order. Can be seen working at 1722 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—State right of Missouri for the greatest money-making invention of the age. Address H. C. Gage, 79 Adams Ex. Building, Chicago. 5

FOR SALE—A desk, 43x33 inches, with cabinets for books and papers, in good condition; suitable for office of any kind; will sell cheap. Apply Sunday, 2726 Morgan st.

FOR SALE—An elegant music-box; 8 cylinders; 48 airs; elegant stand; a beautiful Christmas present; almost new; cost price, $500; will take $250 cash. Address H 49, this office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S auction sale of restaurant—By order of the Circuit Court, I will, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1891, at No. 1003 Olive st., 12 o'clock m., sell at public auction, for cash, the Toutpret Restaurant; a first-class and complete outfit; 100 seats; lease expires Dec. 10, 1891.
J. P. VASTINE, Assignee,
4 423 Chestnut st.

FOR SALE—A walnut sideboard. Apply at 3420 S. Jefferson av. 5

FOR SALE—A good saloon with lease. N. w. corner 20th and Clark av. Inquire within. 4

FOR SALE—Saloon doing a good business, cheap; selling on account of sickness. Address C 92, this office. 4

FOR SALE—One of the best paying rooming houses in city, handsomely furnished; cheap rent; good location. Add. S 88, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Half interest in a prosperous growing commission business; price $1,250; "this is all right." Kelley & Co., 107 N. 9th st. 4

FOR SALE—A neatly furnished 6-room house on 20th and Chestnut; party going away; cheap if sold at once. Address K 89, this office. 46

FOR SALE—Furnished room house with 7 rooms furniture, a good transient trade and opportunity for one desirous. Add. B 90, this office. 4

FOR SALE—First-class established saloon and pool-room, $600; stock whisky. Price $1,250; a bargain; no brokers. Add. N 85, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Boarding-house and saloon at reasonable price in southern part of city. Inquire at Griesedieck's Brewery, Second Carondelet and Lafayette avs. 4

FOR SALE—Small but new millinery stock in one of the best 8,000 inhabitants towns in the West; owner retiring from business. Address Miss B. M. Miller, 119 West Cherry st., Nevada, Mo. 4

FOR SALE—Light manufacturing established trade with grocers, city and country; everything in shape to make money; just the thing for man with small capital; good reason for selling. Add. W 88, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Cheap; first-class manufacturing plant; new 40-h. boiler, 20-h. engine, shafting complete, now running; building, 60x75, two-story; rent $45; good light; too small for our business. Address 1521 Poplar st. 4

FOR SALE—Half-interest in a first-class plumbing shop with necessary tools and fixtures and about $1,500 worth of contracts on hand, all bearing good profits; stock will invoice about $8,000; one and one-half year's lease on house, which is situated in heart of city; arrangements can be made for renewal of lease for any length of time; if parties so desire the entire business can be bought on easy and reasonable terms; good and sufficient reasons given for sale of above; the stand is A1, and is a first-class opening for any good practical plumber, being situated in the growing and prosperous city of Memphis, Tenn., having a population of 75,000 people. Anyone wishing any information in regard to above please address G. O. P., 277 Main st., Memphis, Tenn. 4

1525 FRANKLIN AV.—A "barrel-house" of 25 years' standing; nominal rent; good opening for some one. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

SMALL DRUG STORE

For sale, doing a nice business; very little cash required. Call at W. O. LANGAN & CO.'S,
4 1003 Morgan st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY to loan on real estate security at 6 per cent.
31 TERRY & SCOTT, 621 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at lowest rates of interest.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,
31 515 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any sum desired on St. Louis city real estate security; we buy notes secured.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
31 207 N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN!

I have money to loan on St. Louis real estate security in sums of $500 to $3,500 at lowest rates of interest; charges reasonable. No delay. Money ready when certificate of title is completed.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
716 CHESTNUT ST.

We have over $100,000 of first-class Real Estate Loans on hand. We give 6 per cent where banks give 3 and safe deposit vaults nothing, and our loans are safer than either.
J. T. DONOVAN & CO.,
513 N. 6th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 Pine St.,

Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged, all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodation will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

1017 CHESTNUT ST. is the number. I loan any amount on furniture, pianos and other securities in residence; low rates, fair terms. R. W. STALEY, 1017 Chestnut st. 31

BROLASKI & VOORHIS, 111 N. 8th st., make liberal loans and terms on good securities, on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, building association books, insurance policies, horses and vehicles, real estate, etc.; see us for low rates. 111 N. 8th st.

FURNITURE LOANS.

$25 and upwards to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. C. F. Betts, 1003 Pine st. 31

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

MONEY to loan at greatly reduced rates on household goods and other securities without removal; no extra charges; no commissions; business confidential. Central Loan Co., 620 Chestnut st., Room 25, take elevator. J. M. Ward, Notary Public, Manager. 31

WE LOAN MONEY

In sums to suit at lowest possible rates and most liberal terms on household goods, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts and personal property of any description. Business strictly confidential. Part payments can be made at any time and costs reduced. No charge for making papers. Missouri Mortgage Loan Co., 619 Pine st., 2d floor. Telephone No. 482.

MONEY to loan from $1 to $10,000, on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc.; low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE,
31 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

MONEY loaned on furniture and pianos without removal; also on indorsed paper or any personal securities; our terms the best in the city. M. E. Dougan & Co., 113 N. 8th st.; no commission. 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates; no com. chd. 621 Chestnut.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal, any amount; lowest rates. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on household goods at lowest rates; no commission. Jul Groschke, 107 N. 8th st., second floor. 31

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Porter & Williams, room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, Wagons, or Building Association Books?

If so, call at once and get our rates, which are positively the lowest on any sum from $10 to $10,000. Loans made without publicity or removal of property and carried as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you have bought furniture or a piano on time and can't meet payments, we will pay it for you. No charges taken out in advance; borrower gets full amount of loan.

LARGE LOANS AT SPECIAL LOW RATES.

EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.,
O. C. VOELCKER, Mgr., 2d Floor.

IF YOU WANT MONEY

From $10 to $10,000, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, building association books, real estate or other securities, without publicity or removal of property, then call on us and we will carry your loan as long as desired. Part payments taken and costs reduced in proportion. If you bought furniture on time and can't meet payments We will pay it for you; no charges taken out in advance; borrowers get full amount of loan. Don't forget to call on us for low rates before borrowing.

German-American Loan Company,
515 Pine St., 2d Floor.
[illegible], Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PART INTEREST in new invention; big thing. Address F 89, this office. 2

THEATRICAL.

GRAHAME'S Dramatic School and Agency, 1524 Olive st., stage dancing and elocution a specialty; call for terms. 75

WANTED—A basso singer to call at 1919 Warren st.; one that means business; call Sunday. 75

WANTED—A young lady with good musical voice for song and dance business. Address W 91, this office. 75

DANCING.

MR. M. J. KONCEN'S Dancing School, 2341 Olive st.; classes always open for new pupils. 76

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ATTENTION LADIES! Mail 2c stamp for sealed instructions how to enlarge your bust 5 inches by using "Emma" bust developer; guaranteed; 24-page illustrated catalogue mailed for 6c. "Emma" Toilet Bazar, 224 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy; treats pri. dis.; charges only for med. 9th and Olive. 74

DR. ANNIE NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; ladies in trouble call or write 2314 Market st. 74

ELEGANT CARDS with your name, hand painted, for New Year's Day. Chas. Werz, 1427 Franklin av. 74

FOR SALE—New sealskin newmarket; cost $325. Call at Dr. Kniffen's private office, 311 N. 7th st.

FOR SALE—Coal; 10 baskets delivered to any part of the building $1; orders by mail promptly attended to. Send orders to Geo. W. King, 309 N. 12th.

GO to the Parisian Bath Parlors; the best of treatments are given; male and female attendants. 1322 Market st Mrs. Dr. Silva, Manager. 74

HIGHEST price paid for cast off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

IF you want a genuine misfit suit call and see the bargains at Dunn's Loan Office. 74

MRS. L. MASSOCK, M.D.; board during confinement; ladies in trouble. Call 1002 Chouteau av.

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife; receives ladies during confinement; reasonable rates; ladies in trouble call 2305 Market st. 74

MRS. DR. ARTHUR, ladies' physician; midwife; board dur. con.; terms reas.; strict con. Ladies in trouble call. 2603 Wash st. 74

MRS. DOCTRESS DOSSEN, ladies' physician. All communications strictly confidential. Ladies in trouble call at 1332 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. 74

MRS. A. BURGER, M. D., receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable terms. Ladies in trouble call at 2300 S. 12th st. Take yellow cars at Union Depot going south.

MRS. A. COLE, 1124 Pine st., gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and electric treatment, bay rum and alcohol rubbing included; professional attendance; lady operators. 74

MME. RIENER, ladies' physician and midwife; regular graduate of two colleges; female diseases a specialty; ladies received in the house during confinement; charges reasonable. 1504 Clark av. 74

NEW YEAR'S—McKinley houses must go; bangs cut, curled, millinery, 50 cents below cost, Fountain system taught. Mme. Barron, 609 Franklin av.

PARTIES declining housekeeping realize highest cash prices for their carpets, furniture and effects in large or small lots by sending to R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., Auctioneers, 1104-6 Olive st.

PERSONAL—We offer $1,000 reward for a cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill. 74

SEE those lovely hand-painted New Year calling cards at 1427 Franklin av. 74

WANTED—School teachers to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 74

60 CENTS—George Cousins' New Year's gift is immense. With 1 pound Bonanza tea, warranted strictly pure and only 60 cents per pound, fully worth 80 cents elsewhere, we will give a Common Sense Fire Proof Tea Pot. George Cousins Tea Co., 6th and Chestnut sts. 74

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Crole & Co., printers, 813 Locust st. Send for estimates.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head or no charge. Consultation free. Dr. M. Ney Smith, Specialist, 722 Olive st., St. Louis.

DIVORCES

For cruelty, desertion, drunkenness, indignities, infidelity, etc.; consultation free; easy payments. Add. with stamp, P. O. box 795, St. Louis. 74

HARRIETT NEWELL,

The manufacturer of the celebrated Marquise Toilet Preparations, has secured a first-class manicure artist, direct from Mme. Cobb's Parlors, Chicago. 523 Locust st., room 1. 74

SOMETHING NEW. FACE WASHING.

Ladies who wish a brilliant complexion and a clean face, call 523 Locust st., room 1. 74

NO CURE, NO PAY!

The Carpathian Running Cancer Cure, a specific discovered by the monks of the Carpathian Mountains for cancer, scrofula, running sores and other skin diseases; a trial of the remedy costs you nothing; the manner of using same is neither internally or rubbing externally; gains your confidence and the results are wonderful; investigate it. A. Weiss, 2017 E. Grand av.; near water tower.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have used Carpathian Cancer Cure with great satisfaction and cheerfully recommend same.
MRS. F. W. KISKER,
74 N. w. cor. 13th and Benton sts.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL CO.,

No. 615 Olive St., Next to Barr's.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

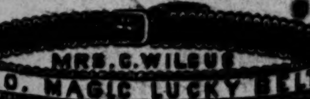
Largest and most complete dental rooms in the city. Only place where the very best sets of teeth are made for $7 and no charge for extracting. Gold fillings, $1.50 to $3; silver, platina and other fillings, 75 cents. Extracting teeth with gas or vitalized air, 25 cents. All work guaranteed first-class.
74 DR. J. H. CASE, Manager.

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 826 Market st., near 4th; established 1851. 74

MME. E., the great European fortune teller, 1129 N. 7th st. Charges, $1; past, present and future.

MRS. A. ROBISON, trance medium, tells past, present and future; charges reasonable. Hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 3 to 9 p. m. 1220 N. 15th st. 74

Begin the New Year With Luck.



Brings luck and benefits those when in trouble of any kind—business, love or family trouble. It can be bought by the rich and the poor, as it is sold on easy monthly payments; has no agents. Those claiming such and relatives having the right to sell same are frauds. Sold at the office only. Orders filled from all parts of the country. Send 2-cent stamp for book (sent free) containing price and testimonials. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Office in Dr. R. Janes' building, manufacturer of family medicines. Letters with stamps promptly answered. 1400 Olive st., entrance on Olive. St. Louis, Mo. Mention this paper. 74

STORAGE.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, trunks, stoves, boxes, etc.; reliable; the best goods of every description moved, packed and shipped with care. Money loaned; get our rates. Warehouses, 1014 to 1026 S. Jefferson av. Telephone 1422. Consign goods to our care.
81 R. U. LEONORI, JR., & CO., 1104-6 Olive st.

Having purchased the large 5-story building,

1723 and 1725 Morgan St.,

and fitted up the same throughout with moth-proof lined and cedar rooms, we take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public our unsurpassed facilities for

STORING FINE FURNITURE

and household goods. Large padded vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract.

Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.,

1723 and 1725 Morgan St.

Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone Nos.—2890 and 1401.

ALL SORTS.

W[illegible]

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

3 S. 23D ST.—(High st.) Elegant furnished rooms with first-class board. 13

9 S. 21ST ST.—Neatly furnished room; private family. 13

13 S. 21ST ST.—2 furnished rooms for housekeeping; rent $13. Apply at 2000 Eugenia st. 13

18 S. 9TH ST.—Furnished room for light housekeeping. 13

107 S. 15TH ST.—Rooms for gents; en suite for housekeeping; no children. 13

109 S. 13TH ST.—A nicely furnished front room for rent. 13

121 N. 7TH ST., s. w. cor. Pine—Nicely furnished large front rooms; rent low. 13

206 N. 7TH ST.—Front room; furnished first-class. 13

209½ N. 7TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms by day, week or month. 13

303 N. 12TH ST.—Nice large 2d-story front hall room, with fire and gas. 13

309 N. COMPTON AV.—Furnished 2d-story front; hot bath; private family; three doors from Olive st. 13

313 S. 21ST ST.—3 nice rooms with hall, water and gas, first-class. Apply 305. 13

413 LOCUST ST.—Newly furnished rooms at reasonable rates; by day or week. 13

414 N. 11TH ST.—Neatly furnished front and back rooms with fire; terms reasonable. 13

612 WALNUT ST.—Newly furnished rooms. 13

614 LAMI ST.—Furnished room. 13

620 N. 5TH ST.—Nice single rooms; $1 per week and up. 13

628 S. 7TH ST.—One fur. room for light housekeeping, where there are no other roomers. 13

815 S. 6TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping or unfurnished. 13

820 N. 6TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, gentlemen only. 13

910 N. 11TH ST.—Single furnished room, fire and light; $1 per week; upstairs. 13

914 N. 18TH ST.—Suite of furnished front rooms; complete for light housekeeping. 13

1002 PINE ST.—Two furnished bedrooms adjoining for light housekeeping. 13

1008 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—Nice front room furnished; good board next door; terms reasonable. 13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished rooms at low rates to gents. 13

1015 OLIVE ST.—Furnished front room. 13

1017 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished room. 13

1017 VALLE AV.—(S. 10th st.)—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1021 N. HIGH ST.—One nicely furnished front room for one or two gents. 13

1021 DILLON ST.—Four rooms 2d floor; use of bath; small family; adults only; ref. ex. 13

1021 S. 12TH ST.—Nicely furnished front and back room, good board, private family; near 4th st. cable and electric car. 13

1029 S. 12TH ST.—Nice furnished rooms. 13

1103 LEONARD AV.—Two or three large rooms; all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished. 13

1107 S. 13TH ST.—2d-story front furnished complete for light housekeeping; cheap. 13

1111 GLASGOW AV.—Furnished rooms, single or en suite; every con., private family; terms reasonable. 13

1115 DOLMAN ST.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front and back room, bath and gas; strictly private family. 13

1116 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished or unfurnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping, for couple without children. 13

1121 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. front room for light housekeeping; all conveniences. 13

1123 N. 24TH ST.—Four rooms, first floor, $14. 13

1128 PINE ST.—Furnished room. 13

1208 N. 6TH ST.—Furnished room. 13

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Splendid second-floor front room for light housekeeping; $12 per month. 13

1214 HICKORY ST.—2d floor, choice furnished front room, rent reasonable. 13

1227 WASHINGTON AV. — Newly furnished rooms. 13

1236 CLARK AV.—One furnished room for man and wife, or gents; everything convenient. 13

1303 MARKET ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, cheap. 13

1303 GARRISON AV. — Elegantly furnished front room, with board, in private family; suitable for two persons; all conveniences; fine location; terms reasonable; references exchanged. 13

1304A OLIVE ST.—Newly furnished room, $2 a week, also sleeping rooms 75c and $1. 13

1305 WASHINGTON AV.—Large, nicely furnished front parlor; cheap. 13

1311 CARR ST.—Furnished front room, suitable for one or two gents. 13

1314 CHOUTEAU AV.—Second-story front and connecting room, furnished; single or en suite; gas; hot bath; private family. 13

1333 WASHINGTON AV.—Opposite 14th st., a thoroughly comfortable home for young men or couple; own premises; well heated; bath; refined surroundings; terms reasonable. 13

1402 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 13

1405 PINE ST.—Furnished rooms for man and wife or gentlemen; also housekeeping. 13

1412 N. 7TH ST.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

1504 PINE ST.—Very pleasant south room; $10 per month. 13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room for gents; gas and fire. 13

1601 OLIVE ST.—Two rooms, complete for light housekeeping; water in rooms; cheap. 13

1611 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

1706 OLIVE ST.—1 large 2d-story room, $8; 1 large 3d-story front, $7; everything new. 13

1714 WASH ST.—2 neatly furnished front rooms; 1st and 2d floors; $10 per month. 13

1715 N. GARRISON AV.—Large front room, handsomely furnished in antique oak, $7 per month. 13

1715 PAPIN ST.—A suite of large, first-class front rooms on 2d floor; well-furnished for light housekeeping; southern exposure. 13

1716 OLIVE ST.—Bright, pleasant rooms; central and choice; low prices; comfort and reliability; private family. 13

1720 OLIVE ST.—Neatly furnished front room and hall room; new building. 13

1730 WASH ST.—Double parlors and kitchen, unfurnished; also furnished rooms for light housekeeping and sleeping; all very cheap. 13

1800 WASH ST.—Large room furnished complete for housekeeping with all conveniences. 13

1802 OLIVE ST.—Newly-furnished room for rent in a private family. 13

1813 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room for one or two gents or light housekeeping; cheap. 13

1908 OLIVE ST.—2 rooms, separate or together, fire, hot and cold bath, first floor; price reasonable. 13

2002 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms; also a suit of rooms for housekeeping. 13

2018 WASH ST.—One 2d-story front room, furnished suitable for 1 or 2 gents, $10 per month with fire. 13

2018½ WASH ST.—2 rooms furnished for light housekeeping; water, bath, etc. 13

2020 N. 11TH ST.—Furnished front room. 13

2129 PINE ST.—Second-story front corner room; also other room. 13

2231 WASHINGTON AV.—Furnished 2d-story room, with southern and eastern exposure; modern conveniences; for one or two gentlemen. 13

2322 PINE ST.—Rooms that will suit you; private family; best attendance; low rent. 13

2335 OLIVE ST.—Four rooms on first floor, completely furnished for light housekeeping; rent reasonable. 13

2341 WASH ST.—Small room, furnished for light housekeeping. 13

2350 CLARK AV.—Large unfur. front room, convenient for light housekeeping. 13

2615 PINE ST.—Large nicely furnished and desirable 2d-story front room, private family. 13

2622 OLIVE ST.—Two nice rooms, unfurnished, for small family. 13

2624 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room, gas, every convenience; rent very reasonable; private family. 13

2626 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished room in private family. 13

2631A OLIVE ST.—Furnished room for light housekeeping; third floor. 13

2635 OLIVE ST.—Furnished room; also rooms for light housekeeping. 13

2639 OLIVE ST.—New, handsomely furnished front room, fire and light; terms reasonable. 13

2647 LAFAYETTE AV.—One furnished or unfurnished 2d-story room; 4th st. cable passes the door. 13

2653 OLIVE ST.—Two nicely furnished front rooms and back parlor; cheap; good location; everything new. 13

2700 SHERIDAN AV.—1 large unfurnished room, $4 per month. 13

2700 SHERIDAN AV.—1 2d-story front room for light housekeeping. 13

2710 LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished rooms. 13

2712 WASH ST.—Neatly furnished room; terms reasonable. 13

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

2712 GLASGOW AV.—2d floor; stone front; 5 rooms; water; gas; in good order; $17. 13

2714 DICKSON ST.—Two pleasant and nicely furnished rooms. 13

2730 SHERIDAN AV.—Three or 4 nicely furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping; heated by furnace; gas and bath; southern ex. 13

2732 OLIVE ST.—Desirable parlors, furnished or unfurnished; also large hall room on third floor, furnished. 13

2803 THOMAS ST.—Large front room, neatly furnished. 13

2804 RANDOLPH ST.—Three nice large rooms; nice yard; $8 per month. 13

2813½ LOCUST ST.—Elegantly furnished 2d and 3d floor rooms; gas and bath. 13

2820 OLIVE ST.—Three unfurnished 2d-story front and back rooms; reasonable. 13

2840 MORGAN ST.—A nice furnished front room suitable for one or two persons; terms reasonable. 13

3042 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms. 13

3126 MORGAN ST.—Three pleasant rooms for light housekeeping; partly furn'd if desired. 13

3208 BELL AV.—Nicely fur. room; fire, light and so. exposure, or will rent unfurnished. 13

3330 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 13

3337 CHESTNUT ST.—Furnished second story front room; corner house; private family. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room; private family. Address A 91, this office. 13

FOR RENT—One front room, neatly furnished; on 2d-floor of 603 Walnut st., to the right. 13

FOR RENT—Dining-room, kitchen and bedroom on favorable terms. Address D 91, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Hall room, $4 per month; handsome furnished front room reasonable. Add. B 93, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, without board; furnace, gas, bath. 34th and Chestnut sts., n. w. cor. 13

FOR RENT—New furnished front parlor for three gents, no other, but sober need to apply. Address P 90, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Widow lady has nicely furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms very low. Address P 88, this office. 13

FOR RENT—2d-story front room, handsomely fur. also 2 handsomely furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping, 1423 Pine st. 13

FOR RENT—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; southwestern part of city; 4th st. cable passes the door. Address G 88, this office. 13

FOR RENT—In West End, large nicely-furnished room; grate fire, bath, etc; in strictly private family; reference required. Address T 91, this office. 18

S. E. COR. 12TH AND OLIVE STS.—Two large unfurnished rooms. 13

WANTED—All clerks to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 13

BOARDING.

234 S. JEFFERSON AV.—Furnished room with board for gents, $4 a week. 18

722 N. GARRISON AV.—Elegantly furnished second story front or back room, with board; references, etc. 18

928 LA SALLE ST.—Furnished room, with or without board, in private family. 18

1103 S. 7TH ST.—One neatly furnished 2d-floor front room, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen or man and wife, with or without board, convenient to cable, in German family. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nice room without fire with board for students, etc; $3 per week each. 18

1326 LA SALLE ST.—With board, nicely furnished 2d-story front room; for two gentlemen, or two rooms en suite for 3 or 4 gentlemen; in private family at a very moderate price. 18

1412 OLIVE ST.—Two large front and one back room, elegantly furnished, home comforts with all conveniences at low rent, board if desired. 18

1512 BLAIR AV.—Furnished rooms, with or without board. 18

1612 LUCAS PL.—Large warm 3d-story front; furnace and grate; with or without board. 18

1718 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for two or more gentlemen or man and wife; good board. 18

1719 OLIVE ST.—Second-story front finely furnished, also front parlor or suit, hot and cold water; every comfort, with or without board. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2011 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with good attendance; board convenient. 18

2109 WALNUT ST.—2 nicely furnished parlors for 3 or 4 gents; fire and good board; $20 per month. 18

2122 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished front room for gent and lady; board for lady. 18

2125 WALNUT ST.—A front or back room, with or without board. Answer Monday. 18

2227 PINE ST.—New fur. room, with or without board; first-class. 18

2229 WASHINGTON AV.—Elegant 2d-story, fronting south, with board, home comforts, with private family. 18

2326 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. 18

2330 OLIVE ST.—Third-story front room, with board. 18

2629 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

2629 CHESTNUT ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; every convenience. 18

2634 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room, with board. 18

2636 LOCUST ST.—Large second-story front and other rooms, furnished; first-class board. 18

2946 EASTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room, with or without board; terms reasonable. 18

2705 LUCAS AV.—Nicely furnished room with or without board; hot water bath. 18

2712 WALNUT ST.—Nicely furnished room with or without board; party owning their own house. 18

2720 MORGAN ST.—One nicely furnished room, with good board, in private family, suitable for two young men; $20 per month. 18

2738 MORGAN ST.—Nicely furnished front room with board; convenient to three car lines. 18

2800 MORGAN ST.—1 furnished room, with board. 18

2833 CHESTNUT ST.—Front and back rooms, 3d story, handsomely furnished, with first-class table. 18

2909 CHESTNUT ST.—Large and nicely furnished 3d-story front rooms, so. exp., with board, for 2 gentlemen; private family. 18

3006 LOCUST ST.—Desirable 2d-story front, newly furnished; also 3d-story front; first-class board and accommodation; ref. req. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—With board in the West End, one or two elegantly furnished front rooms to a few select guests. 18

FOR RENT—Room and board; West End; private family; modern conveniences; on two cable lines. Address B 89, this office. 18

FOR RENT—One or two quiet ladies can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board in a good location. Address R 91, this office. 18

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished front room; southern exposure; furnace and grate heat; with first-class board; references exchanged. 2305 Pine st. 18

FOR RENT—Large front room with breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; West End; private family; near Olive street cars; reference exchanged. Address O 90, this office. 18

THE St. James Hotel, corner Broadway and Walnut st., will offer winter boarders the low rate of $25 and $30 per month and a weekly rate of $7 to $10 per week. 18

WANTED—Young lady roommate; room and board $2.50 per week. Add. N 91, this office. 18

WANTED—Room-mate; grate fire, furnace heat, hot and cold water; board with family; refs. required. Address L 91, this office. 18

WANTED—Book-keepers to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 18

FOR RENT—FLATS.

1110 GRATTAN ST.—A flat of 3 nice rooms, 2d floor; completely fur. for housekeeping, gas, bath, etc. 83

1939 PAPIN ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor; bath, etc.; $12.50. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—Nice 3 and 4-room flats complete. C. H. Peck, Jr., 1002 Chestnut st.

3010-12 PARK AV.---FLATS.

Two double flats, 4 and 5 rooms each; total rent, $1,000 year; lot 35x140.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.
83

3007 LACLEDE AV.—FLATS.

Two-story, stock brick, 6 and 8-room, modern flats; pay a very good income. Call and see us at once about this good investment.
CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st.
83

CHARMING NEW FLATS.

If you want a "nice new flat" in the West End, at a reasonable rent, inspect the new flats now approaching completion on Prairie av. (38th st.), just north of Page av., two blocks west of Grand av.; 4 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 1st floor, $22.50; 5 rooms, bath, w. c., stationary washstand, 2d floor, $23.50. The nicest flats in St. Louis at the rent; nice location; Washington av. electric or Franklin av. cable convenient. See us to-morrow; they will go quickly. SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows Building, 9th and Olive. 83

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

1114 GRATTAN ST.—Six-room house; repaired to suit tenant; rent, $27.50. Apply to Geo. H. Billon, Post-Dispatch counting-room, or 1523 Hickory st. 14

2321 EUGENIA ST.—Desirable 6-room residence, all modern improvements; perfect repair. $30. 14

2331 EUGENIA ST.—Desirable 6-room residence; all modern improvements; in perfect repair. $30 per month. 14

2634 CHESTNUT ST.—7 rooms; bath, gas, hot and cold water and all modern improvements; $28. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 14

2644 WASHINGTON AV.—11 rooms, all conveniences; rent $75. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st. 14

2813 SHERIDAN AV.—A nice 6-room house, hall, gas, bath and large yard. Apply to D. J. HAYDEN, 807 Pine st. 14

2918 PINE ST.—3-story stone front, 11 rooms. R. C. GREER R. E. CO., 902 Chestnut st.

2925 FRANKLIN AV.—Stone-front, 8 rooms, furnace, screens; large side and back yard; $50. Apply one door west. 14

2929 PARK AV.—6-room house, water and stable; will put in good condition. Keys at 2931. 14

2941 GAMBLE ST.—6 rooms; hall, bath, gas, etc.; rent $25. HAYNES, 211 N. 8th st.

3053 DICKSON ST.—5-room house and good stable. Apply at 2807 Stoddard st. 14

4518 EVANS AV.—3-room cottage; $10. 14

FOR RENT—Dwelling-house on Talmage av., near Old Manchester rd. PRESTON GIBSON, 618 Chestnut st. 14

FOR RENT—Nice, new 2-story brick; 6 rooms, bath, etc., No. 4239 McRee av. McLARAN R. E. & I. CO., 722 Pine st. 14

Good House---Cheap Rent.

9-room stone-front, with hall, bath, etc.; in perfect order; 3009 Cass av.; $35.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st.
14

Queen Anne Cottage.

New 6-room brick. Now here's a chance for a nice home. Will sell for $2,500.
T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st.
14

CHEAP RENT.

4 detached 10-room houses near Lafayette Park; furnaces, electric bells, everything; rent one-half what you pay in West End.
JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
Telephone 725. 618 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT.

4527 Richmond pl., a new 8-room Queen Anne house; reception hall, hardwood finish first floor; beautiful hardwood mantels, large closets, large pantry, furnace, bath, hot and cold water, on Lindell Electric line; 22 minutes to 4th st.
14 C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st.

WE MAKE THE
Collection of Rents a Specialty.

GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES,
Real Estate Agents, 914 Locust St.

FOR RENT--DWELLINGS.

1811 Olive st., 7 rooms, large yard; $30.
517 Spruce st., 7 rooms, hall.
47 Nicholson pl., Queen Anne, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, near Lafayette Park, on cable and electric lines; very desirable.
1410 LaSalle st., 10 rooms, all conveniences, $35.
1628 Ohio av., 6 rooms, hall, bath etc.; $20.
2628 Lafayette av., 10-room dwelling, every convenience, near Lafayette Park; $35.
Furnished house, 10 rooms, West End, every convenience; laundry, furnace; nice yard.
Also other dwellings, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st.
14

If You Are Moving

Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 310 N. 7th st. 14

FOR RENT.
3944-4648 Delmar Av.

Containing 8 rooms and all modern improvements: first houses west of Narrow-gauge Railroad track on south side Delmar av. Look at them; they are open for inspection. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.
14

FOR RENT.
E. S. GUIGNON & BRO.
804 CHESTNUT ST.

4186 FINNEY AV., 7 rooms newly papered on line of electric cars $25
4033 LUCKY, new 3-room flat 1 block from Easton av. cable 11
1815 WASH, 3 rooms 10
2742 CHOUTEAU AV., store 35
4030 GARFIELD AV., 4 rooms 15
3846 PAGE AV., splendid 7 room, new flat, hot water, laundry ....

Dwellings and Flats For Rent by
PONATH & CO.,
Telephone 528. 515 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.
2634 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, all conveniences, $28.
FLATS.
1515 Benton st., new 4-room flat; very desirable; $15 (New York plan).
924 Benton st., 4 rooms; $14.
3624 Garfield av., 5 rooms, 1st floor; $18.
1519 Benton st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
3635 N. Market st., 4 rooms (New York plan); bath, gas, etc.; $18.
3718 Morgan st., 5 room stone-front house, first floor, "New York plan;" front and rear yard; $22.50.
2108 N. 11th st., 4 rooms, 1st floor; $15.50. 14

FOR RENT
—BY—
Chas. H. Gleason & Co.,
720 Chestnut St.

HOUSES.	
1836 Mississippi av., 9 rooms	$45 00
1128 Leonard av., 8 rooms	35 00
916 Garrison av., 10 rooms	65 00
FLATS.	
4157 Bell av., 8 rooms, new	35 00
3009 Dickson st., 6 rooms	30 00
2936 Dickson st., 6 rooms, 1st floor	25 00
STORES.	
S. w. corner Laclede and Channing	50 00

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,
618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.
1705 Carr st., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
1113 N. 17th st., brick; 5 rooms.
601 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
607 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
609 Cerre st., 2-story brick, 4 rooms.
1820 Hickory st., 10 rooms, all conveniences.
1808 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1818 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
1814 Hickory st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
708 S. Broadway, 3-story brick, 13 rooms.
1733 Lucas av., 2-story brick, 5 rooms.
3911 Lee av., 2-story frame, 6 rooms.
915 N. 13th st., 2-story brick, 6 rooms.
1537 Gratiot st. (rear), 3-room house.
1105 S. 10th st., 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms.
3032 Franklin av., 2-story brick, 8 rooms.
ROOMS.
1305 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1406 N. 14th st., 3 rooms.
109 and 111 Vine st., 4 rooms, 2d floor.
633 S. 6th st., 2 rooms in basement.
1809 S. Broadway, 2d floor, 2 rooms.
1812 S. Broadway, 2d floor, 2 rooms.
722 S. Broadway, rear, 2 rooms, 1st floor.
702 S. Broadway, rear, 3 rooms, 2d floor.
1818 S. Broadway, 2 back rooms, 2d floor.
1226 S. Broadway, 2d and 3d floors.
FLATS.
3222 Pine st., 5-room flat, 1st floor.
18th and Rutger, 1 new 5-room flat.
1735 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 2d floor.
1737 Lucas av., 4-room flat, 2d floor.
STORES, ETC.
513 Pine st., offices, 2d floor.
207 S. Broadway, good retail stand.
125 Market st., 3-story building.
318-20-22 Locust st., 2d floor.
710-12 Wash st., two small stores.
1812 S. Broadway, 3-story brick warehouse, in rear.
Telephone 725. 14

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.
913 N. EIGHTH ST.
We Solicit Rent Collections.

2624 Chestnut st., 7 rooms, with gas, bath, etc.; all conveniences	$50 00
1209 Chambers st., 8 rooms, bath, w. c., large yard; very desirable	25 00
2335 Randolph st., splendid residence	......
3643 Lindell av., large house, large, spacious grounds, front, side and back yard, good stable and carriage house, and in perfect order; lot 100 x360	......
1423, 1427½, 1431 and 1435 N. 16th st., 6 rooms each, in first-class condition	20 00
4222 Evans av., 8 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, laundry, etc.	35 00
1309 Chestnut st., 11 rooms, in first-class condition	......
920 Benton st., 8 rooms, bath, attic, stationary washstand, newly papered and whitened	25 00
1807 Division st., 2 rooms, large basement and yard; everything convenient	9 00
STORES.	
For Lease—The splendid 3-story building, n. e. cor. 15th and Chestnut sts., for term of years.	
107 N. Broadway, large store, 7 rooms on 2d and 3d floors; a year.	$4,500 00
112 and 114 Plum st., store on first floor, 2 nice large rooms on 2d floor and large attic; each	18 00
706 S. 2d st., large store on 1st floor, with 2 rooms on 2d floor and large attic room	20 00
708 S. 2d st., large store on 1st floor, 3 rooms on 2d floor and 2 rooms on 3d floor	25 00
717 S. 2d st., large store, suitable for dry goods, grocery, boot and shoes or saloon	20 00
719 S. 2d st., store and 1 room	10 00
2813 Chouteau av., large store, adapted for notions, dry goods, etc.	18 00
2817 and 2819 Chouteau av., large store with rooms on second floor, suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor	......
513 and 515 Market st., 50x110, suitable for light manufactory, hotel or, in fact, general business of any character, which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant	......
2357 Market st., adapted for millinery, boots and shoes, restaurant or grocers	20 00
S. w. cor. Levee and Carr st., large store and room suitable for grocery or saloon	40 00
413 and 415 N. 3d st., large, spacious 4-story store in first-class condition in every respect; will be leased at a reasonable figure to a good tenant.	
S. w. corner of Broadway and St. Charles st., 1st, 2d and 3d floors, over Miller & Stephenson's; per year	3,600 00
OFFICES.	
Two splendid rooms in Mermod-Jaccard building.	
FLATS.	
1428A, 1430A, 1432A N. Grand av., 4 rooms each; water in kitchen; all conveniences	20 00
1445 Collins st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00
240 Cass av., 3 rooms, 2d floor	8 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
717 S. 2d st., 3 rooms, 3d floor	10 00
717 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	5 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 2d floor	10 00
719 S. 2d st., 2 rooms, 3d floor	8 00
719 S. 2d st., 4 rooms in rear, per room	4 00
907 Gratiot st., 3 rooms and bath, 2d floor	13 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 2d floor	9 00
713 S. 4th st., 2 rooms in rear	5 00
2359 Market st., 5 rooms, 2d floor	23 00
2422 Prairie av., 3 rooms, 1st floor	9 00

2 LET
—BY—
LINGENFELDER & BOKERN,
Telephone 859. 814 Chestnut st.

DWELLINGS IN GOOD ORDER.
1213 N. Market st., 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas and laundry; $30.
2312 Scott av., 6 rooms; $18.
2435 2d Carondelet av., 5-room brick, cellar; large yard; $16.
901 S. 9th st., 8 rooms, hall, bath and gas; $32.50.
1419 N. Grand av., 8 rooms, stone front, hall, bath and gas; $35.
2650 Lucas av., 9-room brick, hall, bath and gas; side entrance; $40.
1618 Pine st., 8-room brick.
FLATS.
2940 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 2d floor, hot and cold water, bath and w. c.; good order; $25.
1421 N. Grand av., cor. Cozens st., 5 rooms, 2d floor and 2 rooms 3d floor, hall, bath, w. c.; laundry; cellar and attic; $25.
1421 N. Grand av., 4 rooms, 1st floor, hall, bath, gas and laundry; $22.
2433 Second Carondelet av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, cellar, yard, etc; $10.
4028 Finney av., 5 rooms 1st floor and 2 rooms in basement, bath, w. c., etc.; $25.
2347 Park av., 5 rooms, 1st floor, bath, etc.
3525 N. Grand av., new 4-room flat, 2d floor.
3610 Palm st., 3 rooms, 2d floor, separate ent.; new; $13.
ROOMS.
906 S. 3d st., 2 rooms 1st floor; $8.
1109½ Ohio av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $11.
2824 Caroline st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $13.
STORES AND OFFICES.
2837 Manchester rd., large store, cellar; $15.
617 Chestnut st., large office room, 3d floor.
1901 Lami st., large corner store; cheap.
19 S. 14th st., large store and cellar; $16.
718 S. 4th st., large store and two rooms; $25.
FACTORY.
3110 N. 11th st., large 2-story factory, suitable for light manufacturing. 14

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

Lots in Oak Hill Place on Pine st. electric line for $10 cash and $10 per month. Agent on ground today at branch office, opposite south gate of Tower Grove Park, will show the property and name prices. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

NOONAN & BRO.

3424 Washington av., 10-room stone-front residence, in most complete order.
3128 Pine st., 10-room stone-front; furnace, etc.
3621 Cook av., 8-room detached stone-front; $50.
327 S. Ewing av., 9 rooms, hall, gas, bath and large yard.
2804 Thomas st., 9-room stone-front; will put in perfect order and reduce rent to a good tenant.
1108 Channing av., 6-room detached brick; hall, gas, bath, etc.; $30.
2214 Chestnut st., convenient 7-room stone-front, in splendid repair.
830 Chouteau av., 6-room stone-front, every convenience, at a very low rent; $25.
3005 Clark av., 7 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $22.50.
1504 Singleton st., near Union Depot, 6-room brick; keys next door; $16.

FLATS.

2637 Olive st., 6 rooms, upper floors; hall, gas, bath, etc.; $26.25, including water.
3611 Finney av., just north of Grand av., elegant new flats; 6 rooms, every possible convenience. Open for inspection Sunday. Call and examine.
1513 S. 11th st., 4 nice large rooms and hall, on first floor; keys on second floor; rent $17.
707 N. 9th st., 3 rooms, third floor, and porch; water up-stairs; keys on second floor; $11.
1516 Singleton st., 2 large rooms, second floor; water on porch; $8. 14

RUTLEDGE & HORTON
801 LOCUST ST.
TELEPHONE 408.

DWELLINGS.	
1909 Lafayette av., 9 rooms; all conveniences	$75 00
3919 Washington av., nice 8 room house; all conveniences	45 00
3447 Lafayette av., 10-room, large yard, stable, etc	75 00
2831 Chestnut st., elegant 12-room detached residence; every modern improvement	75 00
2828 Olive st., 8 rooms, every convenience, newly papered and painted throughout	60 00
1114 2d Carondelet av., rooms, in splendid condition	35 00
1408 Francis st., 6 rooms, only	20 00
1823 Coleman st., 5 rooms	16 00
FLATS.	
1924A Oregon av., 5 rooms, 2d floor, hall, gas and bath	20 00
ROOMS.	
1252 Collins st., 3 rooms 1st floor	8 00
1256 Collins st., 3 rooms 2d floor	8 00
1251 N. 2d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	7 00
235 Ashley st., 5 rooms	9 00
239 Ashley st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	5 00
STORES.	
607 and 608 N. Levee, 2 good 3-story buildings	
Cor. 2d and O'Fallon	16 00

WANT ADVERTISERS
SECURE THE BEST RESULTS IN
THE POST-DISPATCH.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

PERCY & VALLAT,
115 N. 8th St.
Telephone, No. 410.

DWELLINGS.	
27 S. 16TH ST., 6 rooms, all improvements	30 00
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. 47 NICHOLSON PL.—8 rooms, reception hall, bath, gas fixtures, range, furnace, hot and cold water; all in first-class condition.	
26 S. 16TH ST.—10 rooms, all improvements.	30 00
1317 GRATTAN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements.	35 00
1433 WRIGHT ST.—6 rooms, all conveniences.	20 00
1818 PRAIRIE AV.—6 rooms.	12 50
1823 PAPIN ST.—8 rooms, all improvements; finished laundry.	35 00
2023 WALNUT ST.—8 rooms, all conveniences; side entrance.	35 00
3528 CHESTNUT ST.—10 rooms, all conveniences.	75 00
3654 FINNEY AV.—9 rooms, all modern conveniences; stable, large grounds, etc.	
4118 WASHINGTON AV.—6 rooms, hall, gas, bath and w. closet.	40 00
4355-57 OLIVE ST.—2 elegant 8-room houses; reception hall, gas and electric light, with all other modern conveniences; will be completed Jan. 1.	
FLATS.	
1211 PINE ST.—7 rooms, 2d floor.	30 00
1302 CLARK AV.—4 rooms, all imp., 1st floor.	23 00
2222 MARKET ST.—4 rooms and bath, 2d floor.	20 00
908 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms; hall, gas, bath, etc.; 2d floor.	20 00
1436 DODIER ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor.	10 00
1823 PAPIN ST.—4 rooms, all improvements; 1st and 2d floors.	17 50
3750 COZZENS AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	12 50
1412 CASS AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor.	10 00
3702 N. GRAND AV.—4 rooms, 3d floor.	9 00
STORES.	
906 S 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar.	40 00
1420 CHOUTEAU AV.—Store and cellar.	25 00
3748 PAGE AV.—Store, stable and 4 rooms; bath, etc.	40 00
1209 N. JEFFERSON AV. — Nice store.	15 00
1619 PARK AV.—Store and cellar.	22 50

FOR RENT.
M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO.
109 N. 8th St. Telephone 477.

DWELLINGS.	
1210 Washington av., 3-story stone front of 18 rooms; suitable for a boarding house	$75 00
1010 Grattan st., 2-story brick of 6 rooms	25 00
708 Mound street, 2-story frame of 6 rooms	15 00
FLATS.	
3006 Park av., 1st floor, new and complete, 4 rooms with bath	25 00
3006 Park av., 2d floor, new and complete 4 rooms, with bath	25 00
3008 Park av., 1st floor, new and complete, 4 rooms with bath	25 00
3008 Park av., 2d floor, new and complete, 4 rooms with bath	25 00
3010 Park av., 1st floor, 4 rooms with bath	22 50
4274 Finney av., 2d floor, 4 rooms with bath; hot and cold water	22 50
ROOMS.	
3221 Cass av., 3 rooms on 2d floor	13 00
1727 N. Broadway, 3 rooms on 1st floor	9 00
STORES.	
2600 S. 7th st., large store; good repair	30 00
704 Mound st., store in good location	10 00

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

Lots in Oak Hill Place on Pine st. electric line for $10 cash and $10 per month. Agent on ground today at branch office, opposite south gate of Tower Grove Park, will show the property and name prices. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.
MORGAN ST.—1424—12 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $50.
WASH ST.—2614—6 rooms, hall and gas; $25.
S. 9TH ST.—1115—8 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $25.
CARR ST.—1317—6 rooms; $20.
N. 12TH ST.—2824—6 rooms.
THOMAS ST.—2719—6 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $20.
CLARK AV.—1308—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable, etc.; $45.
S. 16TH ST.—204—10 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; $25.
N. 16TH ST.—912—4 rooms; $15.
FLATS.
CHAMBERS ST.—1203—8 rooms, 2d and 3d floors.
OLIVE ST.—2623—6 rooms on 3d floor; all conveniences; $22.
PAPIN ST.—1936—3 rooms, 2d floor; $14.
FRANKLIN AV.—2631—4 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
PAPIN ST.—1500—4 rooms, on 1st floor; $18.
MADISON ST.—2219—3 rooms on 2d floor; $11.50.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
626 CHESTNUT STREET.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.
3005 Cass av., 10 rooms, all conveniences; $35.
7106 Lanham av., Ellendale, 4-room cottage; $16.
3148 Olive st., 8-room flat, 2d floor; $50.
2807 Lay av., 9-room house, with large grounds; $50.
6-room house, Maddox Station; $25.
4773 Easton av., 5 rooms; $12.
STORES AND OFFICES.
516 Commercial st., cheap warehouse.
208 S. Main st., 5 stories; $80.
210 and 212 Washington av., 4-story building.
111 Market st., 3 floors; $30.
309 N. Grand av., store; $50.
205 S. Levee, 5 stories; $50.
520 N. 3d st., 2d and 3d floors; $50.
FLATS AND ROOMS.
525 Chestnut st., 4 rooms, 3d floor; $15.
2215 Scott av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $10.50.
1406 Poplar st., 3 rooms, 1st floor; $11.
2303 Franklin av., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $13.
1529 Market st., 1 room, 1st floor; $4.
208 Plum st., 2 rooms, 1st floor; $8.50.
1529 Market st., 2 rooms, 2d floor; $6.50. 14

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

312 N. 8TH ST.—Opposite Post-office—6-story building, suitable for any wholesale business; good location; plenty of light. LOHMEYER & STORM, 114 N. 8th st. 17

712 MOUND ST.—4-story building suitable for warehouse; $25. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT—Small store, 508 N. 6th st. under Hotel Barnum. Apply at hotel office. 17

FOR RENT—First-class bakery, with fixtures, in booming city. For particulars address Wm. Smith, 337 1st st., Dixon, Ill. 17

FOR RENT—N. E. cor. 4th and Chestnut sts. fine corner store now occupied by Vandalia ticket office; poss. Jan. 1, '91. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT—Vandeventer Hall, 610 and 612 Vandeventer av., for parties, entertainments, etc. G. B. MORGAN, 708 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT—Warehouse, 187x120 ft., 3 stories, 11th and Spruce. 808 N. 6th, store, 3 stories, elevator; warehouse, 11th and Biddle. Apply to Dexter Tiffany, Attorney at Law, American Central Building. 17

S. W. COR. 7TH AND HOWARD STS.—2d-story, desirably located and well lighted. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 17

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THE WESTERN UNION BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Have a new series of stock on sale, to date from January 15. Six per cent allowed for money paid in advance on shares or loaned direct.

Milo G. Bogard
110 N 9th St. Secty

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SEVENTH AND CLARK AV.

305-307 S. 7th st., 6-story building, hydraulic elevator. Can give a long lease to desirable tenant. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT—OFFICES.

702-12 Olive st., desirable office rooms at reasonable rent; single or en suite. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT---STORES.

100 S. Main st., cor. Walnut, store and rooms.
116 S. Commercial st., 3 floors.
630 S. 7th st., and rooms; $30.
Also other stores, etc.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT.
FINE STORE.

No. 614 Locust st.
C. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st. 17

OFFICES FOR RENT.

We have some very desirable offices in Temple Building, corner Broadway and Walnut st., for rent, single or in suits, and ask parties desiring first-class offices to call on us. LANCASTER & TIERNAN, 202 N. 8th st. 17

FOR RENT--NEW CORNER STORE.

3201 Salisbury st., or Natural Bridge road, to a first-class grocer; special inducements given; fine new neighborhood; 19 new houses built in same block in 1890. CHAS. H. PECK, JR., 1002 Chestnut st. 17

FOR RENT—STORES.

N. E. cor Franklin av. and 6th.
100 S. Main—Stores and rooms for manufacturing.
719 Franklin av.—Three-story stone front.
15 S. Main—Three-story with elevator.
116 S. Commercial—Three floors, Levee front.
709 Chouteau av.—Three rooms.
630 S. 7th with fine rooms.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 17

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

FOR RENT---FURNISHED HOUSE.

On one of the best streets in the West End, near Grand av., 10-room dwelling, every convenience, in good order; laundry and furnace; nice yard. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 15

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—6 houses at Brentwood, 3 at Shrewsbury. J. T. Brent, P. O. Box 670, St. Louis. 16

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

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IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Nice 8-room house, with 50 feet of ground—1921 California av.—for $5,750. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—822 S. 8th st., 8 rooms, every convenience, $3,000. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO., 107 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—Central property; 813 and 815 Chestnut st., 42½ feet, northwest cor. alley, for $30,000. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—2-story frame house on 50 feet of ground at 2521A Dodier st.; 100 feet of ground on Sullivan av., with slaughter-house and stable. 7

FOR SALE—Building lots, s. s. of O'Fallon st., bet. 17th and 18th, at $35 per foot; long time payments. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—10-room, stone-front, detached dwelling, for $9,000; this is nice neighborhood and the price is cheap; lot, 27x125. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 7

FOR SALE—New 6-room brick house in northern part of the city; lot 25x155; will be sold for $3,000 on monthly payments; streets made. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

SIX-ROOM 2-story brick; $1,950 on monthly payments of $20. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

WANTED—Stenographers to call and see the New Savings Institution especially adapted for you. Rooms 321-322 Commercial Building. 7

1,000 YARDS dirt free on property on Morgan near Academy av.; for particulars apply at office of A. P. Hyatt, architect, 404 Market st., room 522. 7

Washington Av. House,

8 rooms, west of Vandeventer av. Bargain if bought at once, RUTLEDGE & HORTON, 801 Locust st. 7

A Good Home for $1,300,

Near the Water Tower, on monthly payments if desired; 1½ story frame house, 25 foot lot, on good street; convenient to cars. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

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PETER COOPER.

The Peter Cooper Building & Loan Associations have put on sale their January series of stock. Persons having idle money can procure 6 per cent interest therefor by placing it with these associations. Office, 221 Commercial Building, s. e. corner 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Sec.

NOTICE.

We make a specialty of hunting property for our clients. If you are thinking of buying a home or a lot on which to build we will find you what you want, and furnish the money to buy it with.
A. R. SCHOLLMEYER & CO., 14 N. 8th st. 7

AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE.

3517 Laclede av., $12,000; 10-room, stone-front, 3-story; laundry, pantry, hot and cold water, bath, cemented cellar, furnace, all in first-class order; lot 37x128. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

PETER COOPER.

Persons having IDLE MONEY can procure 6 per cent interest therefor by placing it with the Peter Cooper Building & Loan Associations. No monthly payments on certificates. Office 221 Commercial Building, s. e. cor. 6th and Olive sts. J. B. FOLLETT, Sec. 7

BUY A HOME WITH RENT

Three nice 6-room brick houses with bath, etc.; lot 33x128. You can buy one with rent money. McLAREN R. E. & I. CO., 722 Pine st. 7

4221 FINNEY AV.

A 7-room house just finished; built for owner's use, but built too expensive and must be sacrificed; it must be sold at once. See it. C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st. 7

3145 WASHINGTON AV.

The splendid 10-room residence, the finest east of Grand av.; choice location, all improvements; the house is perfect in every particular. If you can appreciate a good house with all the conveniences and comforts buy this one of C. R. H. DAVIS & CO., 820 Chestnut st. 7

A GOOD RESOLUTION

Start off the new year by investing in a brand new 6-room Queen Anne brick; price, $2,500; 1437 Newstead av. Call Sunday and examine. T. S. NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st. 7

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PINE ST. CORNER.

Close to new Union Depot site, with good building, bringing a fair rental. Now is the time to buy. Price, $3,600. PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 7

Do You Want a Good Investment?

2733 Clark av., 8-room brick; water, bath, gas, etc.; also a 3-room brick in the rear, on Eugenia st.; total rent, $40 a month; lot 25x120; price $5,000. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 14

MUST BE SOLD.
For Sale--1021 North Compton Av.

A bargain—8 room brick, attic, bath, stable, etc.; rent $40 a month; lot 55x147. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

Investment Property.

New, extra well built and arranged flats renting for $650 per annum; will be sold for $6,300. These flats being in a good renting neighborhood make this a desirable investment.
E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st.

NEW 8-ROOM ANTIQUE GOTHIC. Every convenience; beautiful piazza; lot 50x150; large brick coach-house; warranted first-class material and workmanship; monthly payments.
E. H. PONATH & CO.,
515 Chestnut st. 7

FOR SALE—8-room, 2-story brick; lot 55x140; stable, etc.; beautiful grounds and shrubbery; just west of
BENTON PARK.
Monthly payments. E. H. PONATH & CO., 515 Chestnut st. 7

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

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FOR SALE.

3884 Washington av.; lot 40x233; new; first-class 10-room house; $13,500.
ALSO
3895 Washington av., with stable; lot 50x150, desirable home; $8,000.
ALSO
Rosedale Heights—New 5-room frame house; lot 50x174; brick cellar, cistern, etc.; on the south side of Delmar av.; $1,500. G. B. MORGAN, 708 Chestnut st. 7

A NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE

In Albion pl., one of the choicest residence sections in the city; adjacent to Lafayette Park; the house was built less than two years ago by the owner for his own use; it is thoroughly well built and has the modern conveniences; lot 30x132; price reduced to $7,000.
PAPIN & TONTRUP, 626 Chestnut st. 7

JUST WHAT YOU WANT.
2720 and 2722 S. SEVENTH ST.

New 2-story stock brick flats, 3 rooms on each floor; modern; water, gas, etc.; also, in the rear, 2-story brick, 3 rooms on each floor, bringing in a very good rental. This is a good investment and a bargain; lot 30x200. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 7

Paying Property.

We offer for $22,000 the most attractive, complete and best paying investment property to-day in the market, located two blocks west of Grand av.; improvements new and modern; rental guaranteed $2,760 per annum. Why lock up your money in Safe Deposit vaults or in 3-per-cent bonds, when you can secure such an investment? SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO., Odd Fellows' Building, 9th and Olive. 7

FOR SALE.

Lee av. corner, new buildings, stores and rooms; pays 12 per cent net.
1019 Franklin av., two good buildings, front and rear; 25x104.
1107 N. Compton av., 8-room brick; 40x146.
California av., near Geyer, 2-story, 6 rooms; 20x125.
Laclede av., 3517, 3-story, 10-room stone-front; 37x128.
Pine st., east and west of Grand, four modern 10 to 12-room dwellings.
W. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 13 rooms, reception hall, all convenience; 57x254.
E. Washington av., 2-story pressed brick, 10 rooms, all conveniences; 27x135.
2736 Chippewa st., 2-story, 7-room brick; 85x125.
Iowa av., south of above, 1-story frame, 5 rooms; 70x125.
2340 Pine st., 3-story, 10 rooms; 50x145.
JNO. BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st. 7

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A BARGAIN.
LEASE IT, BUY IT, OR SELL IT.

The Lindell Railway car stables, 140x140, N. E. cor 22d and Washington av., fronting:
Washington av. .... 140 feet.
Lucas av. .... 140 feet.
Twenty-second st. .... 140 feet.
will be vacated Jan. 1, and I will put it in condition for
MANUFACTURERS, OR STORAGE,
and pay commission to any one who furnishes acceptable customer.
ROBT. M. NOONAN, 800 Chestnut St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Cass av. factory, lot 36x133, n. s. bet. 11th and 12th sts. Look at this; it is to be had for $90 per foot. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

FOR SALE—S. s. Minerva av., 274 feet w. of King's highway, at $20. This is lower than lots can be had in the neighborhood. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

FOR SALE—Or Lease—N. e. cor. Pine and 15th sts.; 75x109; splendid corner. CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st. 8

A FINE LOT ABOVE GRADE.

East side of Lay av. about 200 feet south of Easton av. 150x180. Price $25 a foot. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO., 720 Chestnut st. 8

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

Lots in Oak Hill Place on Pine st. electric line for $10 cash and $10 per month. Agent on ground today at branch office, opposite south gate of Tower Grove Park, will show the property and name prices. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

WESTMINSTER PLACE.

Few more lots left on the north and south sides, bet. Cabanne and Vandeventer avs.; pavements, streets and sewers made; sign boards on property. For prices and full particulars apply to M. R. COLLINS, JR., & CO., 109 N. 8th st. 8

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BUY THIS FROM McLARAN REAL ESTATE & INV. CO.

	Per Foot.
Arkansas, w. s., north of Rappahannock, 39x135	$25
Bates, n. s., 50 feet west of 5th st., 50x137	7
Bates, northeast corner 6th, 150x137	8
Bell, n. s., near Taylor, 103x150	50
Eads, s. s., west of Ohio, 112x125	30
Evans, s. s., west of Taylor, 300x153	25
Forest Park boulevard, n. s., west of Boyle, 100 x187	85
Giraldin, n. s., east of Isadore, 50x137	12
Hammett pl., n. s., west of Marcus, 200x193	25
Hartford st., n. e. cor. Alfred, 50x143	15
Juniata st., n. e. cor. Alfred, 50x156	13
Laclede, n. s., west of Newstead, 46x213	50
Marine, e. s., south of Keokuk, 100x125	15
Michigan, e. s., north of Rappahannock, 100x125	12
Morgan Ford rd., w. s., south of Arsenal, 100x 125	205
Mississippi av., e. s., south of Park av., opposite Lafayette Park, 32x130	100
Oleatha av. (Lindenwood), 100x165	14
Ohio, w. s., 50 feet south of Henrietta, 80x75	25
Page, n. s., west of Taylor, 330x153	33
Papin, n. s., between 14th and 16th, 30x72	40
Pine, n. s., west of Vandeventer, 400x213	85
St. Vincent, n. s., west of Compton, 75x64	20
Tennessee, e. s., south of Shenandoah, 177x125	30
Union, w. s., north of Easton, 30x145	30
Vanderburg, e. s., north of Rappahannock, 39x 135	25
Wisconsin, w. s., south of Chippewa, 50x125	15
Westminster pl., n. s., west of Taylor, 50x152	60
Washington av., n. s., east of Taylor, 35x150	90

CORNER LOTS.

	Per Foot.
Compton, n. w. cor. St. Vincent, 64x125	$50
Chippewa, s. e. cor. Illinois, 50x125	25
Chippewa, n. e. cor. Wisconsin, 50x100	20
Chippewa, n. w. cor. Capitol, 50x100	20
Easton, n. w. cor. Union, 145x168	50
Garrison, s. w. cor. Montgomery, 263x90	25
Henrietta, s. w. cor. Ohio, 75x134	35
Ohio, s. w. cor. Henrietta, 50x75	50

IMPROVED.

Grand av. and Penrose, 14 3-room flats; good investment	$14,000
23 S. 8th st., 22.6x80; 2-story brick, cheap	6,000
4239 Blaine av., 33x128; 2-story stock brick; nice residence	4,000
1906 Angelica, 1-story 3-room brick, 25x127, cheap	1,500
2632 Elliott av., 2-story, 8-room brick, 50x 125	5,000
23 S. 8th st., 2-story, 8-room brick, 22.6x80, speculation	6,000
819 S. 8th st., 2-story, 8-room brick, 20.6x 100, good house	4,000
819 Franklin av., 2-story brick and store, 25x 100, investment	11,000
3853 Olive st., 3-story stone-front, 100x162, for flats and business	16,000
4041 Pine st., 2-story, 9-room brick, Queen Anne style, 23x213	9,500
1917 Shenandoah st., two 2-story bricks and tenement	8,500
Sherman pl., 1-story, 3-room brick, new, 20x 140	1,600
2509 Sarah st., 2-story, 10-room brick, 50x 136, new house	4,700
Clifton Heights, 2-story, 6-room frame, 90x 145	2,500
Inglesyde-Mora Lane, 2-story, 8-room frame, 100x200	4,000
Bartholds, Manchester rd., 2-story, 8-room brick, 2½ acres	5,000
Cabanne pl., nice frame dwelling, 100x150	5,500
56 acres, 10 miles from Court-house, on Ashley rd.	12,000

Rents Collected. Money to Loan. General Real Estate Agents. Office, 722 Pine st.

C. H. SAWYER, *Sec'y and Treasurer.* J. P. HERRMANN, JR., *Manager.*

MAIN AND FRANKLIN,

N. e. cor., 2-story, 28x122. New depot will be built on n. w. cor. JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO., 618 Chestnut st.
8

TO A BUILDER.

We will sell 350 feet of ground on south side of Maryland av., just west of Boyle av., at a very low figure, if it is taken before Jan. 1. Call in and get our price.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co., 304 N. 8th st.

Turner Building. 8

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

Lots in Oak Hill Place on Pine st. electric line for $10 cash and $10 per month. Agent on ground to-day at branch office, opposite south gate of Tower Grove Park, will show the property and name prices. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

A SPECULATION.

683 feet of ground, north side of Duncan av., running east from from Sarah st. There is a good future to this tract. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

HERE'S A BEAUTY.

Lindell av., corner Boyle—This fine lot, on the northwest corner, 100x215 feet, is offered at a low figure for a quick sale; a corner lot on one of the finest streets in America. CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
8 720 Chestnut st.

MAPLE AV., bet. Union and Florence—200 feet, at $40 per foot.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co., 304 N. 8th St.

LINDELL AVENUE.

Several hundred feet west of Vandeventer av. at less than ruling prices.
E. S. Warner,
8 304 N. 8th st.

WEST END.

Delmar av., s. w. cor. King's highway, 800 feet, fronting both streets; now on the market; we can show you something choice.

Maryland av., n. s. bet. Boyle and Newstead, 50x 250 very cheap.
8 NOONAN & BRO., 800 Chestnut st.

TWELFTH ST. PROPERTY.

Two very desirable pieces, between Pine and Washington av., both good investments; for price and terms call up telephone 438.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co., Turner Building.

COMPTON HILL.

Northeast corner of Grand and Park avs., 231x 250 feet, offered below its actual value, and on easy terms.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co., *304 N. 8th St.*

Railroad Property.

Several choice pieces suitable for manufacturing, with switching facilities. For price and terms apply to

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co., Turner Building. 304 N. 8th St.

S. E. corner of Union and Bartmer av., in Chamberlain Park, 273x222 feet, one of the finest corners now for sale. The electric cars are now running directly by this property. For a quick sale, a bargain can be picked up in this piece. The terms are reasonable, and interest only 5 per cent.

E.S.Warner Real Estate Co., *Turner Building, 304 N. 8th St.*

LOCAL ADVERTISING PAYS WHEN PLACED IN THE POST-DISPATCH.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Substantial brick building, 50 rooms, with ample grounds, at Kirkwood, 13 miles from St. Louis Union Depot; 20 trains; choice location; nice order; suitable for hotel, sanitarium, asylum or public institution. Apply to WM. C. WILSON & CO., 619 Chestnut st.
9

KIRKWOOD BARGAIN.

An elegant 6-room cottage with lovely grounds, belonging to a non-resident, will be sold for $2,250, on monthly payments of $22.50. E. H. PONATH & CO.,
9 515 Chestnut st.

A LOT FOR $10 CASH.

Lots in Oak Hill Place on Pine st. electric line for $10 cash and $10 per month. Agent on ground to-day at branch office, opposite south gate of Tower Grove Park, will show the property and name prices. HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE.

FOR SALE---8 1-2 ACRES.

At Rosedale Station, Wabash Railroad, fronting 375 on Delmar av. and 900 feet on Rosedale av.; could realize good profit by subdividing into lots; lays west of West Cabanne pl. JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
9 107 N. 8th st.

For Sale---Carondelet Building Lots.

We have building lots at 8th st. and Loughborough av. that can be had at $4 and $8 per foot on easy terms. See Board of Sub. on Property.
9 CORNET & ZEIBIG, 110 N. 8th st.

Several Suburban Tracts

Elegantly located for subdivision or for investment to yield a large profit; close to good railway facilities. Price, from $10,000 to $80,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

CRAWFORD PLACE

Is on the south side of Fyler av., 10 minutes' walk southwest of Reber Place Station, on the Oak Hill R. R. The ground is mostly high and beautiful, with a commanding view of the country for miles around. The streets are now being graded; the lots are 50x 155 feet, with 60-foot streets and 15-foot alleys; the lots are offered for a short time at from $150 to $300 each on easy terms. Just think of the price, 1½ miles inside of the city limits, from $3 to $6 per front foot. G. B. MORGAN,
9 708 Chestnut st.

A MODERN HOUSE AT FERGUSON.

Situated on high land, and in the best part of the place. Lot 120x240 feet on Chambers rd.; price low; terms $500 cash, balance in $30 monthly payments.

E. S. Warner Real Estate Co.,
9 304 N. 8th st.

4 Room Cottage.

At Ellendale, on Mo. Pacific; large lot, 75x196; close to depot; 4 cents fare; $2,400.

6 Room House.

At Sutton Station, on Mo. Pacific. Lot 80x150; convenient to depot; $2,500.

9 Room House.

At Fairview Station, on Mo. Pacific. Reception hall, fruit and shade trees, 1¼ acres of ground, 3 blocks from station; $5,000.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
9 626 Chestnut st.

A BARGAIN.

$8,000 Will buy 35 acres, near Kirkwood, all nice land. Apply to HILL & HAMMELL, Real Estate Agents, 6714 S. Broadway.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—A good modern hotel, in a central location, containing about 80 rooms; will lease on reasonable terms to responsible tenant. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
10 110 N. 8th st.

FOR LEASE---99 YEARS.

Two desirable lots, excellent location, Locust st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.; 24x100, north side, corner of alley; 30x100, south side, corner of alley. For terms, etc., see CORNET & ZEIBIG,
10 110 N. 8th st.

99-YEAR LEASE

Will be given on 42 feet front north side of Chestnut st., between 7th and 8th sts. Look into this, as the neighborhood is being rapidly improved. CORNET & ZEIBIG,
10 110 N. 8th st.

FOURTH STREET BUILDING

FOR LEASE CHEAP,

25 South Fourth Street.

(Between Market and Walnut sts.)

Large 4-story building 25x127.6; granitoid basement; modern elevator; plate-glass front; building in first-class condition.

14,200 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE.

Suitable for wholesale or retail business. Possession given immediately. Apply to

Farrar & Tate

Real Estate and Financial Agents,
Telephone 884. 624 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

STOCK FARM!

One of the finest stock farms in this State; 900 acres; good house, barn and other improvements; well watered; close to railroad and other facilities; price, $40,000; a big bargain can be had.

PAPIN & TONTRUP,
79 626 Chestnut st.

WORKINGMEN'S SELF-CULTURE CLUB.

An Excellent Programme for the Coming Week.

The programme of exercises for the Workingmen's Self-Culture Club for the ensuing week is as follows: The Civics Clubs will both change their line of subjects. The South Side section, which has for the last two weeks been taking up municipal affairs, will resume a study of the United States Constitution on Monday evening. The North Side section will meet on Tuesday evening and resume its study of "Facts About St. Louis," the assignments for which were made several weeks ago. The Working-Girls' Branch will meet on the North Side Monday evening and begin to read the "Merchant of Venice." They will meet on the South Side Tuesday evening with Miss Sophie Barron. They will not meet at all on Thursday evening at the North Side, that being New Year's Day, but they will have on the South Side a lecture on "Julius Cæsar" of Shakspeare, by Mr. E. N. Plank, Jr., on Friday evening. The regular entertainment for workingmen will not be given this week, as the evening falls on New Year's Day. The lecture on Friday evening at the North Side is expected to be a series of pictures of the World's Fair at Paris. The North Side section is at 1532 Franklin avenue, and the South Side section at 2004½ South Broadway. The entertainments are all free to workingmen and their families.

PEDRO would now be at his best
Had he but Flap Jack Flour possessed.

Bridal Bulletin.

Johann J. Brunner	15th and Osceola sts
Anna Brunner	15th and Osceola sts
Sam Basaskowicz	1313 N. 8th st
Beckie Levitt	9 N. 7th st
Joseph H. Coder	2756 Rappahanock st
Ruby A. Young	2756 Rappahanock st
Frank Grason	East St. Louis, Ill
Rose Gogerty	Decatur, Ill
Miller Sherman	Indianapolis, Ind
Barbara Trautman	1209 Olive st

PURE 18-KT. GOLD WEDDING RINGS. MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., COR. BROADWAY & LOCUST ST.

REALTY AND BUILDING.

UPWARDS OF $1,000,000 GAIN OVER LAST DECEMBER'S BUSINESS.

Values Strong in All Parts of the City—Plans for the New Mercantile Club Building—Property Sales on Both Sides of the River.

Viewed from a general standpoint last week's real estate business was a very satisfactory one. Prices are not only being well maintained in all sections of the city, but good round advances over summer valuations are being demanded and obtained for many localities.

In all that section of the city east of Twentieth to Twelfth street, between Market street and Lucas avenue, there is a very strong feeling among property owners who are awakening to the idea that the site determined upon for the new Union Depot will very materially enhance the value of their buildings. As far north as Lucas avenue there has been a brisk inquiy for manufacturing sites during the past few days and offers which would have been accepted a month ago were rejected. The reason for this appears to be in a growing belief that eligible property more remote from the depot will be benefited more than that which is nearer to it. It is thought that values between the new Union Depot and the business center will be very materially enhanced owing to the location of a new center of traffic, bringing a vast amount of property prominently into notice, which heretofore has been considered out of the line of trade.

THE WEEKLY RECORD.

Following is the daily record of real estate transfers for the week as they have been published from the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

	No. of Deeds.	Consideration.
Monday	38	$121,758
Tuesday	35	282,876
Wednesday	28	62,947
Thursday	27	62,495
Friday, next day after Christmas.		
Saturday	23	119,244
Totals	151	$649,323

While this is a decrease of $289,849 in the amount of property sold during the previous week there is nevertheless a gain of $316,033 in the amount of sales for the corresponding week of last year as shown by the published records.

A GAIN OF OVER $1,000,000.

The gain made during the four weeks of the present month ending yesterday morning as compared with the corresponding period last year is $1,156,518.

DECEMBER TRANSFERS.

The weekly transfers for the month of December, 1889 and 1890, were as follows:

	1889. No. Deeds.	Consideration.	1890. No. Deeds.	Consideration.
First week	146	$ 683,760	169	$ 849,933
Second week	145	408,136	162	548,036
Third week	132	404,760	195	939,172
Fourth week	97	333,290	151	649,323
Totals	520	$1,829,946	677	$2,986,464
Gain for this month			157	$1,156,518

MORE ABOUT THE MERCANTILE CLUB.

President J. B. Case of the Mercantile Club said last night: "The lease of the ground on which the new building for the club is to be erected has been made, and work on the new structure will be commenced as soon as the residence of the late Henry Shaw is removed from the property. We take the premises now occupied by the club and by the residence. It has 91 feet front on Seventh street by 127 depth on Locust street. We will pay $10,000 per year ground rent. Our present idea is a six-story building, the club to occupy the two upper floors, which will be of great height. The top floor will be the assembly and banqueting hall. We have decided to put two mortgages on the property to secure the payment of bonds aggregating $300,000. The second mortgage bonds have been taken by members of the club. The firsts will not be issued immediately. We shall begin building on the eastern three-fifths of the property, and continue to occupy our present quarters until so much of the new building is ready for occupancy. We will then tear down the building we now occupy and complete the new one. We expect to be able to finish the first portion a year from next spring. No part of the proceeds of sales of bonds will be used for furnishing the new quarters. The club now has a surplus of $17,000, and we expect that it will be near $40,000 when we are ready for furnishings, and the surplus will be used for that purpose."

The club will some time this week apply for an amendment to its charter. There is no limit to its life in the charter and the Supreme Court has decided that such charters expire in twenty years. The club is now in its tenth year, and in view of its new undertaking it is proposed to amend the charter by inserting a clause extending its life for 1,000 years or perpetually.

NORTH ST. LOUIS INDUSTRIES.

The furniture factory of Meyer & Pohlmann at Second and Brooklyn streets, lately purchased by the C., B. & Q. for $60,000, is to be removed to Palm street and Blair avenue. The Western Furniture Co.'s plant at the northeast corner of Second and Monroe is to be removed to the same neighborhood early in the new year, their present location having been sold to the Merchants' Terminal. These furniture companies pooled their issues as far as purchasing ground was concerned, and Friday afternoon closed a deal for 250 feet fronting on the west side of Palm beween Fourteenth street and Blair avenue, the price paid being $10,000. This purchase practically opens up a new section of North St. Louis to manufacturing interests, and each of the companies named will at once begin the erection of five-story factories, adjoining each other, and when the two new factories are completed they will have about twice their present capacity. Charles G. Steifel has lately purchased a block of ground in the same vicinity. It is bounded by Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Branch and Palm streets. The price paid for it was $18,000.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Yesterday a tract of 293 acres of land on the east side of the river, known as the Pfeiffer homestead, was sold for $80,630 by the firm of Percy & Vallat, representing the grantors, Mrs. Rosalie Pfeiffer and her two sons, Anthony and Frank A., to a syndicate for whom Thomas P. Burke takes the title. The property fronts 3,500 feet on the south side of the Air Line Railway, adjoining Denverside on the east.

AGENTS' REPORTS.

Fisher & Co. report sales aggregating $28,650. Mr. S. J. Fisher says he has made two other sales, either of which is much larger than all the others together, but that he is not at liberty to make the facts public.

One of the principal sales of this firm was that of Porter White's residence, which has been sold for $20,000 to Adam Roth, who is going to make the premises his home place. The property comprises a three-quarter thirteen-room house provided with all modern conveniences. It occupies 85x134 feet of ground at the northwest corner of Locust street and Compton, the dwelling being numbered 3201 Locust street.

Fisher & Co. also sold the two-story six-room brick dwelling and 100x127 feet of ground at No. 3708 Oregon avenue, the property of Wm. Westmacher, for $4,500 to a Mr. Flachman, who is going to reside there.

The Hammett-Anderson-Wade Real Estate Co. report the following sales:

Humphrey street—A 50x125 foot lot on the north side, between Morganford road and Bent avenue, from W. B. Croswhite to Thos. Longworth, for $550; and 50x125 feet on the north side of Humphrey street, between Bent avenue and Morganford road, from William Norris to F. Von Seeth, for $550.

Connecticut street—A 50x125 foot lot, on the north side, between Bent avenue and Morganford road, from Ed Christian to Charles W. Putnam for $550.

Henry Heimerz, Jr., reports the following sales:

Pestalozzi street, northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue—A 40x128 foot lot, owned by Mr. Thomas Fox and K. McDonough, sold at $12.50 per foot to Mrs. Emily Schroeder, who will improve the lot with a dwelling.

A tract of five acres on the north and south side of the Clayton road, 200 feet east of Tamm avenue and immediately south and adjoining Forest Park, owned by Mr. Albert Ohnsorg, sold for $4,000 to Mr. John L. Carlisle, who will grade and subdivide the property into residence lots and offer it at private sale early in the spring.

Hill & Hammel report the sale of property No. 2976 and 2978, fronting 600 feet on South Broadway and and 600 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, bounded north by Kansas street and south by Malt street, from Mr. Theodore Plate to L. Monghan, for $17,250.

The same firm also sold a vacant lot, 100x125 feet, on the north side of Gasconade street, between Broadway and Ohio avenue, from Mr. P. J. Batchelor to the Southern Railway Co., for $1,000.

L. A. Moffett & Co. report the following sale: Harper street—South side, between Thompson street and Glasgow avenue, lot No. 21, 25x 117 feet, owned by Mrs. Grace V. January, sold at $35 per foot to Mr. M. E. Wahlert, who purchased to build a residence.

F. W. Mott & Co. report the sale of 9.62 acres of ground, being lot No. 2 of Clifton Heights, from Mrs. Mattie Wadsworth, formerly Miss Blow, to Peter Becker, Jr., for $529 and lot No. 1 of the same tract, 7.50 acres, the property of J. & C. Bourgeois, for $412.

C. H. Gleason & Co. report the following sales:

Washington avenue—South side, a 50x253 foot lot at $140 a foot, from J. C. Sommerville to Thos. Maxwell.

Marquette avenue—Southeast corner of McCasland, 75x165 feet of ground at $16 a foot, from S. T. Rathell to John Nebergerber.

WEST END PURCHASES.

Hartford street—A lot of 100x148 feet on the northeast corner of Alfred avenue from John P. Rodgers to John Anderson for $1,150.

Granville place—50x125 feet of ground on the east side, between Wells and Ridge avenues, from M. S. Slavin to Mortimore D. Bailey, for $700, and 50 feet adjoining to Miss Mary O'Connell, for $700.

Cora avenue—A 25x141-foot lot on the west side, 75 feet south of North Market, from Orrin Putnam to Charles J. Behrens, for $875.

Union avenue—100x135 feet of ground on the northwest corner of Union and Patton avenues from James R. Bronson to Miss Miriam S. Sherman for $1,650.

Rutger street—House No. 2639; lot 25x120; two-story 6-room brick, owned by Mrs. Rosaline Reid, sold to John S. Burgeatze for $2,400. This was purchased for a home.

Cook avenue—A vacant lot, 35x162 feet, on the north side of Cook avenue, 350 feet east of Pendleton, owned by H. Symmes, sold to Jos. E. Sullens at $50 per foot. Mr. Sullens will improve this lot with a two-story seven-room stock brick dwelling costing, when completed, $5,000.

SOUTH ST. LOUIS.

Minnesota avenue—West side between Marceau and Hill, a 25x138 foot lot, from Frank Dichtman to Mary Bence, at $7 a foot.

A vacant lot, 370x150, on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Neosho streets, in what is known as South St. Louis Suburb subdivision, from Mr. John B. Clements to Winge & Weissenbecker, for $1,100.

A vacant piece of land containing 1¾ acres on the east line of Seventeenth street, between Neosho and Itaska streets, from Mr. E. T. Wells of New York to Mr. George Shields for $775.

A vacant lot, thirty-seven feet on the west side of Iowa avenue, between Meramec and Charlton avenue, from Mr. L. J. Hornsby to Mr. John Fegert at $12 per front foot. This lot will be improved by a two-story brick house.

A vacant lot, 25x138 feet, on the west side of Minnesota avenue, between Haven and Krauss streets, owned by Mr. H. T. Hoock; sold to Mrs. S. A. Constant for $375.

A lot, 50x125 feet, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Iron streets, owned by Mrs. E. K. Steinmann, sold to Mrs. Mary Ryan for $300.

Second street, west side, between Anna and Lynch streets, a 114x140-foot lot, owned by Mr. Albert Ohnsorg, sold at $25 per foot to Mr. Albert Kuenzel.

FARM PROPERTY.

A farm of 80 acres near Diehlstadt, Scott County, Mo., the property of Wm. G. Arpe of this city, has been purchased by Max L. Ostner for $2,200.

Real Estate Transfers.

Peter Cooper Building & Loan Association to Anna G. Jones, 50 ft. on Osceola av., city block 2679; warranty deed	$ 600
Louis Grund and wife to Wm. G. Grund, 25 ft. on Indiana av., city block 1971; warranty deed	350
Wenzel J. Sediver and wife to Jno. H. Huemmle;, 25 ft. on S. 12th st., city block 817; warranty deed	800
Edwin J. F. Washington to Nannie E. Washington, 25 ft. on St. Ferdinand st., city block 3686; warranty deed	1
Wm. Boyd and wife to Chas. Schmidt, 76 ft. 1½ in. on Florence st., city block 3804; warranty deed	1,300
Adolphus Boeckeler and wife to John M. Pohlman, 152 ft. on Palm st., city block 1142; warranty deed	6,150
Frank R. Rosemann to Mary E. Lynch, 25 ft. on Ridge av., city block 3789; warranty deed	600
John E. Hann et al. to Grace O'Donnell, 25 ft. on Goode av., city block 3676; quit-claim	5
Lucina Elleard by guardian to John H. Freudenstein, 65 ft. on Goode av., block 15, Wash estate; guardian's deed	4,500
Adolphus Boeckeler and wife to Western Furniture Co., 100 ft. on Palm st., city block 1142; warranty deed	3,850
Western Mutual Land & Improvement Co. to Isabella Wiggins, 154 ft. 9½ in. on Tyler pl., city block 4773; warranty deed	1,200
Wm. L. Hill and wife to John W. Phillips, 50 ft. on Morgan st., city block 4571; warranty deed	2,750
Wm. P. Croswhite and wife to Louis Gerddman, lot 21, city block 3806; warranty deed	1
Albert O. Terry to Lyman T. Waggoner, 59 ft. 4 in. on Cottage av., city block 4470; warranty deed	1,000
Benj. F. Waggoner to Lyman T. Waggoner, 1 ft. 10 in. on Cottage av., city block 4470; warranty deed	1
Nathan Frank et al. to Amelia Frank, 75 ft. on Washington av., city block 994; quit claim	....
Western Mutual Land & Improvement Co. to Leander Hallok, 50 ft. on Hancock av., city block 4770; warranty deed	850
Fred W. Mott and wife to Blumenthal Real Estate & Investment Co., 242 ft. 10 in. on Eichelberger av., city block 2830; warranty deed	13,000
May Niggemann and trustee et al. to Margaret R. Shields, 159 ft. 7¾ in. on Arsenal st., city block 5017; warranty deed	3,756
Mary A. Niggemann et al. to Margaret R. Shields, 100 ft. on Niggemann av., city block 5017; warranty deed	750
Henry Meinsen and wife to Hy. A. Heldmann, 35 ft. on Kennerly av., city block 3675; warranty deed	420
Henry Meinsen and wife to Wm. Schroeder et al., 35 ft. on Kennerly av., city block 3675; warranty deed	420
Pattie C. Leins et al. to Frank W. Terpenin, 40 ft. on Washington av.; city block 4875; warranty deed	2,600
James D Patton and wife to Michael Jennings, 50 ft. on Patton st., city block 4513; warranty deed	656
John W. Newcomb to John H. Gay, 25 ft. on Easton av., city block 3775; warranty deed	750
Robert W. Franke and wife to Charles Kick, 50 ft. on Withnell st., city block 1531; warranty deed	1,000

REMOVAL OF THE SHAW HOUSE.

The Executors of the Philanthropist's Will Perplexed.

An interesting problem is confronting the trustees under the late Henry Shaw's will. In that interesting document occurs this interesting paragraph (numbered 30): "In the tenth and preceding paragraph of this my will and testament I devise and bequeath my property in block 18 of said city to said botanical garden, including my present city residence, corner of Locust and Seventh streets, which said residence being built of good and durable material, but unsuitable to its present locality, it is my desire that when deemed advisable by the trustees of said Missouri Botanical Garden to have the said residence carefully taken down and rebuilt on Tower Grove avenue in some convenient situation in contiguity to said botanical garden, and for the said removal and rebuilding I hereby bequeath to the said trustees the sum of $10,000; and the ground so divested of said residence to be leased by said trustees for such term as they may deem expedient for the benefit of said Missouri Botanical Garden."

A lease has been made of the ground to the Mercantile Club, which proposes to erect a handsome building on the site. The trustees must now consider the removal of the building to Tower Grove avenue, which is between three and one-half and four miles west. They have asked a number of contractors for bids and have been much surprised at the results. The lowest bid they have received for the work of removal and re-erection is $17,000, almost double the sum allotted for the work by Mr. Shaw. Then there is serious question as to whether the removal could be accomplished with a fair approximation of success. Several contractors who have looked it over concluded that they could not do it. The walls were laid in English cement, and it is feared they could not be gotten out of the walls easily. They are of the opinion that the house could be duplicated in new material for as much as they would have to charge for the removal and re-erection of the old material. The problem is an interesting one, and by far the most important that has confronted the trustees since they entered upon their administration under the will.

A Lynx Cornered.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 27.—An animal resembling the Canadian lynx is quartered in the Okaw bottoms near Queen's Lake. Since it has been seen the coon hunters of that vicinity have been unable to find a single coon. An organized hunt will be made for the animal to-morrow. Its cry, it is said, resembles that of a panther's cry or a woman's scream.

WALL STREET STAGNANT.

A HOLIDAY DULLNESS CHARACTERIZES THE MONEY MARKET.

Fluctuations Narrow and Business Light—Another Favorable Bank Statement—All Waiting for Silver Legislation—Weekly Review—The Day's Transactions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The stock market this week was a tame affair. No one was disappointed, however, for the preparations incident to the annual settlements and the holidays celebration always tend to restrict speculation. If these were the only causes for the dullness Wall street would be well satisfied. The trouble is they are not, and that on the contrary, more potent ones underlie the existing and almost unparalleled apathy on the part of capital. While it would be a simple thing to name half a dozen reasons, the dullness is sufficiently explained by the prevailing uncertainty in regard to financial legislation and the railroad situation. These questions are of such overshadowing importance that all others are dismissed by the threat as of no particular moment. The hoarding of gold through the agency of certificates representing deposits of that metal in the Treasury undoubtedly contributed to the late disturbance in the financial and commercial world. Its effects are still visible, for had the money locked up through fear been restored to the channels of actual circulation it would have been superabundant and a drug long before this. That it has not been restored is evidence enough that confidence is still lacking in some quarters at least. The cause is equally apparent. There has been altogether too much silver legislation to suit the conservative element. While the Government confined its purchases to 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month no particular alarm was felt, but the silver men having gained an inch they wanted the proverbial ell, and their strength and dogged earnestness raised the fear about the possible passage of a free coinage measure. It is this which started the hoarding of gold and disturbed confidence in values.

EVERYBODY IS WAITING

for Congress to decide the fate of the currency bill which the finance committee of the Senate has again reported. No matter what improvement the general financial and business situation may show in other respects, there can be no stability to any upward movement in the stock market until all uncertainty respecting the position of the Government on silver is removed. This is not to say that rallies, and sharp ones, too, may not occur in the early future.

The substantial increase in the bank reserves was the occasion for the rise in the market yesterday, and any other encouraging circumstances may be availed of to give more tone and activity to speculation. In such a limited market as the present it is the easiest thing in the world for a "bobtail" pool to engineer a temporary movement either for a rise or fall. If the possible profits are small the men who engage in the work expose themselves to no small risk. Money is certainly getting easier.

The banks hold $7,725,125 in excess of the 25 per cent legal requirement, the largest amount since Oct. 4, and accordingly they are more disposed to lend on time, especially as they get good rates for all the money they put out. They have now felt the full effect of the recent influx of gold from the other side, but sterling exchange has again gravitated down to about the gold importing point, and the domestic exchanges also look a little better for New York.

How far the loss of £1,000,000 last week by the Bank of England may interfere with the expected revival of gold imports remains to be seen. If the drafts upon the bank by Germany and other countries continue large it is not probable that the directors will view another efflux to America with complacency. On the contrary they are more likely to put up the discount rate or to advance the price of gold to a prohibitory rate. The domestic exchanges have so often been on the eve of turning during the last three months that small reliance is placed upon them as an index of the currency movement. Last week it was judged from the ruling rates for exchange that money was flowing this way.

THE DAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

There were less than 50,000 shares of stocks traded in during the half-day session. The improved feeling, as shown by the recovery in prices, more than made up for the light business. The bank statement for the third week in succession showed a good increase of $3,000,000 in reserves and added to the confident feeling which is fast returning to financial circles. The jump of nearly 3 points in Sugar receipts was attributed to some agreement between Spreckels and the trust people. The first prices were generally slight fractions higher than last evening's figures and further small fractional advances were scored in the early trading. Union Pacific, Atchison and Lackawanna still retained the leadership in the market, but their movements were entirely insignificant, while Sugar receipts showed marked strength, and after opening unchanged at 56¾, rose to 58¾ on comparatively large trading. After 11 o'clock the best prices were reached, with Sugar receipts at 59⅜; Louisville, 72⅞; Lake Shore, 109⅜; New England, 31¾; Atchison, 27½; St. Paul, 49½; Union Pacific, 42⅛; Lackawana, 129⅝. There was a slight decline at the close from best figures but net gains for the day were ½ to 1 per cent. Sales were 46,000 shares.

THE LIST.

The following figures show the highest, lowest and closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American Cotton Trust Oil	16	15	16
Chicago Gas Trust	35⅞	33⅝	34⅛
Sugar Trust	57	53¾	56¾
Lead Trust	18	15¾	17⅝
Atchison	28⅞	26¼	26½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	89⅝	87	87¼
Northwestern, common	104⅛	102½	102⅞
Northwestern, preferred			
Rock Island	71⅝	67¾	68
St. Paul, common	51	48¼	48½
Silver	106⅛	101½	102¾
Missouri Pacific	61⅝	57⅜	59⅜
Union Pacific	45	40¾	41⅝
Western Union	75¼	74¼	74½
Oregon Transcontinental	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Jersey Central	99	99	97
C., C., C. & St. Louis	58⅝	58	58
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
Louisville & Nashville	72⅝	70⅞	71⅞
Erie	18¾	18⅛	18⅜
Erie, preferred			
Canada Southern	49⅞	48⅛	49
Lake Shore	109	106¾	108¼
New York Central	99⅜	98¾	99⅛
New York & New England	32¼	30½	31
Manhattan	96	94¾	95
Northern Pacific, common	21¼	20⅜	20⅝
Northern Pacific, preferred	62⅛	61½	61⅝
Richmond & West Point Terminal	15⅞	15⅛	15¼
Delaware Lackawanna & Western	129¾	128	129
Reading	31⅛	29⅞	30⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅝	28½	28¾

BONDS.

United States 4s reg	121½
United States 4s coupon	122½
United States 4½s reg	103¼
United States 4½s coupon	103¼
Pacific 6s, 95	109
Louisiana stamped 4s	92
Tennessee, new set, 6s	101½
Tennessee, new set, 5s	96
Tennessee, new set, 3s	69¼
Canada Southern 2s	95
Central Pacific 1s	110½
D. & R. G. 1s	114½
D. & R. G. 4s	80½
Erie 2s	96
M., K. & T. gen. 6s	52⅞
M., K. & T. gen. 5s	36½

Bar silver in London 47½d per ounce. Consols for money, 95⅞. Bar silver in New York, 102¼.

Exchange market for sterling was dull in the forenoon. The supply of cotton bills was liberal. Commercial bills were 476.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Reserves, increase	$3,226,275
Loans, decrease	1,056,200
Specie, increase	3,335,600
Legal tenders, increase	323,300
Deposits, increase	1,729,800
Circulation, increase	9,900

The banks now hold $7,725,125 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

The exports of specie from the port of New York last week amounted to $182,801, of which $26,401 was in gold and $156,400 in silver. All the gold went to South America and all the silver to Europe. The imports of specie during the week amounted to $3,039,598, of which $3,017,437 was in gold and $22,161 silver.

COTTON CIRCULAR.

Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-day say: The day has been a dull one, as was natural in view of the half-holiday here and the close of Liverpool. The trading has been almost entirely directed towards the liquidations of open trades and no new features are apparent. Early in the session a slight improvement was established as the pressure of January notices, which yesterday adversely affected prices, was not felt to-day, but a close analysis of the figures of the statistical position as made on the morning failed to establish any confidence on the part of buyers and by the close, March, which is in the most active position, had sold off to one point below last evening.

The most salient features disclosed by our usual weekly statement of the statistical position are the increase of crop in weight over last year of 267,000 bales; an increase in the plantation movement of 26,000 bales; an excess of stocks at the interior towns of 91 bales, which accumulation (23,000) has been made this week. On the basis of those figures a movement from now until the end of the season equal to that of last year assures a crop of 7,000,000. Prices in the immediate future depend upon how far January receipts shall confirm the present expectation of a crop of 6,000,000 bales.

THE "POST" SAYS:

After two days' holiday in London there was very little disposition on the part of foreign houses to do anything in stocks in the first hour to-day. There were further withdrawals of £50,000 of gold from the Bank of England to-day for Germany, and the loss of specie by the Bank of England during the week was £1,086,000, which reduced the reserve to 41 60-100 per cent, against 44 44-100 per cent last week and 33 27-100 at this date last year. But the Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 per cent, and the money in the open market is still quite easy at 4 to 4¼ per cent for discount.

Pixley & Abell have cabled a denial of the reports of their suspension, but no explanation is given of the circumstances which started the report.

The stock market opened here a little firmer, advances of ⅛ to ⅜ in the first hour on all stocks in which there was any trading, but there was even a smaller business than yesterday. There were only 15,300 shares sold in the first hour and of this nearly 12,000 shares were of St. Paul, Atchison, Union Pacific, Lackawanna and Louisville, all of which were from ¼ to ⅝ higher before 11 o'clock. The slight recovery this forenoon, however, was only a very small part of the decline for the whole week. The granger stocks have been the special weak feature in the market, and Union Pacific, Rock Island, St. Paul, Atchison and Burlington are all from 3⅜ to 2 points lower than a week ago. The chief argument of the bears is the present and expected decrease of tonnage, west of Chicago, owing to the shortage in the corn and wheat crops, and many persons are advancing this as an argument against the probability that the roads will join in the new Western agreement or keep the spirit of their agreements if they do join. It is an open question whether this decrease of tonnage has not been wholly discounted in the prices of the granger stocks. Thus far the granger roads are earning the dividends they are paying, even with the present excessive competition. A very little reduction in their operating expenses, or a little better maintenance of rates, such as may reasonably be expected to result from the new agreement, would offset any decrease in the grain tonnage, and it must be remembered that the country penetrated by the granger roads is growing in population at a rate that can scarcely be realized by many people in the Atlantic cities, and that the great growth of industries of every kind makes an increase of tonnage that is to a certain extent not affected by the crops. The bank statement showed an increase of $3,226,275 in the surplus reserve, which is all in specie and undoubtedly reflects to a large degree the imports of specie last week. The gold which was largely in sovereigns and in gold bars went into the Assay Office as bullion, and for it the Treasury paid gold certificates to the banks. The total net debits of the Sub-Treasury during the week at the clearing houses was $7,000,000, but there is still considerable money being drawn for by the interior, and the total net gain of reserve by the banks was consequently only $4,658,600. After the bank statement the stock market was a little firmer, but too dull to require any special attention.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Dec. 27.—J. W. Moody, a leading merchant at Fairview, has made an assignment to M. H. Carroll for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $8,000 and his assets at about the same.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 27.—A special from Fayetteville says the Bank of Fayetteville and McIlroy & Co.'s private bank have consolidated. The capital of the new concern is $150,000.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 27.—There is no probability of the Maverick Bank of this city, which failed yesterday for $900,000, opening its doors again for some time. Reagan Houston, the assignee, states that no attempt will be made to collect the amounts due the bank for thirty days.

Plan of Paying Sugar Bounties.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 27.—At noon to-day at the St. Charles Hotel there assembled, pursuant to a published call of Mr. John Dymond, President of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, a large number of planters representing every sugar parish in the State, to confer with Mr. J. T. B. Tupper, special agent of the United States Internal Revenue Department, relative to the manner of paying the bounty on sugar provided by the Government. Col. Tupper said the questions were whether the sugar shall be weighed on the plantation or in the city, and where the polariscope test shall be made and how the bounty is to be paid. The sugar planter will be required to give a bond. On motion of Col. J. B. Lyon of Chicago a committee of seven was appointed to confer with Col. Tupper to formulate a plan, as follows: Messrs. John Foos of St. Mary's, James P. Koch of Assumption, W. B. Schmidt of Jefferson, A. H. Gay of Iberville, Raphael Beltran of New Orleans, Daniel Thompson of St. Mary's, H. C. Minor of Terre Bonne and John Dymond of Plaquemine. Conference was immediately began, and the committee expects to have its report ready on Monday.

Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive Street.

We are connected by private wire with New York and Chicago, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of railroad stocks and bonds for cash or on margin; also grain and provisions. Our facilities for obtaining quick and reliable information are unsurpassed.

THE PRINCETON MUSICIANS.

Programme of Entertainment—A Visit on 'Change—The Concert.

The Princeton University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert at Cincinnati last night where a rousing reception awaited them. The singers and banjoists are said to be better than ever before, while the mandolin Club, which is the novel feature of this year's tour, is described as very fine.

The Princeton boys expect to leave Cincinnati this morning in special Pullman coaches and to arrive in this city to-night. A reception committee of fifteen alumni and undergraduates and escorted to the Southern Hotel. The young men will rest quietly to-night and will be taken in charge by the Reception Committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and shown about the city and entertained by friends.

A novel experience is in store for them here in the form of a visit to the Merchants' Exchange at 1 o'clock, President Kauffman having invited them to come on 'Change for a brief reception, which will be followed by a lively song, as the boys can hardly fail to respond with a few rollicking songs.

After the visit on 'Change, the collegians will return to the hotel for a light lunch and will go to a reception, to be given in their honor by Mrs. Geo. A. Castleman from 3 to 5. There will be dancing at the reception. The concert will begin at Entertainment Hall at 8 o'clock. The local alumni have determined to make it a genuine college event. The hall will be decorated with orange and black, the striking colors of old Nassau and these will be worn by the audience. The programme is almost entirely made up of genuine college songs by request of the St. Louis alumni, as the public generally enjoys this class of music best from college singers.

The sale of seats for the concert at Balmer & Weber's has been very large.

Lafayette Park School Celebration.

The Lafayette Park Presbyterian Sunday-school will have a Christmas celebration to-morrow evening in the church. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the evening and a pleasant time is promised all who attend. The entertainment will consist of an organ voluntary, service by Mrs. [illegible]

THE IMPORTERS' PROTEST.

THE M'KINLEY BILL HELD TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Increased Duties Imposed by the New Tariff Bill Paid Under Protest—The Several Grounds of Protest—Decision of the General Appraisers.

Col. J. O. Churchill, Collector of Customs, was asked yesterday how the new tariff bill was working and he answered very well, although a number of importers were paying the increased duties under protest. "The protests," he said, "are based on the claim that the McKinley bill is unconstitutional, and they base that claim on the Engrossing Clerk's failure to insert in his engrossed copy for the President the tobacco rebate section following the section reducing the internal tax on tobacco from 8 to 6 cents per pound. They claim that the bill signed by President Harrison was not the bill passed by the House and Senate, and that the increased duties imposed by that bill cannot legally be collected. The protests have invariably been in this form, and the reporter was shown a copy of the blank, as follows:

THE PROTEST.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. —, 1890.

Collector of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR—We protest against the exaction of duty based upon an alleged act of Congress (commonly known as the McKinley bill) and approved by the President of the United States Oct. 1, 1890. We claim that the bill signed by the President is not the bill legally passed by Congress, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. The hereunder mentioned merchandise passed under the provisions of said bill, we claim to be dutiable under the act of March 3, 1883.

"The protests, you understand, are made to save the importers in the event that the law is declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The law is to be tested, a suit for the purpose having already been instituted in a court in New York, I believe, or Chicago. If it is decided unconstitutional, then all the importers who paid the increased duties under formal protest will be entitled to the extra duties they are now required to pay by reason of the McKinley bill, but those who make no protest now get no rebate, whether the decision is for or against the legality of the act. When I receive a protest I forward it to the general appraisers at New York and in due time I receive a reply from them to the effect that I did right in requiring the protestors to pay the increase in the duties. They haven't made any argument to prove the constitutionality of the act; nor have they even said that they consider the law constitutional, as I suppose they prefer leaving that to the courts to decide. They simply confirm my decision in the matter without giving any reasons. The protest must be made in all cases within ten days of the liquidation or final settlement of the amount of duty to be paid on the goods, and when our appraisers increase the value put on the goods by the importer the protest must be filed within two days or it is not recognized.

A GREAT MANY PROTESTS.

"I am not at liberty to disclose the names of the protesting importers, but they number in all about forty, or fully half of our regular importers, and the principal articles on which protests are made are shotguns, cutlery, silk, cotton and linen goods, hops, barley, corks and manufactured glass. There have also been protests on other articles, in fact on nearly everything imported on which the tariff has been increased, and I had a protest against the duty I fixed on a consignment of opera-glasses, but it was a peculiar case. The importer made a defense on the claim, namely, that the opera-glasses should have been classed as pearl instead of metal. As, however, the larger portion of the material was metal, I put the 45 per cent instead of the 25 per cent duty on the goods, and the general appraisers sustained me in the decision."

HOW THE MISTAKE WAS MADE.

Col. Churchill has a copy of the McKinley bill as it was reported to the House and Senate by the Conference Committee from the two Houses, and an examination of it shows how easily the tobacco rebate clause could have been omitted in rewriting the bill. The clause followed sec. 30, the two sections reading as follows:

SEC. 30. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1891, the internal taxes on smoking and manufactured tobacco shall be 6 cents per pound, and on snuff 6 cents per pound.

SEC. 31. That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking tobacco and snuff, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the reduced tax as provided for in "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, shall take effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of the reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of reduction; and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate; and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $5. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this act into effect. For the payment of the rebates provided for in this act there is hereby appropriated any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 30 was in the middle of a page, and the section just above it and the one just below, sec. 31, has been scratched out, a line being drawn across every line of each section. Both secs. 29 and 31 had been rejected by the committee at first and, although sec. 31 was afterwards approved and ordered restored to the bill, the only record of it was a little line at the end of the section which read: "Conference restores sec. 31," and as every line of the next section, 32, had been scratched out the little unscratched line was almost buried out of sight, as it were, by the sea of scratched lines.

The unfortunate (or fortunate) section has nothing whatever to do with the tariff, being an internal revenue matter, and should not have been inserted in a tariff bill, but it was probably put in to catch a few votes for tariff protection.

OTHER GROUNDS OF PROTEST.

The first protests against the payment of the increased duties imposed by the McKinley bill were based on the claim that the bill was unconstitutional on the following grounds:

1. That a quorum of the House of Representatives was not present when the vote was taken on the bill.
2. That a quorum of the House did not vote on the bill.
3. That the act was declared by the Speaker of the House to have been passed, and was certified to have been passed, which was not constitutionally enacted, which was in violation of sec. 5 of art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States.

When the general appraisers received this protest, they were not so modest and reserved in their opinion as they were later in their decision on the protests based on the omission of sec. 31 from the President's copy of the bill, but undertook to decide the question of constitutionality of the law for themselves and made a labored argument to sustain the position taken. Their reply takes up seven pages of a pamphlet, and is mostly a defense of Speaker Reed in his gag law decisions in the House.

THE TOBACCO REBATE.

Manufacturers and Dealers to Claim It Next Thursday.

Thirty-five tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis and many more jobbers and small dealers will be benefited by the passage by Congress of the section accidentally omitted from the McKinley bill. A large number of wholesale tobacco dealers and jobbers will also be benefited to the extent of 2 cents per pound for all goods they may have on hand. Several of those dealers have large stocks stored and they will draw quite a handsome sum from the National Treasury. The claimants must make affidavit to the amount of tobacco they have on hand the time the McKinley bill went into effect. All claims must be presented to the collector within sixty days after the new section goes into effect. The old tax on tobacco and snuff was 8 cents per pound, the new regulation reduces this to 6 cents. The circular of instructions received by Charles F. Wenneker, Collector of Internal Revenue, states that the goods on which a rebate will be claimed [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

FARWELL'S CHANCES FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Sectional Considerations May Defeat Gen. Palmer—The Plan to Be Pursued by the Republicans—World's Fair Work—New Corporations—Illinois Capital Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 27.—The chief talk now at the Illinois capital is on the subject of the coming session of the Legislature. It seems to be a settled fact that the Democrats will organize the House. Notice of contest has been served on the Hon. E. L. Merritt, member-elect from this district, but this is simple bosh and is done only for the purpose of annoyance. For a few months he had editorial management of the Omaha *Herald*, but his family lived here in his own property during the time, as they had done for years and still do. He would probably have become a citizen of Nebraska if the arrangement had been made permanent, but it was not, and he has never lost his citizenship in this county, and any effort to rule him out is disgustingly silly.

On the 24th day of this month "Long" Jones, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, did what the Republicans call a very smart trick. According to the time of limitation, this was the last day in which notice of contest could be served on members-elect to the General Assembly and Jones fired out a batch of them, more than enough to offset those which have been served by the Democrats upon the Republican members-elect. All of these, or nearly all of them, are served upon the members-elect of the Senate, that body having a good working majority and, of course, the judge of its own members. The body is only about one-third as large and consequently can work more than twice as fast and in this way would have a great advantage over the House in the work of unseating Democrats and seating members of the opposite party. It is now claimed by the Republicans, and even some Democrats acknowledge, that under the present existing circumstances the House, which has more Democratic members-elect than Republicans, will hardly dare engage at all in the contest business, knowing that the Senate is prepared to keep at least one ahead of them, the Legislature being, of course, the judge of the election and qualification of its own members. The Hon. Benjamin F. Caldwell, who has served a number of terms in the House and is a member-elect of the Senate from this district, is among those upon whom notice of contest was served. The charge is a too lavish use of money in the campaign. He was elected by over seventeen hundred majority, which proves the fallacy of the charge. One point made by the Republicans is that Senators who are seated in place of those who are elected will hold four years, and will have a chance to vote on two United States Senators.

The Hon. Clayton E. Crafts of Chicago, who has served several terms in the House is a prominent candidate for speaker. He was in the city this week in consultation with Gen. John M. Palmer and is quite sanguine on the subject of his election to the speakership of the House. He claims to have the Chicago crowd solid but it is predicted that he will not have a walk away. His principal opponent will be the Hon. Rufus Ramsey of Carlyle, who has seen service in the House, is a competent and safe legislator and very popular. Southern Illinois Democrats come up with an increased membership and will assert their right to recognition. Recent reports from that part of the State indicate that the feeling in favor of Mr. Ramsey is growing rapidly and there is a prospect of a warm contest over the speakership.

THE SENATORIAL SITUATION.

Within the past few days there seems to have been some change in the general sentiment in regard to the election of United States Senator. The scheme of the Republicans to fuse with the Farmer members of the Legislature seemed plausible for a while, until after the feeling in Cook County and the northern part of the State had been canvassed, and this bids fair to put a different complexion on the whole affair. Since this has been done Senator Charles B. Farwell of Chicago has come out boldly and announces himself as a candidate for re-election. It has been ascertained that the Republican Cook County members are square against any go-between like Lindly or any of the other semi-Republicans—semi-Farmers, that have been mentioned in the scheme for a compromise, and that they will stand for a straight party man. It has also been ascertained that these Democratic members from the northern part of the State, who will vote for Farwell in preference to any other man, Democrat or Republican, after it may be shown that Gen. Palmer cannot be elected. Farwell is recognized as the nominee of the Republicans as much as Palmer is of the Democrats. While he was not nominated by the Republican State Convention, he might have been if it had been thought desirable. He would have come down and bought the nomination as he did before. It is true that the Republicans may not claim all of the blank fools; there are some of them in the Democratic ranks. For instance, suppose that the Republicans should agree on Mr. Lindly and on a call of the roll all of the Republicans should vote for him, and even when Mr. Taubenack is called, he with the other Farmer members should also vote for him; then it is honestly believed that before the vote should be announced the Democrats, finding that Palmer could not be elected, would begin to change and throw their influence to Farwell. The reason given for a move of this kind is on account of clannishness for which Chicago is noted, the northern members would prefer Farwell to any one from any other part of the State, if they could not get Palmer, rather than not have a Chicago man; that they would decidedly prefer Farwell, as a consistent Republican, to Lindly, who has frequently been repudiated by his own party and is now trying to ride into the ring on two horses. These reasons might be further sustained if the bolters had their convictions further strengthened by say five hundred apiece of Farwell's hard earned dollars.

There is little doubt now that Farwell will be the nominee of the Republican caucus and there is grave suspicion that if things take such a turn as above indicated, he may be elected. However, the fact that such a suspicion exists, has put every Democrat on guard and no Democratic member can possibly make such a break without giving his hand dead away. It would seem hardly possible that any Chicago Democrat could go back on Gen. Palmer as it is admitted by both parties that the General has carried Chicago twice for the Democrats, and to him will, eventually, be due the credit of making Illinois a Democratic State. In regard to the contests for seats in the Legislature, one thing is certain, that in case of his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature, he will never accept the place and go to Washington until he knows that every man who voted for him is a regularly and lawfully elected and qualified member of that body.

WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

During the week progress has been made in arranging for the Illinois collection exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Gov. Fifer, the State Board of Agriculture and Secretary Garrard went to Chicago, held a conference with Director-General Davis, visited the grounds with the authorities and selected a site for the buildings to be erected for the exhibit. About eight acres of land was assigned to Illinois and the handsomest spot in the entire park. They are much gratified with the prospects. Upon their return Secretary Garrard sent out circulars to the heads of all departments to be represented in the exhibit requesting them to forward by Saturday to the office of the State Board of Agriculture their estimate of the amount of floor and wall space they will need and the amount of money that will be required to carry their views into execution. The committee of the State Board of Agriculture will carry these estimates with them to a conference with the architects to be held in Chicago on Monday next, when it is presumed that the plans for the Illinois building will be substantially agreed upon. These plans will be drawn and lithographed, and copies of them furnished to each member of the Legislature before they are asked to vote upon an appropriation to aid the State exhibit. The matter will be so presented that the members can readily comprehend the whole project.

At the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association, at Charleston, S. C., Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, was appointed Chairman of the committee to confer with the World's Fair directors with a view to providing a separate department for a sanitary exhibit. This will make a new and very interesting feature.

Dr. Rauch is the author of the resolution adopted unanimously at the above meeting, declaring that diphtheria, scarlet fever, chicken-pox and typhoid fever should be added to the list of quarantinable diseases, on the ground that these diseases are frequently introduced into this country at maratime points where no precautions are taken against them. At Boston and Grosse Isle only are such diseases guarded against, while the greater number come in through the Atlantic and Gulf ports.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

The continued drouth in Illinois is becoming a serious and general subject of conversation. In the central part of the State the smaller streams and most of the wells have failed, and farmers and stock men are having great difficulty in obtaining water for their stock. Many of them are hauling water quite a distance and others are driving their stock to the larger streams. The railroads are obliged to carry water a great distance, in many cases, to supply their engines. There is but little frost in the ground, still enough to keep the water from soaking into the earth, even if rain should come now. Even the snow that has fallen both north and south has not fallen here, and the ground is unusually dry, and wells that have not failed in forty-five years are now entirely dry.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association, which has become a very important body, will hold its annual session here, beginning on Monday, the 29th, and continue three days, with headquarters at the Leland Hotel. The Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association will meet in annual session at the State-house Jan. 13 and 14 and will call together a large number of the most important stock growers of this State as well as those from other States. The Illinois Tile Makers will hold their annual meeting here on the same dates.

NEW RED LINE EXPRESS.

The Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad Co. has put on new service between Chicago and St. Louis via Jacksonville, and are now running double daily service. The equipment is entirely new and the trains are composed of Pullman buffet sleepers, reclining chairs and elegant day coaches. This shows the vigorous enterprise of the company and warrants the statement that the same line of service will soon be running through Springfield. The company owns its right of way into this city, and have just obtained permission from the city government to run its tracks into the center of the city, where a fine depot will probably be built.

A STRONG NEW BANK.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has issued a permit to Messrs. W. C. Hadler, John Cook, H. G. Grosse, William Hadfield, M. W. Chandler, M. Wilhelm, William Stephens and W. F. L. Hadley of Collinsville, to organize the State Bank of Collinsville.

CARDS IN THE YEAR 1810.

How They Were Made and Looked at the Beginning of the Century.

[Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.]

We are glad to give our readers, and particularly the card-loving public, an idea how

Eight of Clubs.

cards looked at the beginning of the present century. At the coming in of the new year cards of this kind were gotten up in the form

Eight of Spades.

of almanacs, and upon each piece of pasteboard was printed a suitable rhyme, somewhat after the fashion of the more or less seasonable and appropriate verses that ac-

Seven of Clubs.

company the months in almanac editions of the present day. To-day these card-almanacs are great curiosities, and the exceedingly original samples which we have chosen

Two of Clubs.

for our illustrations show the taste of that period, and the predilection of the public for everything that was artistic in the way of a cue.

THE BANKS OF KANSAS.

REFORMS IN THE LAWS SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Split in the Alliance on the Third Party Movement—Legislation Demanded by Laborers—Fruit Crop—Citizens' Combination—Political Topics.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—Secretary of State Higgins to-day issued a report showing the condition of the State banks of Kansas. The law requires all banks organized under the laws of the State to publish a statement of their financial condition semi-annually, but not until this year has this law been complied with, although many of the banks have been incorporated for many years. Out of a total of 467 banks that have been incorporated 225 make reports this year. Of those not reporting many have gone out of business and others have changed to national banks. The Secretary of State finds that the total capital stock of the State banks at the close of the present year is $8,261,140, and that they have a surplus of $616,156, with undivided profits of $709,133 and dividends unpaid amounting to $58,774. The deposits of these banks are $10,807,781; their loans and discounts are $14,766,928, and they own real estate and other property of the value of $1,479,971; the stocks and bonds owned by them amount to $889,469, and their total resources are $21,543,527.

Secretary Higgins in his report takes occasion to make some recommendations to the Legislature regarding the banking laws. He says: "The State banks of Kansas should be placed on an equal footing with those of other States, being surrounded by equally as strong safeguards for the protection of the stockholders, depositors and the people generally. Especially should the matter of enforcing the penalty for failure to make statements be investigated, and some one clothed with authority to see that the fines are collected from delinquents."

A STATE SENATOR TO BE ELECTED.

Politicians are watching with great interest the contest in the Thirty-second Senatorial District. An election is to be held on next Wednesday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator D. M. Swearingen. It is purely an Ingalls and anti-Ingalls issue. There are two candidates in the field. The Republicans have nominated S. W. Sheafer, a lawyer of Concordia, who is pledged for Ingalls. The other candidate is F. C. Wheeler, a farmer nominated by the Alliance, who runs as an anti-Ingalls candidate. This district is comprised of Cloud and Republic counties, both of which gave strong Alliance majorities at the recent election. The Republicans are making a determined fight but concede the election of the Alliance candidate which makes one more vote against Ingalls.

The latest candidate for Senator Ingalls' place is Judge Frank Doster of Marion. The Cottonwood Falls *Reveille*, a leading Alliance paper of the Fourth Congressional District, has started a Doster boom and it is believed he will be one of the strong candidates. Doster has always been a political buccaneer, running for Congress in 1876 on the Greenback ticket against Tom Ryan. Three years ago he was elected District Judge over the Republican candidate.

THE THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.

The Alliance men are having a quarrel over the third party movement which is likely to make trouble. Two weeks ago Gen. John H. Rice of Fort Scott, who assumes to be one of the Alliance leaders, issued a call for a national conference in Cincinnati on Feb. 23, for the purpose of organizing a national third party, which is to include the Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the Anti-Monopolists, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Union, the Henry George Single Tax party and all other reform organizations. Dr. McLallin, editor of the *Alliance Advocate*, and Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas Alliance, say that the call is issued without proper authority and will not be recognized. Gen. Rice, when interviewed to-day regarding the conference, said: "Those who purport to have declared it off have no authority. The call was signed by individuals from various States, members of different industrial organizations, in their individual capacities, and the Alliance as an organization had nothing to do with it, and only the gentlemen who signed it have any power to declare it off. If the time fixed should be thought too soon, the signers of the call can confer and agree upon a date not later than April or May as the proper time." A large number of the Alliance men of Kansas will refuse to notice the call, and it is doubtful whether a representative delegation will go from Kansas.

LEGISLATION DEMANDED BY FARMERS.

The State Federation of Labor is forming a legislative committee to formulate and present to the Legislature bills demanded. This committee will consist of one member from each trade and labor union in the State, a number of whom have already been appointed. There are nearly 100 such organizations in Kansas. The Packers' Union of Armourdale, 400 strong, is the latest and largest. The Clerks' Union of Topeka has prepared a bill on child labor which will be presented to the federation for indorsement. It covers the subject in all its phases and embraces the best features of the New York and Massachusetts laws. Organized labor has given a great deal of attention to child labor, but it is a subject that has not been largely discussed in public in Kansas.

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

A ruling, which has just been made by Judge Doster of the Marion County District Court, has created considerable excitement among mortgage speculators. The case was that of an Eastern bank, which was foreclosing a mortgage and held a note as collateral security. Judge Doster held that the note was non-negotiable, because in default of any interest or principal foreclosure proceedings were to be commenced at the option of the holder. These words, which were embodied in the note, Judge Doster held rendered the note non-negotiable, and he dismissed the action. If this decision is law its effect will be far-reaching, and it is said would result disastrously to many banks.

BIG FRUIT CROP.

The reports received by the State Board of Agriculture show that the fruit yield in Kansas this year has been the most profitable the State has ever known. One orchardist, Judge Wellhaise of Fairmount, Leavenworth County, says that the year's receipts from his apple orchard, in round figures, is $50,000, and the net receipts amount to $36,000. Douglas County reports also show the largest fruit crop ever grown there. In Lawrence, the county seat, there were marketed 101,000 bushels of apples and 629,998 quarts of small fruits, besides grapes and stone fruits. Reports from the western half of the State were discouraging.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Warden of the State Penitentiary has just made his biennial report to Gov. Humphrey. It shows that the institution has been supported during the past two years almost entirely by the receipts of the Penitentiary coal mine. During the year 1889 the coal sales were $66,585 and this year they amounted to $68,013. In addition to this, all the State institutions were supplied with coal, amounting to about $20,000 annually. The output of this mine is now nearly 2,000,000 bushels annually. About 300 convicts are employed in this mine. No accident in the mine involving loss of life or limb has occurred in the past two years and but one life has been lost by accident in the opening and operating of the mine during its entire history.

Central Kansas Notes.

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 27.—The suffering of the farmers of Northwestern Kansas can no longer be denied or glossed over. The fact is becoming plainer daily, and at last committees have been appointed to look up supplies. Many counties have authorized extraordinary bounties on wolf, rabbit and gopher scalps in order that the destitute people may have a means of making a living this winter. In Decatur County the Treasurer paid out over $1,700 in one day on this account and over $5,000 in six weeks, and the drain became so heavy that the County Board of Commissioners suspended the order. The same counties are preparing to vote bonds to buy seed corn, wheat and potatoes for impoverished settlers for next season's planting. It makes the taxes on the wealthier classes high, but there is no other method of saving a portion of the population from actual starvation. The complete failure of their crops and the scarcity of feed for horses have sent thousands of them out of the country, and still more must go unless they are supported until spring.

A temporary assistance has been granted the growing wheat crop by good, general rains this week, and freezing weather yesterday and to-day. The Hessian fly has been effectually stopped for the present, and the indications are that the new brood will be destroyed before spring comes. The fields have been pastured closely, thus saving the farmers feed, and are looking well except for the fly's ravages in some sections.

Lights are twinkling nightly in the country schoolhouses as the Alliances discuss and vote on the United States Senatorship and on proposed legislation. A vote is being taken in each Alliance and the candidate receiving the largest number of votes will be the Alliance candidate to succeed Senator Ingalls. Every member of the order is to express his opinion. The vote goes farther, as all proposed legislation will be laid out. A list of the proposed bills to be voted on has been sent to the Alliance of each county with instructions to discuss and vote upon them, sending the report to the State Secretary before Jan. 10. The results obtained are expected to form a guide for the legislators when they meet.

The settlement of the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of Abilene reveals a particularly demoralized institution. Although paper was held as assets sufficiently to satisfy all demands if realized upon, the receiver finds that it is practically of no value, and Comptroller E. S. Lacey of the United States Treasury Department has made a demand of the stockholders to pay from their personal liability of $100 per share an assessment of $65 per share in order to settle the demands upon the institution. The stockholders will thus lose not only their entire investment of $100,000, but this additional $65,000. The bank was literally gutted by bad management and speculation in boom properties.

The Knights of Reciprocity, which were at first laughed at, prove to very much in earnest. A Grand Lodge of the State has been organized at Garden City and subordinate lodges are being organized all over the western half of Kansas. The order is very much in love with Blaine and has little other object than to make him President in 1892. The meetings are held with closed doors and all the usual formula of grips, passwords, and signs is gone through with. Much interest is being taken in the order by the Republicans, farmers and townspeople alike being interested and allowed to enter the order. The Harrison Republicans are alarmed at the growth of the order, as they believe it means danger to the President's nomination.

The off-shoot of the G. A. R., the new order called the Nation's Defenders, is making rapid headway among the old soldiers. Much dissatisfaction exists in the ranks of the G. A. R. over the management persisted in during the past three years, which has been aimed at inducing political favors for the chief officers. There came near being a split in the State organization at the last encampment and since the use of the order to force Republican votes last fall the more independent ones have become more and more indignant. Many are taking part in the Nation's Defenders movement, and as it promises to be non-partisan and is indeed founded on that principle it appeals strongly to the old veterans.

Would Tax Judgments.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kan., Dec. 27.—The Alliance of Morris County has adopted a new movement in favor of the farmers and wants to tax all judgments, or in event of failure to pay them have them canceled. They have passed the following resolution:

Whereas, If the judgment is worth anything it ought to pay its share of the taxes, and if worthless it ought to be wiped out, for why should it encumber the public records? The most of the judgments in our courts now are in cases of foreclosures, and too when the land has been sold and bought by the loan companies at figures wholly inadequate, and the judgment for the remainder with the costs, interest, etc., still hangs over the poor unfortunate who made the loan, a sorrow and a burden to him all the days of his life and embarrassing his estate when he is dead, descending as a vicious legacy to his children, constantly adding costs by reviewings and renewals without the least chance of ever being liquidated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we favor a heavy tax on all judgments given by the courts, and that if the same is not paid that the judgments be declared null and void.

The Citizens' Alliance.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 27.—The Citizens' Alliance organizations are being formed in all the towns in the southeastern part of the State. The charter for the organization here is signed by thirty-five well known business men. They propose to work up the membership with the intention of being ready for municipal election next spring. The same policy has been decided upon in all the towns and as a result the indications are that organization will play an important part in the coming contest in every town.

But the alarming feature of it to the old time politicians is that the Citizens' Alliance promises to be to the cities what the Farmers' Alliance is to the townships, and that in State and perhaps national contests will be united, which will be a strength by far more formidable than the Alliance at the last State election.

THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The people here are strongly in favor of the Australian election law. They have insisted on Representative George L. Douglass introducing the bill providing for the change. The election boodlers have become quite numerous and there is a strong feeling to cut off their money supply. Mr. Douglass will introduce the bill, and from investigation it it known that a number of alliance representatives in this part of the State will support it.

DANGER and inconvenience follows a neglected cold; avoid it by taking Leslie's Coughine. Price, 25c.

North St. Louis.

The Board of Directors of the Calvary Cemetery Association will elect a Secretary at their next meeting.

The employes of Hall & Brown's factory will have a reception and ball, Jan. 17, at Anchor Hall, Broadway and Lebeaume street.

Miss Lizzie Ballarel, chief clerk of a well-known insurance agency at Quincy, Ill., is visiting her father at No. 815 Destrehan street.

The Young Men's Sodality of St. Lawrence O'Toole's parish will approach holy communion in a body at 7 o'clock mass this morning at the church of that name.

A new German Catholic parish is being established in North St. Louis, west of the Bellefontaine Cemetery. Several meetings have recently been held at which Vicar-General Muehlsiepen was present and the undertaking is now assured.

Mr. Edward Ballard, a well known employe of the Union Stock Yards, will be married on New Year's eve to Miss Annie Lynch of Sarsfield place. The event will take place at the home of the bride's parents and will be solemnized by Rev. Father Harty of St. Leo's Church.

Father McCaffrey, rector of St. Patrick's Church, has purchased three lots adjoining the parochial residence on Sixth street, near Biddle, and proposes to put up a new parish school to take the place of St. Patrick's School, on Seventh street, that was lately sold to the School Board.

Joen Hangartner, a baker of No. 3616 North Eleventh street, left three and a half-dozen coffee cakes at the Fourth Police District yesterday for the poor. This is a frequent custom of Mr. Hangartner's every winter and he believes that if every baker in the city would do likewise there would be no cry from the poor for bread. Wm. Schalzried, 3417 North Fifteenth street, left twenty-six loaves of bread at the same station yesterday afternoon for the poor.

The funeral of Mrs. Helen Walsh will take place to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock a. m. from the family residence, No. 1127 Monroe street, to St. Michael's Church, where requiem solemn high mass will be celebrated by Rev. Father Andrew Eustace, assisted by Fathers Boneke and White. Deceased was a member of the Sanctuary Society of St. Michael's Church and was a devout Catholic. Her sudden death was a terrible shock to her family and friends, as she was in apparent good health up to the time that she was stricken with apoplexy.

Secret Society News.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor made a net gain of 2,671 members in the past month.

Bremen Lodge, Knights of Honor, will have an installation of offices the first Saturday night in January.

The Supreme Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, have called assessments Nos. 286, 287 and 288 for January.

A new Council of the Knights of Father Mathew will be organized in Father Phelan's parish in Baden week after next.

Grand Protector Geo. Cochran and other Grand Lodge officials will visit the local lodges in turn after the first of the year.

CHEAPER than anthracite—Pittsburg crushed coke. Devoy & Feuerborn, sole agents, 708 Pine street.

A CO-OPERATIVE CITY.

A GREAT SCHEME STARTED BY WELL-KNOWN ST. LOUISANS.

A Large Party of Inspection Visits the Town of Leclaire, Ill.—The Plan on Which the Village Was Established—Ideas for the Future.

There has been an important addition made to Edwardsville, Ill., in the last half year. This addition has been to the volume of business, the number of inhabitants and the number of houses. It has been made because of the creation of the village of Leclaire upon its southern border—out of its corporate limits and yet in some sense a part of the town.

Edwardsville promoted this village and donated a large sum for the purchase of the land upon which it is built.

Yesterday a special train took 175 citizens of St. Louis from the Union Depot in St. Louis, across the Eads Bridge and over the Clover Leaf Railway (Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City) to Leclaire. The passengers were nearly all stockholders in the company which profited by the concession of Edwardsville, and is erecting on the land a co-operative industrial town. It was the first visit of many of the stockholders to the property, and it was the first annual inspection. The train left the Union Depot at 12:30 o'clock p. m., and arrived at Leclaire less than an hour later. After the inspection the train returned, having added to its passenger list some sixty employes of the Leclaire shops. All save two or three were employes of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

Five years ago this concern began to share its profits between capital and wages on this plan: Workmen are paid the same rate of wages as are paid for the same work in other establishments, and capital is paid 6 per cent. as its wages; then having ascertained the net earnings of the year one-tenth is set aside for a surplus fund to meet losses in bad years, from one-tenth to one-twentieth is put into a provident fund for the sick, an equal dividend is then made to capital and wages dividends have been heretofore payable in cash or convertible into stock. They must now be taken in stock, which is convertible into cash at par on the severance of the dividend takers' connection with the concern. This plan has been in operation five years, as stated. During the first four years 43 per cent has been paid in dividends on wages. Those wage-takers who accepted stock in lieu of cash dividends have received as dividends thereon 64 per cent on the first year's amount, 47 per cent on the second, 32 per cent on the third and 16 per cent on the fourth, besides compound dividends on the first three. The net dividend declared for the year closed to-day is 10 per cent on the aggregate of capital and wages.

Mr. Nelson believes thoroughly in co-operation. The great establishment of Leclaire in Paris, established fifty years ago, and now employing 1,000 men and the Godin Iron Works at Guise and the co-operative societies of England with a membership of a million, combined capital of $70,000,000 and annual business of over $200,000,000 were quoted by him in a little talk he had occasion to make yesterday as showing the results of co-operation. The profit-sharing is one feature of it. The industrial village has many others.

THE VILLAGE OF LECLAIRE.

Leclaire contains 120 acres of slightly rolling lands, which is easily drained. Through it passes the road from Edwardsville to Troy, eight miles away—as pretty a stretch of land as can be found in Illinois. Three railroads touch it—the Clover Leaf, the Jacksonville Southeastern and a spur of the Wabash. There is a small lake near at hand that supplies sufficient water for the boilers, and from a coal mine a short distance away the fuel is obtained. On the northern end of the property—nearest to Edwardsville—five substantial brick mill buildings, with steel trussed roofs, all belting and shafting under the floors, and innumerable minor conveniences. These buildings are models of their kind.

In the boiler-house are two dynamos, an engine and a pump which draws from an eighty-foot well the water supply for the village. A system of water mains is laid under the avenues, to which fire plug and house connections are made. The water is pumped in two large highly elevated storage tanks, from which it passes into the mains.

The factory buildings, avenues and residences are lighted with incandescent electric lamps from one plant. The factory buildings are heated with steam, and eventually the residences will also be heated the same way. A fuel gas plant for domestic service is also one of the schemes for the future.

But a small portion of the land included in Leclaire has been built upon. The factory buildings at present cover, say, five acres, and the dozen dwellings are scattered over about ten acres. Nearly all the dwellings have been built by the company to accommodate the employes, who had to have homes on the opening of the factory. All but two of these are to be sold to employes. Hereafter land will be sold to employes, and money will be advanced to them to build houses for themselves.

The avenues have been laid off in circles and rows of trees planted along them. A building line has been established 53 feet back from the street line. The sidewalks are to be 13 feet wide, of which nine or ten feet are to be reserved for grass and the trees. Houses must be built up to a standard yet to be definitely determined. The lots vary from 120 to 175 feet in depth, according to their position in the circle, and have 100 feet front. The price the company will charge for land is $2 per front foot. This sum is to go into a fund for the improvement of the village. The purchaser gets the land in fee subject to the conditions mentioned above, and the further conditions that he will conduct no business on the land without the consent of the company, and will not maintain any nuisance upon it.

The houses now there and those to be erected are and will be supplied with water at a low cost, and with electric light at 25 cents per light per month. The charges are supposed to be sufficiently large to pay all the expense of the service.

A part of the tract will be cultivated by an experienced man, and the product of his garden will be sold to the inhabitants of the village at cost. Vegetable gardens on residence lots will be discouraged, and ornamental gardening encouraged.

The dozen dwellings now up and occupied are very tastefully built and decorated. All are of frame. The largest is the Club House. It is the hotel of Leclaire, the workingmen's boarding house. It is a co-operative boarding house. It was built by the company and is rented—with another dwelling used as an annex—to workingmen under peculiar conditions. The club house will accommodate sixteen men. Presuming that it will be full all the time the company charges one-sixteenth of a sum made up of a fair interest on the money invested and a fair per cent for wear and tear for each boarder in the house. If the house is full the club pays the full rent. If there are but fifteen boarders it pays but fifteen-sixteenths of the full rent, and so according to its patronage. The annex is rented under the same conditions.

HOW THE CLUB IS MANAGED.

The club is managed by a house committee, which is changed periodically. An experienced woman does the buying, supervises the preparation of the food, the service and care of the houses. Each boarder pays $4 per week into the treasury. Some pay a sum in addition to this. When the house was first occupied there was so much rivalry over choice of rooms, and this device was hit upon. The rooms were put up at auction, and the man bidding the highest weekly premium had the first choice. Two rooms brought premiums of 85 cents per week, and two others 25 cents per week.

There is a large porch on the front of the house and from this you enter the smoking room, which has a wide fireplace, with andirons and logs. Here is a well-filled book-case and a great rack of newspapers. To the left is the stairway to the sleeping rooms and to the right a double dining-room. Behind the fireplace is the kitchen. All the sleeping rooms are on the second floor. They are light and airy and very prettily furnished. The front dining-room is convertible into a parlor.

The first month of the club's life was a financial failure. There was an alarming deficit instead of a hoped for surplus. That was due to too liberal living. The pruning knife of economy was used with such excellent effect that though the boarders are still proud of the table, the income and outgo balance comfortably.

The party from St. Louis was entertained at the club with a lunch yesterday afternoon, after the inspection of the works. Afterward a large number called upon Superintendent of the Leclaire Works and Mrs. J. C. Newstead, who occupy a handsome house between the club and the annex. Then a visit to the farm was made, as the last feature of the inspection.

How far co-operation will be carried has not yet been determined. The village has only been in existence six months and many details of plan are yet to be worked out. There is now being built by the workmen a bowling alley and billiard room. The company furnishes the land and material, and the men the work. No liquors will be sold in the village. The library at the club will be added to for the benefit of the entire community and a modest hall for entertainments is thought of. A co-operative laundry and a co-operative kitchen are in the future. To what extent the private kitchens will be abolished has yet to be determined, but it is probable that if a process of making fuel gas that can be distributed safely is found and adopted only bread making, roasting and baking will be done in the central establishment.

In the meeting held after the return of the party to St. Louis the employes elected Frank R. O'Neill custodian on their behalf. His duty is to examine the books and ascertain for the wage takers that the statement of profits, etc., is correct. They also elected a committee to have charge of the provident fund.

Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star.

The Grand Chapter of Missouri, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in this city yesterday, with the following officers: O. M. Wood, Grand Patron; B. F. Rogers, Deputy Grand Patron; L. A. Delaney, Grand Matron; Fannie Rutherford, Associate Grand Matron; Allen Gunnell, Grand Treasurer; Frankie Hegamin, Grand Secretary; Sophia Alexander, Grand Conductress; Ellen Gunnell, Associate Conductress; Moses Dickson, Grand Chaplain; J. T. Buck, Grand Lecturer, and a full list of appointive officers.

The Wedding Hastened.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 27.—L. Fulton of Kentucky was married here to-day to Miss Belle Owens. The lady has been a pupil at St. Mary's Convent and was detected in a clandestine correspondence with her lover, which, being against the rules of the institution, resulted in her suspension. Upon hearing of this Fulton came on and the two were married. Miss Owens is pretty and highly connected.

A FEATHERED MONSTER.

The Strange Bird Killed by a Louisiana Hunter.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—Mr. August Heiss of Livingston Parish, a hunter of great experience, killed a strange feathered monster a few days ago. He says a bird of like species has never before been seen by him and is a stranger to all his neighbors. The women and religious folks were considerably alarmed by the huge bird, and some of them went so far as to declare it to be the devil.

After the monster had been twice shot it was found necessary to end its existence with several blows of an old fence rail, when it was found to measure nine feet from tip to tip of wings. The color of the bird was of a snowy whiteness, except at the wing tips, which were jet black. The body was as large as that of a full-grown sheep and the flesh blood-red. The bill from the back of the head measured two feet, with an extensible sack or pouch of gutta-percha-like substance hanging to the under jaw and attached to the bill very much as a dip net is to its staff.

The bird had evidently traveled a long distance and could scarcely fly, and Mr. Heiss is of opinion the fowl was one of those spoken of by African travelers. Enough feathers were taken from the bird in question to make a large pillow, of an excellent quality, white and soft as down.

STRAUSS's photos can't be beat;
Ask any one you chance to meet.

Two Plucky Iowa Girls.

FORT DODGE, Io., Dec. 27.—Mamie Crawford and Bertha Loomis, two 16-year-old girls, averted a disastrous fire last evening by their pluck and presence of mind. While alone in the Crawford residence they discovered that the roof was ablaze. Without losing a moment the girls connected the garden hose with the hydrant and secured a heavy ladder in the teeth of a fierce wind. While Miss Crawford held the swaying ladder Miss Loomis climbed to the roof and with the hose extinguished the fire. Their prompt action undoubtedly saved the house.

[illegible]

Our Great Offer

—FOR—

Sunday, January 4, 1891,

To our Want Advertisers, City and Country, is

LOVE'S WHISPERINGS

Valse Caprice,

By J. A. KIESELHORST.

The Greatest Hit Since Strauss' "On the Beautiful Blue Danube."

In this new waltz the ideas are unusually melodious, bright, fascinating, brilliant, while not beyond the ability of the average amateur pianist.

Love's Whisperings

Is all its name implies, and so captivating that under its spell the young lady playing it to her sweetheart will draw a proposal from him at once.

The piece is adorned with a magnificent title page descriptive of its name, "Love's Whisperings," and is issued by the music publishing house of Kunkel Bros.

Remember, every want advertiser in the next Sunday Post-Dispatch will get a copy of this beautiful waltz. To want advertisers in the country it will be mailed free. The price of this music at retail is 60 cents.

The crayon artist, Mr. J. A. Morgan, whose exhibit at the Exposition was so much admired, has made a large crayon drawing of the title page, which will be on exhibition in the Post-Dispatch window during this week.

VOLUNTEER DAYS.

A Visit to the Museum of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Society.

INTERESTING COLLECTION OF RELICS OF VOLUNTEER DAYS.

A Talk With Some of the Old Boys That "Ran With the Machine and Manned the Brakes"—The Race Between the Tigers and Hyenas—Firemen at Work Furnished Hot Coffee by Society Ladies.

"This way," said Mr. Tom Lynch, as he opened the side entrance to the house on the southwest corner of Sixteenth street and Lucas place, the remark having been addressed to a POST-DISPATCH reporter just behind him. "The building," he continued, "belongs to the Missouri Historical Society, but they share it with the Southern or ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Society, and we occupy a couple of rooms presented to us by the ex-Confederates for our collection of relics, our museum."

No one who is personally acquainted with Mr. Lynch, or who knows him by reputation requires to be told what museum, what collection of old relics was meant, for his connection with the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis is as well known as was that of Clay Sexton with the present department up to his election to the office of City Collector a few years ago. Tom Lynch, as he is familiarly called by all of his acquaintances, was one of the boys who "ran with the machine" forty years ago. He is the author of the only history of the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis ever published, and has been the Secretary and Treasurer of the Veteran and Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society since the first organization of the society, and also an active member of the society's Relic Committee, considered the most important committee of the organization. Another of this committee, Capt. Joseph Boyce, dropped in during the reporter's visit to the museum, and was accompanied by Mr. P. J. Pauly, also a "vet." Mr. Pauly ran with the "St. Louis No. 4" in the good old times, while Capt. Boyce and Mr. Lynch worked the brakes of "Union No. 2." The third member of the Relic Committee is Mr. Chas. Fuch, with the A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co.

The museum consists of pieces of fire apparatus in use from thirty-five to seventy years ago, pictures of the old hand engines, reels and tenders and of some of the men who ran with them, certificates of membership held by a number of the old firemen, trophies won in contests between companies, and old fire department relics of every character and description.

"You see those horns above the door?" said Mr. Pauly, inquiringly. "Well, thereby hangs a tale.

THE HYENAS AND THE TIGERS.

"Those horns were won by the Tigers way back in—in '57, wasn't it Boyce?—Yes, I believe it was in '57. Anyway it was when they were trying to enforce the Sunday law in St. Louis. Phœnix No. 7 had just got a new reel which they called the Hyena and they challenged my company, St. Louis No. 4, to a race. Our reel was called the Tiger and the boys who pulled her were called Tigers. The race was one mile for those hones you see up there and $200 in money and was to be run on Sunday. The Mayor made a big kick against it because we were going to run on Sunday and declared that he'd prevent the race if it took his entire police force to do it. He couldn't have done it, for the police force in those days didn't amount to anything while the Fire Department was much larger than it is now, and embraced many of the best men physically as well as socially and intellectually in the city, but we didn't want to have any trouble and so we used a little strategy in getting outside of the city limits and then we did as we pleased. The Hyenas left the city the night before and camped out all night down near the Work-house. The race was run somewhere down on the Carondelet road, near the Wild Hunters. We got out before daylight next morning and started off in omnibusses, about two hundred of us, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at the Wild Hunters' about half an hour later. Neither side was allowed any breakfast that morning, but we were given a little eggnog or punch or something with eggs in to brace us up, while the Hyenas, who had camped out all night, took too many swigs at the demijon and were not in as good trim as we were, although a finer looking lot of men than those same Hyenas couldn't have been found anywhere.

AN EXCITING RACE.

Joe Hercules, afterwards captain of police, was their captain, but for some reason he couldn't be there, and Frank Fitzgerald had charge of the Tigers—the same Frank Fitzgerald who is in the Building Commissioner's office now. Our captain was John Dunn, and a nicer man than Capt. Dunn never lived. He wanted his men to go over the ground, he said, before the race, and so we trotted over it and back, the crowd that lined the road hooting at us as we passed. They thought at first that we had given it up and were going home. It seemed like the whole city had turned out to see the race. The Hyenas didn't think it necessary to go over the course first, as they were certain of victory. We were allowed to run as many men as we wanted to, but nobody could help who had not started in the first place. That is, anyone who started could drop out and catch hold again if he could, but nobody else could join the runners after the start was made. We started with only seven men on the rope, but so many of the Hyenas wanted to share in their anticipated victory that they encumbered themselves with fifteen men. The result was that while they left us way behind at the start, they soon went to pieces, the slow ones not being able to keep up and dropping out, and on the home stretch we overtook the Hyena reel and passed it and won the race in great style. We were all in tights, and I tell you we ran like deer. My brother John was pusher and ran behind while the rest of us ran two abreast at the rope. Neither side carried any hose, that having been decided beforehand. I never felt so good in my life as I did when we passed the Hyenas and I never saw so much excitement over a race either. Ben Case, better known as Cincinnati, took the lead for the Tigers, and I tell you he was a good one. What became of him? Why, he was on the Union gun-boat Essex during the war and had one of the narrowest escapes I ever heard of.

DURING THE WAR.

"The boat arrived here one day all shot to pieces and he took me down to see it. He showed me where he was stationed during the engagement and for the life of me I couldn't see how he had come out of it alive. How did he get me onto the boat? Why, he just said to the guard, 'That's all right,' and I passed through with him. Of course he knew my sympathies were on the other side, but the old volunteer firemen were too much like brothers during the war to become enemies away from the battle-field, and right here it may be said that the old St. Louis firemen were the first to shake hands over the bloody chasm at the close of the war. Nearly all of them went to the war, about half joining the Union army and the other half the Confederate army, and it is said that so strong was the fraternal feeling between them that not in a single instance did an old fireman surrender up or give away another fireman on the other side. Even Masonry was not as strong in this respect as the ties that bound the members of the old volunteer fire department of St. Louis together. Bob Loudon and Arthur McCoy were in the Rebel Army, but they visited St. Louis several times during the war and their presence in the city was known to many of their old fire comrades on the Union side, but they came and went each time without being arrested and whenever their presence did become known outside of the Confederate element and outside of the Brotherhood of Firemen, they were quietly warned that it was time for them to leave the city and they left.

Capt. Boyce says that the First Missouri Regiment of Confederate Volunteers and Guibor's Battery were made up very largely of ex-St. Louis firemen, and that the men in the battery were noted for their strength and agility and for their knack in drawing heavy guns about. When at the foot of Kenesaw Mountain and it was necessary to take the guns up the steep incline, one of the battery-men cried out: "Start her, Union! Away with the Liberty!" and off the boys went with the guns and hardly stopped until they reached the top of the moutain. The feat caused much surprise among all the other soldiers, as it seemed almost superhuman.

THE MUSEUM.

The list of old fire department relics of volunteer days on exhibition at No. 1600 Lucas place is too large to be given here, but some of the more interesting ones may be mentioned. There is a full line of hats, representing each of the ten different fire companies and the hook and ladder company of the volunteer department. A few are shaped something like the hat worn by the firemen of the present day, but for the most part they bear very little resemblance to it. Some have the shape and proportions of a gentleman's silk hat, but they are, of course, of a different material and of a different color also, being much lighter, in fact, of a yellowish white. Some of the hats were worn by men who afterward became very prominent citizens. The old fire hat of James G. Barry, a member of Washington No. 3, who was afterward Mayor of the city, is there; also the hats worn by Maj. J. E. D. Couzens, the first Chief of the Fire Department, and at one time Chief of Police, the father of Phœbe Couzens; Dan H. Donovan, father of Joe Donovan, the real estate agent; Capt. P. J. Pauly of Pauly Bros., and Elihu B. Sheppard, the grandfather of Judge Sheppard Barclay of the Supreme Court.

Among the pictures preserved by the society are those of Pierre Chouteau, who was a member of the Bucket Brigade of 1822; Chas. P. Chouteau, who was a member of the Lafayette Hook & Ladder Co; Capt. John D. Daggett, once Mayor of the city; Sam Hawken, who organized Union Co. No. 2 in 1832 and was a prominent citizen for half a century; Fye Lynch, killed at the Gasconade disaster in 1855; Samuel Gaty and David K. Risley, now dead, and Edward S. Polkowski, Joseph G. Boyce, Chas. Fach, H. Clay Sexton, Isaac S. Smythe and Tom Lynch, all still in the land of the living.

INTERESTING RELICS.

Among the numerous oil paintings, lithographs, pen sketches and other works of art that adorn the walls are a pen and ink sketch by Wm. W. Branson of "Old Bull," the engine of Missouri Co., No. 5; picture of the reel Shakerag, the reel of Mound, No. 9, until the Volunteer Department went out of service, when it was sold to the fire department of Quincy, Ill., where it is still in service; colored photograph of the "Sam Hawker," copied from a daguerreotype taken May 4, 1848, of the Union Co.'s engine on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, the picture showing a three-story brick building on the site now occupied by the Continental Bank and presenting the members of the company alongside of the engine, Tom Lynch, then a boy of 17 years, being recognized in the group; picture of the Lafayette Hook & Ladder Co. with their truck, the wagon being now a portion of the Alton (Ill.) fire department's apparatus; picture of the engine of Missouri, No. 5, showing a piece of apparatus that looks very much like a Concord coach with six seats, occupied by twenty-one men wearing plug hats (old style fine hats with high crowns); an oil pointing that was formerly one of the decorations of the Franklin Co.'s engine, the picture representing Ben Franklin flying his historic kite during a thunder storm; picture of the engine of St. Louis, No. 4, and in fact the pictures of most of the engines in the old fire department, and of also the reels and plug catchers.

DIFFERENT STYLES OF ENGINE.

The old firemen present called attention to the difference between the old hand-engines used in St. Louis, there being half a dozen or more different patterns in all. The favorite was the gallery engine or double-decker manufactured by John Agnew of Philadelphia on the brakes of which forty men could work at one time, some standing on the ground and some on platforms called the upper decks. Then there was the piano or side-brake engine used by Missouri No. 5, and manufactured by Button of New York; the Jeffreys double-decker with a gallery but playing no gallery stream, which was used by Washington No. 3, and is now in service at Hermann, Mo.; the Hunneman engine of Boston, which was worked fore and aft, the men standing on the ground, he machine being the property of St. Louis, No. 4; the Farnham engine of New York of which the Old Bull of the Missouri boys was a sample; the engine of the Phœnix company built by Rogers of Baltimore and the Concord coach engine, in which the men all sat in seats and worked the brakes something like oarsmen row a boat. Other styles of engine were used in the earlier days of the department, but the variety was certainly great enough during the last five years before the introduction of steam engines.

Mention should be made of a very fine engraving of the big fire of 1849, made a few days after the fire by Julius Hutawa, who was succeeded in business by the present lithograph firm of Gast & Co., and also of a picture representing a company on the point of leaving the engine-house.

Near one of the doors stands a figure dressed in the parade uniform of a volunteer fireman, showing pants, boots, shirt, coat, hat and all.

Against the wall on one side of the main room stand eleven arm chairs, painted in almost as many colors, to represent the different colors of the different companies, and in the same row are the two chairs used by the presidents of the Laclede and Lafayette companies.

The walls and tables are adorned with old ball tickets and programmes, certificates of membership, banners, badges, torches, lanterns, axes, bells, ropes, side-boards, trumpets, trophies, reel-boards, spanners, seals, suction strainers and articles of all kinds that have been preserved from the property of the old fire companies.

The society has complete records of the Franklin and Laclede companies and of the Firemen's Fund Association and the roll-board of the Lafayette company, which is now used as the roll-board of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Society.

The only complete pieces of mounted apparatus owned by the society are one engine, one reel or hose-carriage and one tender or plug-catcher, namely, the old engine of Central Co. No. 1, built in 1836; the "Lady of the Lake," the Franklins' old reel, and the "Fairy," the Laclede Co.'s plug-catcher. As the society has no room for the vehicles at No. 1600 Lucas place, one is stored free of charge in the Exposition Building, one at the shop of P. J. Cooney, the reel builder on Cass avenue, and the third at an agricultural implement store on Twelfth and Walnut streets. The tender, like all the plug-catchers of the old department, is a light two-wheeled concern and carried but 200 feet of hose while the regular hose-carriage carried 800 feet. The Southern Historical Society refuses to accept any pay from the fire veterans for the use of the rooms occupied by them, so the expenses of the society are very light, consisting mostly in the cost of collecting together the old relics of the volunteer department. The society numbers as yet less than seventy members, but new names are added to the list at every meeting, and it is hoped that the membership will continue growing until all of the surviving members of the old department have been taken in; and there are supposed to be nearly 150 in the city.

THE FIRST FIRE COMPANY.

The first fire company organized in St. Louis was formed in 1826 under an act of the Legislature and a city ordinance passed the year before, and the only member of that company still living is Mr. Fred L. Billon of this city. The old gentleman, although nearly 90 years of age, is still hale and hearty and can do as much work as most men thirty years younger. Gen. Grant's father-in-law was also a member of this company. Bucket brigades had existed as far back as 1822, but the company organized in 1826 and called the Phœnix Fire Co., was the first to run to fires regularly and to use a hand-engine or engine of any kind. Bernard Pratte, afterwards Mayor of the city, was the president of this company, and they used two small rotary hand engines purchased in Cincinnati and run up to the organization of the Phoenix Co., by citizens in general without any system or regularity. They proved inadequate to the service required of the fire department even at that early period and the company soon disbanded. In 1829 its successor was organized under the name of the St. Louis Fire Co., the members being for the most part the same as the members of the Phoenix Co. After a time this company also died and the first of the ten fire companies which, together with a hook and ladder company, comprised the St. Louis Volunteer Fire Department during the 'fifties, was not organized until the fall of 1832. Two other companies were organized within the next few months and as the city grew, other new companies were added, until the department numbered ten in May, 1848, the hook and ladder company not being formed until four years later. In 1858 the volunteer fire company with its hand engines succumbed to the new order of things and the present department with salaried firemen and steamers took its place.

Mr. Fred L. Billon was also a member of Central Co., No. 1, the first of the ten companies referred to, as were several other well-known St. Louisans still living, the list including Chas. P. Chouteau, James Spore, Geo. W. West and Charley Tilton, the latter, however, not having joined until some time after its organization. Upon the organization of the paid department, Charley cast his fortune with it and has been a St. Louis fireman ever since.

The roll of membership of the old Volunteer Department included the names of many of the most prominent business men of the city, and there is not one of them living to-day who isn't proud of his membership and who isn't full of interesting reminiscences in connection with it.

BIG FIRE OF '49.

Mr. Eugene Haas of the Park Commissioner's office was a clerk in a Market street store when he joined Washington Company, No. 3, in 1850, and he was still a member of it long after he became a prominent wholesale merchant of this city. His most thrilling experience as a fireman, however, was before he joined the department. "It was on the night of the big fire of 1849," he said in relating his experiences. "When the fire bells of the Franklin Engine-house sounded I was at home near the engine-house, which stood on North Eleventh, between Wash and Carr streets, about where No. 13 stands now. I ran over to the house and got there in time to get on the line. We made quick time down to the Levee and found a steamboat all ablaze and the flames spreading to the next one just below it. Some of us tried to get that steamer out, and while I was at work with the rest a rope or something broke and knocked me into the hold of the boat. The next thing I knew I felt water falling on my face and that aroused me. I got up and crawled out of there just in time, as the boat was then all afire and floating down alongside of a long string of other boats. I saved myself by jumping on a barge. The steamer I had been on set fire to all the other boats, and before daylight nearly all the business portion of the city was burned up. The river was very high then, up to the houses on the river front in places, and wherever there was a dry spot there was a great pile of steamboat freight, consisting of lard and bacon, and nails and cotton and general merchandise. All of these freight piles burned up, and next day the water between the houses and the ruins of the boats was covered two feet deep with grease from the melted lard and bacon, and such a sight you never saw in your life.

A REMARKABLE SCENE.

"Then all the soapmakers and all the poor people of the town came down there to get soap-grease. They had buckets, and tubs, and boilers, and pots, and kettles, and everything that they could dip up grease in, and when the supply got low a lot of men and boys made a small fortune in filling buckets and selling the stuff by the bucketful to the soapmakers, and when it got so low that they couldn't dip any more, they would soak pieces of cloth in the grease and wring out the marketable liquid and then give the cloth another soaking and so on."

Mr. Haas' longest run was from the Washington engine-house on South Third street, south of Elm, to New Bremen in North St. Louis, at that time away beyond the city limits. A cooper shop and a lot of frame buildings were on fire, and although the firemen had run two or three miles, they worked like troopers and saved the adjoining property. Mr. Haas remembers having discovered a big tin box in an out-of-the-way place in the burning residence of a stockman, and that upon delivering it to the stockman's wife he found that it was full of money and that she had not known of its existence. At another fire, at Henwood's hat store on Market, between Second and Third streets, Mr. Haas' coat looked like a slab of ice, the spray and water having frozen solid on his back. He remembers that the ladies made their appearance at large fires and treated the firemen to hot coffee, and it was always most acceptable, he says. Mr. John D. Galvin, Mr. Haas' associate in the Park Commissioner's office, is also a veteran fireman, having been a member of the Phœnix Co., No. 7, stationed near the present location of engine-house No. 16, on South Broadway, near Park avenue.

HARRY SNYDER'S REMINISCENCES.

"Can I recall any incidents of volunteer fire days? Ask me if there's anything in my life that I recollect more distinctly and can recall more vividly than the most impresive scenes of my career as a St. Louis fireman," and Mr. Henry M. Snyder offered the reporter a seat in his store on Lucas Market place. "Yes," he continued, when the two were seated, "I was one of 'em, and I believe I'm about the only one left of the organizers of the old Liberty company. At any rate, there isn't more than two or three of us left, all told. Let's see; there was Sam Gaty, John F. Darby, afterwards Mayor; John Wimer, who also became Mayor; Charles Todd and Charles Ford, all of whom are dead, and myself, and enough more to make thirteen, but I don't just recall their names at this minute. I remember, however, that there were thirteen of us and that they said it was an unlucky number, but we had mighty good success as a fire company, all the same. The meeting was held in Wainwright's old school-house, on Morgan street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and John F. Darby was the Chairman. Mr. Darby has been dead a good many years, but his widow is still living. That company was organized in 1840, nearly half a century ago. You wouldn't think I was nearly 70 years old? No, I knew you wouldn't. Well, I'm nearer 71 than 70. Our company had four directors, Jim McDonough, afterwards Chief of Police; Dave Moore, John Evill and Dick Howard, all dead now but Chief McDonough. The first of the four that reached the fire took charge of the company and commanded it during the fire.

WILL NEVER FORGET IT.

"About the coldest night I ever saw was the night that the Cincinnati row burned in 1844. It was on the west side of Main between Morgan and Green, now Lucas avenue, the Virginia Hotel being on one corner of the block and the old Missouri House on the other. We worked the brakes of our engine for four hours without stopping. If we had stopped, the water would have frozen in the pipes, and when we finally shut down to go home, the water in the hose froze before we could let it run out and we carried our lines home all frozen stiff. We used to suffer terribly, sometimes, but there was never any shirking. Why, I've known the men on a cold night to sleep with their boots on, so as to lose no time in reaching the engine-house and getting out the engine, and on a bitter cold night I remember that John Howard, a brother of Dick, ran with the machine from the engine-house on Morgan and Broadway, now Third street, to a fire below Market street, with nothing on but his socks, pants and shirt. He waited until the engine was at work before he put on the rest of his clothes.

AND THE LADIES, TOO.

"If you're going to write anything about the old volunteer fire days don't forget the ladies, for the firemen couldn't have done half the work they did but for the assistance of the ladies, for in cold weather a big fire never occurred that the firemen at work were not given hot coffee by the ladies living in the vicinity of the fire. I've seen Mrs. Bernard Pratte, whose husband was afterwards Mayor, and her two daughters go from engine to engine on the coldest nights with big coffee-pots full of steaming hot coffee and pour out cup after cup of it for the firemen. Nor were they the only ladies that took part in the good work. The Chouteau ladies and the Soulards and Von Phuls were noted for it, and the Filleys and the Finneys, the Walshes and the Mullanphys, the Bertholds and the Sarpys, the Chamberses and the Paschalls, the O'Fallons and the O'Neills, the Mitchells and the Kingslands, the Lucasses and the Hunts, the Russells and the Morrisons, the Darbys and the Kennetts, the Benoists and the Labeaumes, the Primms and the Harneys, and O, I don't know how many more, but anyway, the finest and most aristocratic ladies in the city turned out with boilers of hot coffee, for in those days there were no class distinctions when firemen were about. Our annual balls were attended by the cream of the city, and I remember well the night our company, Liberty, No. 6, gave their first ball. It was at the Planters' House, just opened then, and Ole Bull furnished the music. The ball had not commenced yet and Bernard Pratte's daughter had just engaged Capt. Chas. F. Henry's company for the first cotillion, when the fire bells rang and out we all dashed, dressed in our best clothes. The fire was in ex-Mayor Daniel Page's bakery, and after we had reeled up and put our engines and reels in the engine-house some of us washed up again and returned to the ball. The Captain of Central, No. 1, didn't get to dance in the first cotillion with Miss Pratte, but I guess he made up for it before the programme was finished."

Clay Sexton's old company in Volunteer days was Mound, No. 9, to which also Henry Overstolz and Zeb Hudson (Ned Buntline) belonged.

The old companies were named in the order of their numbers as follows: No. 1, Central; No. 2, Union; No. 3, Washington; No. 4, St. Louis; No. 5, Missouri; No. 6, Liberty; No. 7, Phœnix; No. 8, Franklin; No. 9, Mound; No. 10, Laclede; Hook and Ladder No. 1, Lafayette.

Among the active firemen of volunteer days the following have been Mayor of the city: Daniel D. Page, Bernard Pratte, Bryan Mullanphy, John F. Darby, John D. Daggett, John M. Wimer, George Maguire, James G. Barry, Daniel G. Taylor and Henry Overstolz. Among other prominent citizens who "ran with the machine" in volunteer days, and whose names have not already been mentioned in this article, were Samuel C. Davis, S. H. Laflin, John H. Simpson, B. W. Alexander, Louis Dorsheimer, Phil Kingsland, John Kupferle, D. K. Ferguson, Levi Ashbrook, John Finney, John G. Priest, Chas. F. Taussig, Enno Sander, George and John Knapp, Henry Paschall, Geo. W. Campbell, James G. Soulard, Johnston Beggs. The list might be continued several hundred names, for fully half of the old firemen were prominent citizens then, or became so afterwards. Some twenty or more of the old boys are still fighting fires, being connected with the present Fire Department.

THE CUSTOM OF CALLING.

IT WILL NOT BE MUCH OBSERVED ON NEW YEAR'S.

Society Disapproves of It—Coming Events—Mrs. Sloan's Entertainment—Weddings Last Week—Nuptial Announcements—General Society Gossip.

For several years past the observance of New Year's Day as a general reception day for one's gentleman friends has been waning gradually until now it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance. In the good old times, a half century or so ago, it was a very delightful thing, this renewing upon the first day of the year old friendships, healing breaches and making new friends, but it was not many decades before the license of the day was abused, and the enormities perpetrated before the day was over by the young men who had looked too often upon the wine when it was red sounded the death knell of New Year's calling. Besides, as we have grown older (that is the country) we have grown more exclusive. We are drawing the lines of caste closer and closer every year and as a natural consequence New Year's receptions by card are the only admissible form of entertainment. There is no fault to be found with this, for it certainly must have been a peculiar state of affairs when every lady's home was thrown open and the hostesses of the day permitted themselves to be surrounded by a mob of strangers, with nothing to distinguish the majority of them from the free lunch fiends of to-day. A bit of pasteboard with a New Year's greeting passed in at the front door was then the open sesame to anybody's house. This year there will be very little receiving in a general way done, but there will be quite a number of card receptions, chief of which will be Mrs. Charless Cabanne's, in compliment to her daughter, Miss Martha Cabanne, one of the prettiest of all the St. Louis girls, who will be assisted by forty young ladies.

Miss July Thomson, also assisted by a number of young ladies, will hold a large reception on the evening of New Year's Day.

Mrs. Dean Cooper has issued cards for a brilliant ball which she gives on New Year's Eve.

MRS. SLOAN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

One of the handsomest entertainments of the week was given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Frank Sloan at her beautiful home on Lindell avenue near Grand. Music was the feature of the evening, and as the elegant invitations had announced Prof. and Mme. Lucy, the well-known artists, presided over the selections. The gem of the evening was the solo exquisitely rendered by the beautiful and graceful hostess, whose fine contralto voice is one of the best of the city. All the apartments and corridor of the house were aglow with flowers and plants and ablaze with lights, and in the brilliant salle a manger supper was served during the evening, the appointments being of unusual elegance. Just before supper a dual presentation was made, the first being a life-sized portrait of the queenly young hostess to her husband, the painting a chef d'œuvre of Lowry's, who made the presentation with an appropriate address, and the second, a superb diamond bracelet from Mr. Sloan to his charming wife. Mrs. Sloan's gown on that evening was wonderfully becoming to her regal loveliness. It was of white China silk, the corsage cut low in front with high Medicis collar, Valenciennes lace of the costliest nature forming the drapery. In her ears and about her throat flashed magnificent diamonds. Mme. Lucy's gown was of pink silk, V shaped back and front, with trimmings of cut steel. Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth MacKenzie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Poe, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Beckly, Miss J. Manni Renis, Miss Kenny and Miss Ruby.

COMING EVENTS.

The Imperial Club gives a ball on the evening of Dec. 29, Monday.

Mrs. Gaius Paddock gives a large reception on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31, in compliment to Yale Glee Club.

Mrs. George Castleman will entertain the Princeton Glee Club on Monday afternoon, Dec. 29, from 3 to 7 o'clock. A great many young ladies are invited to meet.

Miss Fanny Woodward has a soiree dansante on the evening of Jan. 2.

Mrs. Frank Obear of Cabanne place gave a progressive euchre party on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Erastus Wells will give a brilliant german at Mahler's Assembly Rooms on the 6th of January; the ladies will have red as the distinguishing feature of their dress, the gentlemen will wear red china silk shirts and the favors will be red.

The Mary Institute girls will have their annual ball on Monday evening, Dec. 29.

Mrs. Charles H. Bailey will give a beautiful ball at Mahler's Assembly Rooms Jan. 15 in compliment to her daughter, Miss Emma Bailey.

Mrs. A. M. Wright and her daughter, Miss Annie Wright, will give a handsome "tete poudre" soiree dansante on Jan. 2 at Mahler's Assembly Rooms in compliment to Miss Mildred Myers. It will be a small but elegant affair.

Mrs. J. P. Camp will give a handsome reception, Jan. 5, in compliment to her schoolmate, Miss Keane the pretty young belle from Evansville who has been spending some weeks in the city. Mrs. J. C. Davis of St. Joseph (formerly Miss Guy Hammett) and Mrs. Charles Scudder will assist Mrs. Camp at her reception.

Miss May Yourtree of Shaw place gave a large masquerade party on Friday evening.

Miss Rosalind Buell gives a large party on Friday evening, Jan. 2.

Miss Lottie Luytes gives a large party Jan. 2.

Mrs. H. I. Clemens gives a large reception and dance at Mahler's Assembly Rooms Jan. 6.

Bishop and Mrs. Tuttle will receive on New Year's Day their friends at the Episcopal residence on Chestnut street, near Twenty-seventh.

Mrs. Henry Siegrist will give a handsome ball early in January to a young lady friend whom she is expecting from Louisville, Ky., to visit her.

Mrs. Valle Reyburn gives a soiree dansante on the 5th of January in compliment to her niece, Miss Felturs of Nathez, Miss.

One of the most brilliant and beautiful balls of the season will be that given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6, by Capt. and Mrs. Luther H. Conn, introducing their charming young daughter, Miss Virgie Conn, who has recently returned with them from Europe after an absence of two years. Their artistic home in Waverly place is perfectly adapted to such an affair.

Miss May Edwards and Miss Lillie Jones will give a party on the 9th at Mahler's Assembly Rooms.

Mrs. John W. Harrison has issued invitations to a theater party, which she gives on New Year's day in compliment to her guests, Mrs. James Campbell of Las Vegas and Miss Montague of Glasgow.

Miss Ella Beers gave a handsome dinner party on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock, to a party of young friends.

One of the most brilliant affairs of the coming week will be the ball given by Mrs. Martha Swearingen in compliment to her grandson, Mr. Arthur E. Barrett. She will be assisted by Mrs. James V. S. Barrett, Mrs. Robert King and a party of young ladies.

WEDDINGS.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellsworth F. Smith have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Julia Penelope, and Dr. William Dorr Crosby, Surgeon in the United States Army, which takes place at the family residence, on Pine street and Grand avenue, Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 5 o'clock, and will be followed by a reception from 5 to 9 o'clock.

Mr. Thomas H. Kauffman will be married early in January to Miss Winsor of Lexington, Mo.

Miss Ella Bell will be married Jan. 14 to Mr. Frank Bergs.

Miss Betty Bent, daughter of the late Lewis Bent, is to marry soon after the holidays, Lieut. Powell.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Maude Mathews to Mr. Mathias Eagan will be celebrated Tuesday morning, Dec. 30, by Rev. Father James Bourke at St. Michael's Church. The bride will wear her traveling dress and immediately after the ceremony the happy pair will leave for Canada. On their return they will be at home to their friends at their new home on Sullivan avenue.

Miss Birdie Taylor, well known in St. Louis and daughter of Judge Wm. Taylor, the successful lead mine prospector of St. Francois County, Mo., was married to John Dryden of Indianapolis in the Presbyterian Church at Farmington, Mo., on the 24th inst. Several well-known people from St. Louis attended the wedding and reception, the latter being very elaborate.

Miss Nellie Newton and W. Chauncey Hawley were married at the residence of the bride in Ferguson, Mo., on Christmas Day, Rev. A. E. E. Taylor of St. Louis officiating. The couple received many beautiful presents. The attendants were: Messrs. Morris Sherrard, Clarence Newton, Albert B. Lyon and Misses Nannie Sheckley, Capitola Stanley, Marcia E. Baker. Miss Patti Carter played the wedding march. Among those present were Mrs. Sheckley, Mr. Harry Sheckley, Joseph E. Baker and wife, James E. Baker of St. Louis, Mr. L. N. Van Hook and wife, Mr. H. P. Coulter and wife, Miss Francis Billings, Miss Zaida McCulloch, Misses Mary and Ella McLean, Miss Belle Page, Miss Blanche Muller and Miss Hattie O'Kane of Ferguson.

VISITORS.

Mrs. J. W. Harrison of 2835 Olive street is entertaining Mrs. James Campbell, of Las Vegas, N. M.

Miss Rose Leopold of Baltimore arrived last week to spend the holiday season with St. Louis friends.

Misses Scott of Philadelphia who have been visiting St. Louis friends, have gone on West for an extended tour.

Miss Ely has arrived from New York to visit Mrs. Erastus Wells, at her country home.

Miss Stern arrived last week from New Orleans to spend a few weeks with her St. Louis relatives.

Miss Sadie Sells is entertaining Miss Delano of New Orleans.

Miss Montague of Glasgow, Mo., will spend the remainder of the season with her cousin, Mrs. J. W. Harrison.

Judge and Mrs. Leroy P. Valiant have their son home with them from Princeton and are entertaining one of his college friends, Mr. Robert Wallace.

Mr. R. H. Whitelaw and family have returned to Cape Girardeau, after a visit to St. Louis friends.

Miss Felters of Natchez, Miss., is still with Mrs. Valle Reyburn, and will not return home until the latter part of January.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stickney of Milwaukee, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stickney, have returned home.

Mrs. E. Plows of Chicago, after a pleasant visit to St. Louis, has returned home.

Miss Annie Livingston, a former resident of St. Louis on the South Side, has returned to the city after an absence of three years spent in California. She is the guest of Mrs. Osgood.

Mrs. Williamson of Washington avenue is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Shelly of Kansas City.

Miss Daisy Gale of Chicago is spending the holiday season with Miss Rosalind Buell.

Mrs. Egbert Chapman arrived last week to spend the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burr. She has with her her fine baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Shirley Borden have returned to Colorado Springs after a short visit to St. Louis.

Miss Minnie Roberts of Englewood, a Chicago suburb, is spending the holiday season with Mrs. H. B. Robertson of Washington avenue.

Mrs. Douglas of Kansas City, with her children, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burr of Morgan street.

Miss Alma Onstatt of St. Joe has been having a delightful visit to various St. Louis friends.

Mrs. G. F. Baker of Philadelphia is making a visit to her grandmother, Mrs. S. Thayer of 3850 Page avenue.

Mrs. Henry Lucas will not return to Chicago until some time after the holiday season.

Miss Margaret Walker has been enjoying a visit of several weeks to Miss Nellie Lee and other St. Louis friends.

Miss Janet Morgan arrived last week from Springfield to visit her aunt, Miss Martha Swearingen, and attend the ball which will be given by her on the 29th.

Miss Jones of Pensacola, Fla., is dividing her time with Miss Haydell and several other young lady friends, Miss Adelaide Papin entertained her last week.

Mrs. S. P. McKelvy is entertaining Mrs. G. W. Smith of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. B. M. Kehlor of Vandeventer place has been entertaining Misses Stephenson and Carrie Hoyt of Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Eloise Fowler of Salem, Mo., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Judge B. Y. Caffray, at her home at Webster Groves.

Mrs. Richmond Dean arrived last week from Chicago to spend the holiday season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Finn.

Mrs. John Castleman is entertaing Miss Edson of Rock Island.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Donovan arrived on Tuesday from New York to spend the holiday season with her mother and sister.

Mrs. R. W. Aldridge of Paducah, formerly the beautiful Miss Beulah Bonney of this city, is now in the city, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Bonney of Locust street.

RETURNS.

Misses Katie Tatum and Lily Wimert have returned from a visit to Mrs. H. G. Clark at Sedalia.

Mrs. M. Michaels of 3435 Pine street has returned from a visit to her daughter in Chicago.

Mrs. E. V. Dobyns has returned from a visit to friends at Fulton, Mo.

Mrs. Maria Hunt has returned from a visit to Mrs. N. C. Hardin at Louisiana, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Stewart have returned from a visit to her mother at Washington, Mo.

Mrs. L. F. Parker has returned from a visit to friends in Southwest Missouri, accompanied by Mrs. D. W. Malcolm and Mrs. E. A. Seay, who are spending Christmas week with her.

Mrs. C. G. Morris arrived last week from Illinois to spend the holiday season with her St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Frank Montague has returned from a visit of a week to friends at Pinkneyville, Ill.

Mrs. Powell Clayton has returned from Chicago, where she has been spending a month and spent a few days in this city en route for her home at Eureka Springs.

Miss Dora Baxter, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. M. Kunz, has returned home.

Mrs. Sam'l Highleyman's handsome young son has returned from New York, where he has been at a military school on the Hudson all fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Simm have returned from a short visit to New York.

Mrs. Jesse George has returned from a visit of several days to Mrs. Charles Ferguson.

Mrs. George S. McGrew returned the early part of the week from a visit to New York and Washington City.

Mme. Hoffman returns this week from a holiday visit to Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison have returned from a short visit to New York City.

Miss Ada Simmons has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barco in Edwardsville.

Mrs. E. C. Simmons and daughter have returned from San Antonio, where they have been spending several weeks.

Miss Joy will return soon after the holidays from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Whittaker, at Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. H. P. Collins has returned from a visit to friends and relatives in Vandalia.

Miss Eliza Jackson returned with her sister on Thursday from a visit to Jacksonville, Ill.

Mr. Rhorer has returned home from a visit to San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegriet have returned from a flying visit to Louisville, Ky.

Miss Mae Dennison, after a pleasant visit to her uncles, Messrs. Edward and Thomas Fenlon, at Leavenworth, has returned home.

Mr. James Norris has returned from Europe, leaving Mrs. Norris and their youngest daughter to spend the winter in Berlin. Miss Lizzie Norris remained in New York for a visit.

Miss Fannie Graham, who has been having a delightful visit to the Misses Rex, will not return home quite so soon as she expected, remaining over until after the holidays.

Miss Alby Rickey, who has been spending a fortnight with May Prather, has returned home for the holidays.

Misses Martha and Mary Bell Lowman have returned from a visit to friends in the country.

Mrs. Charles H. Porter has returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lester of Carthage, Mo.

Dr. and Mrs. Porter of Westminster place have their son home from college for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Chouteau Smith and Mrs. Dexter Crosby returned last week.

Miss Dimple Brookmire returned last week from Boston, where she is attending school, to spend the holiday season.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Miller have returned from St. Charles, where they have been spending the past few days with relatives.

Miss Mamie Clark has returned from a visit to Louisville, Ky., to her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Churchill.

Misses Clinda and Jeanette Niedringhaus of Bell avenue have returned from their school at Ogonts to spend the holidays with their parents.

Miss D. J. Tarbell, formerly of St. Louis, will be married on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1891, to Mr. Harry Coner. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Y. Tarbell at Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTURES.

Mrs. J. W. Rhodes and niece left last week to spend the holidays with relatives in Jackson, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts of Westminster place will leave in January for the South, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. J. R. Edwards and Miss Sallie Edwards have gone home for the holidays after visiting St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Wm. Monks leaves on Monday to join her daughter, Miss Bessie Monks, at Louisville, Ky., where they will visit friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Liggett have gone to Tucson, Ariz., to spend the winter. They are charmed with the climate.

Mrs. Minor Merriwether did not leave when she expected for the East owing to illness in her family. She, however, left last Tuesday evening and will spend several weeks with relatives in Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. S. F. and Mrs. G. R. Winston left on Tuesday for home after spending a week with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Kate Buck and her daughter, Miss Alice Servis, will leave early in January to spend the remainder of the season in Florida.

Mrs. Kate Comstock, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Blackman, has returned home.

Mrs. A. S. Vodges and her daughter, Miss Estelle Vodges, left early in the week to return home after a visit of two or three weeks to Mrs. G. D. Reynolds.

Mrs. Rufus J. Lackland leaves to-day for Washington City, where she visits first Mrs. Gen. Noble and assists at her New Year's reception, then visits Mrs. Gen. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Price will leave soon for Louisville, Ky., where they will reside.

Miss Kean of Evansville, Ind., has gone to St. Joe to visit Mrs. Charles Hammett for the holiday season. She will return in a few days to visit her old schoolmate, Mrs. John Paulding Camp.

Mrs. B. F. Allen of South St. Louis will leave in January for California, where she will spend the remainder of the season.

Mrs. Mary Davidson and family have gone to Tacoma to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Asby Chouteau, who have recently arrived from Deadwood and are at Hotel Beers, will go soon to California to reside.

Mrs. J. S. Sullivan, who has been visiting her mother, returned to Jefferson City in time for Christmas.

Miss Lucy Chadbourne will leave the latter part of the week to spend the month of January in Louisville, Ky., with friends.

Miss Marie Puegnet leaves next week for Paducah, Ky., where she will visit relatives.

Mrs. J. K. Barton, who has been visiting Mrs. Slayback, left on Tuesday to return home.

Miss Katie Waterman left on Wednesday to spend her Christmas vacation with her parents in Hamilton. She returns to school next week.

Miss Mabel Huyette left on Wednesday to spend the holiday season with the family of Mr. H. E. Baker at Rolla.

Miss Mayme Breckenridge left on Wednesday to make a visit to Miss Emma Magraw in Fayette.

GOSSIP.

Miss Clara Hadley left last week to spend the festival season with her friend, Miss Sara Jarrett.

Mr. Clifford French, cashier of the First National Bank at Rolla, Mo., who was married on Christmas eve to Miss Eda Strobach, has been spending a few days of the honeymoon with St. Louis friends. They were en route for Kansas City, Chicago and other cities.

Mrs. E. A. Peters is now able to be up, having been confined to her bed for some time past by a serious accident.

Miss Bessie Brown is spending the holiday season with Mrs. W. H. Brown at her country home.

Miss Blanche Magee is spending Christmas week with her friend, Miss Hattie Yerkes.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cushman, Jr., are receiving the congratulations of their friends upon the advent of a baby girl.

Mrs. Crombie Chesbro is spending Christmas week out of town with her friend, Mrs. Marion Murray.

Miss Hattie Yerkes, who has been visiting Mrs. W. B. Russell, returned last week to her home in Alton to enjoy the festival season with her friends.

Perrin's Gloves, $2, at Salveter & Stewart, 812 North Sixth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Norris are in possession of their new home, on West Pine street, near Vandeventer avenue.

Miss Lucy Coats is spending the holiday season with friends at Moberly, Mo.

Miss Nora Bamberg, who has been visiting Mrs. F. N. Hamilton, returned home for the Christmas festivities.

Miss Challie Hyde, who has been spending some weeks with her cousin, Miss Nora Kelly, goes soon after Christmas to Chicago, accompanied by Miss Kelly, to make a visit to the family of Judge Barnum.

Miss May Prather has returned from a visit to Miss Rickey, bringing Miss Abby Rickey home with her for the holidays.

Mrs. Thomas Teasdale is spending Christmas week with her mother, Mrs. T. K. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Leverett Bell are again domiciled at their pretty home in Westminster place, the ravages of the fire having been repaired.

Miss Effie Dodson arrived on Monday from Keytesville, Mo., to spend a fortnight with St. Louis relatives.

Miss Jessie Benedict, who has been visiting Mrs. H. E. Bayle, returned to her home at Edwardsville in time for Christmas.

Mrs. Ellen McRae is now keeping house in her own home, No. 2345 Park avenue.

Miss Annie King, who is attending school here, has gone to spend a fortnight with her parents.

Misses Lillie and Enola Belt arrived last week to spend the holiday season with Miss Mattie King on Olive street.

Miss Belle Martin is home for the holidays, having returned from a long visit to her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Barnes.

Mrs. E. J. King is spending the holiday season with Capt. and Mrs. John W. King, at their lovely home in West Park place, Cairo, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pettingill and her daughter, Miss Alice Pettingill, are spending the holiday season with their relatives at Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Graham and Miss Clara Bailey of Zanesville, O., are expected early this week to make a visit to their St. Louis friends.

Miss Mamie Teasdale, accompanied by Miss Carrie Stark of Denver, is making a visit to Miss Carrie Pittinger at her home in Illinois. They will be absent until after New Year.

Mr. Samuel T. Rathell has purchased and presented to his wife as a Christmas gift the handsome new home on West Pine street near Vandeventer avenue, adjoining the one recently purchased by Mr. Ed Norris.

Miss Fanny Walker is visiting her father, Dr. Walker, at Greenville, Miss.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, who have been spending a few months abroad, have returned and are at his post at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dauseman have taken possession of their new home on Olive street.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Goode are with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Shep Cabanne, for the winter.

Mrs. Charles Espenchied's reception day is on Monday after 2 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell will take possession of their new home, No. 4364 West Morgan street, next week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Maughs are making a visit to Washington City.

Mrs. C. G. Cookerly of No. 2011 Oregon avenue left last Wednesday for a two weeks' trip to relatives and friends in Terre Haute, Ind.

The Misses Lulu and Mamie Loker are home from Maryville for the holiday season and are now the guests of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Loker, at their home on Laclede avenue. Next week Mr. George H. Loker, Jr., with his parents will take possession of his handsome new home on Washington avenue.

Mr. Leo Brooker of Chicago has come on to spend the holidays with friends in this city.

A very enjoyable surprise party was given last Wednesday evening by a number of friends of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Volker and her brother, Mr. Thomas McKeazie, at Union Hall. Dancing was indulged i until midnight, when an intermission was taken for luncheon. The affair was one of the most fashionable events that has taken place in Carondelet this season. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. O. A. Haines, Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Waibel, Col. and Mrs. Taylor Stith, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Knox, Mrs. Judge Brown and daughter of Carthage, Mo., Mr. Will Nesbit and mother, Misses Lizzie Clench, Vic and Lulu Creeley, Stella and Nellie Tyre of Lexington, Mo.; Madge Terry, Allie Johnson, R. Timberlake, C. Kelly, Emma and Edna Waibel, Dottie Feidler, Mary Gray, Tob Maury, and Alma Doering; also Messrs. Chas. Bull, Scott Horner, Con. Fordcer, Hugo Doering, D. Blair, Guido Doering, Arthur Stith, Henry Watson and others.

The Homeliest Man in St. Louis

And the handsomest and others are invited to call on any druggist to-day for a free sample bottle of Kemp's Balsam, the best cough cure.

TURNED UP ALL RIGHT.

PULASKI COUNTY'S LOST DEPUTY SHERIFF HEARD FROM.

His Prisoner, Charles Jameson, Got Away From Him—No New Developments in the Railway Right-of-Way War—Accidental Shooting of Conrad Knuewe.

Pulaski County's lost deputy sheriff, Miles Schoenberg, has turned up safe and sound. He left Mound City for East St. Louis with a prisoner over a week ago, but failed to reach his destinction, and his continued absence, which could only be accounted for on the theory that he had either met with foul play or had been the victim of some ingenious ruse on the part of the slick book agent, Charles Jameson, who was his prisoner, was the cause of much apprehension to his chief, Sheriff Charles Wehrenberg, as well as to his relatives and friends in Pulaski County. It appears, however, that he reached his home in time to spend Christmas day, or a portion of it, with his family. Chief of Police Walsh of East St. Louis was notified yesterday of Schoenberg's return. He received a letter from Sheriff Wehrenberg, dated Dec. 26, which read:

"The lost Deputy Sheriff is found. He did not go away with his prisoner by any authority of mine, but simply to accommodate a citizen who was the slick book-agent's bondsman," * * *

From this letter Chief Walsh understands that Schoenberg returned to Mound City minus his prisoner, who doubtless was smooth enough to get out of his clutches before they reached Duquoin on their way to East St. Louis

William D. Sheely, a newspaper man who had spent a score of years as a journalist in East St. Louis, died yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's Hospital. He had been at the hospital about ten days, suffering with pneumonia, which caused his death. At the time he was taken sick he was the editor of the *Daily Journal*. He was a native of St. Clair County, and had spent the most of his life in East St. Louis in the employ of different newspapers on the east side of the river as well as in St. Louis. His father, the late George Sheely, was a prominent man in East St. Louis during his life. His mother was a daughter of the late William Tate of Belleville and a member of one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. Sheely was 39 years of age and unmarried. The funeral will probably take place to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon brought no new developments in the East St. Louis railway controversy between the Air Line officials and the management of the McCasland Street Railway. No attempts were made to relay the street car track where it had been torn up and the aid of the courts was not invoked by either side to enforce mandates or resist advances.

The new town hall at O'Fallon, eight miles northeast of East St. Louis, will be dedicated next Wednesday. Hon. Jehu Baker and Hon. Lucius D. Turner of Belleville will deliver addresses during the day. In the evening a dramatic entertainment will be given in the hall by O'Fallon amateurs.

The R. R. Y. M. C. A. will give a New Year's reception at Association Hall. Elegant cards of invitation to the reception will be sent out early this week.

Rev. W. F. Irwin of the McCormack Presbyterian Seminary of Chicago will preach at the Presbyterian Church to-day.

Penitentiary Commissioner Messick left yesterday for Springfield.

Belleville.

The old Reuss mill on South Abend street was destoyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It caught fire about 1 o'clock and burned to the ground within a short time. Owing to its isolated situation the firemen were some time in reaching it and when they did get to the scene were unable to save it. The building was of brice and very old. It was originally a grist mill, operated by F. A. Reuss & Co., who assigned seven years ago. The Sehlinger Grain Co. of Belleville recently incorporated, had leased it for storage purposes and had an office in the lower story. Their loss is about $200. The building was owned by the Washington University of St. Louis. Its value was about $2,000. The fire originated in the office from a heating stove.

The report of the accidental killing of Stephen Knuewe at St. Libory yesterday appears to have been a mistaken one. It was his son, Conrad Knuewe, 16 years of age, who was killed. He was hunting near his home, and came upon a rabbit which was so close to him that he attempted to strike it with the stock of his gun instead of shooting it. The gun was discharged while he held it inverted in his hands, and the load struck him in the breast, instantly killing him. Coroner Woods was notified that the father, instead of the son, had been killed, which accounts for the erroneous reports published.

Simon Horine, Jr., a toy dealer, who did business on Main street, made an assignment to Charles P. Fleischbein for the benefit of his creditors yesterday. His liabilities are about $700. Assets small.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Luke S. Miller and Lydia Kauffman of Drake, Mo.; John F. Simmons of East Carondelet and Rebecca DePriest of Waterloo; William Webster and Anna Ehrhard of East St. Louis.

John Munier, tax collector of O'Fallon Township, and George M. Nixon, collector of Marissa Township, filed their bonds yesterday in the Recorder's office.

Ex-Sheriff Edward Fleming slipped and fell on High street yesterday, and was severely injured. His head struck the pavement, and he was rendered unconscious for a time by the shock.

Judge T. B. Wall of Wichita, Kan., is visiting in Belleville. He is the guest of D. P. Alexander.

SILK UMBRELLAS, $3 TO $20.

Splendid stock of the finest. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD'S,
Cor. Broadway and Locust.

TAX LEVY FOR A PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

Judge Thayer Makes an Order Against Scotland County.

Judge Thayer yesterday morning in the United States Court decided that the County Court of Scotland County must make a tax levy to pay to the estate of Wm. Kiel a balance on the judgment obtained by Hill against the county. A tax was levied that was supposed to be adequate to pay the judgment, but $1,361 of the claim remained unpaid. The Court failed to examine and correct the delinquent list, and as a consequence the Collector cannot maintain suits for the tax. He has been enjoined by the Circuit Court of Scotland County from bringing suits.

The County Court in question opposed the granting of the order, holding that it might properly be compelled to correct the error of omission, but Judge Thayer said that only by a falsification of the records of the County Court could the error be corrected.

The same question was involved in the case of William F. Shelley against the County Court of St. Charles County, which was also decided. In this case the County demurred to the order on it to show cause why a writ should not issue. The demurrer was overruled and a peremptory writ ordered to issue, unless within three days the County files a return to the order to show cause.

DR. ENNO SANDER'S Effervescent Lithia Water, for the cure of Gout and Rheumatism, is unexcelled; it neutralizes acidity, dissolves gravel and other urinary concretions, and is preferred by all eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

Girls' Free Library.

A pleasant Christmas concert was given to the pupils of the Girls' Free Evening School, at 1510 Lafayette avenue, the 26th inst. The programme was furnished by Mrs. Wiggins, assisted by Miss Kohn, Miss Phillips, Miss Flora Taylor, Miss Bert Sale and Mrs. Frederick, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Mosby, Mr. Pen and Mr. Noble.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. [illegible], who congratulated the girls upon their pleasant school and told of the time when they were not counted of much value in [illegible]...

TO BE TWO MILLIONS

The Capitalization of the Adams Electric Railway Co.

WITH WHICH IT WILL BEGIN ITS GREAT ELECTRIC LEGAL CONFLICT.

The First Suit to Be Brought in Boston and a Favorable Decision Followed by General Injunction Proceedings—Probabilities of Sale or Consolidation—Story of a Close Corporation.

The impending legal war between the Adams Electric Railway Co. of St. Louis and all the great electric companies of the country, whose systems are now in successful operation, will most likely be definitely opened this week.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the local company to be held during the present week the last act of preparation for the conflict will be completed. The capital stock of the company will be increased from its present modest figure of $25,000 to the imposing amount of $2,000,000. New officers will be elected and a reorganization of the board on a "new footing" will be effected. The regular annual meeting of the Adams company takes place in March of each year, but the result of the secret meetings of leading stockholders held in the offices of the United Elevator Co. during the past few weeks resulted in a decision to effect an immediate reorganization and to increase the stock as stated above. This decision was based upon what is believed to be a positive confirmation from Washington, D. C., of the fact that the Adams Co. holds the original patent on the electric motor truck used in every electric railway system now in successful operation, and was arrived at only when the Adams people determined to assert their claim for infringement of patent in the courts, and to legally establish the fact that as owners of the first patent of the electric motor truck, they have a monopoly of the electric railway field.

THE WAR WILL OPEN IN BOSTON.

These suits, it was learned yesterday, will be brought against the street railway companies using any of the electric railway systems infringing upon the Adams patents, and it was also stated by a stockholder of the local company that the first suit to be instituted will be in Boston, Mass. An eminent lawyer of that city has, it is said, already been engaged to prosecute the claim of the St. Louis company for infringement of patent, and it is confidently expected that the Boston case will sustain the claim. Should this result be reached the legal establishment of the value of the Adams patents will then be complete, and injunction proceedings against all roads infringing upon them will be begun. Of course the great electric systems building the roads will stand behind the street railway companies in the legal fight, but the fact of infringement of patent is said to be so clear upon the face of the Patent-Office records that the local company express no apprehension as to the final result.

PURCHASE OR CONSOLIDATION PROBABLE.

Should the decision in the first suit brought by the St. Louis company prove a victory, it is not at all improbable that one of the millionaire electric companies already in the field will make a strong effort to buy the Adams patents outright. The richest company is the Thomson-Houston, which is said to be backed by the Pullman company, and should the Thomson-Houston or any other company buy the two patents granted to Dr. Wellington Adams on June 24, 1884, and now owned by the Adams Co., it would be in a position to create an electric railway monopoly, which would, the Adams people believe, eventually drive all their competitors from the field. Another probability following a favorable decision for the local company in the court of law would be its consolidation with one of the companies already established on terms which, it is expected, would sustain the $2,000,000 capitalization to be made this week.

HISTORY OF THE ADAMS COMPANY.

Following the account published in the POST-DISPATCH of Friday last of important suits involving millions of dollars to be begun by a St. Louis company, public interest in the matter was at once excited and the personnel of the Adams Co. immediately became a leading topic of discussion and conjecture. The Adams Electric Railway Co. is a close corporation. Two hundred of its 250 shares of stock, of a par value of $100 per share, are held by twelve prominent and well known St. Louis gentlemen, the list of stockholders being as follows: Edwin Harrison, Seth W. Cobb, Web M. Samuel, Charles T. Orthwein, Hugh Rogers, Prof. F. E. Nipher, Dr. Kossuth Morgner, Dr. Wellington Adams, Ewing Hill and three others whose names were not learned. Prof. Nipher of Washington University is the president. Since its organization in 1883 the company has remained a close corporation for widely different reasons. It began as one, because the gentlemen going into it believed there was a fortune in Dr. Adams' electric patents and a few of them were willing to put up the money necessary to develop them. The money was put up by thousands of dollars, the Adams syetem of electric railway was exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition, a bill was passed by the Municipal Assembly in 1885 giving the Adams Co. a franchise for an elevated electric railway, and the company stood on the threshold of success as the first electric railway company in the world.

PARALYZED BY A VETO.

Gov. D. R. Francis, then Mayor of St. Louis, vetoed the Adams elevated railway bill. Panic and discouragement apparently followed this first reverse. The gentlemen composing the company seemed to feel that they had spent enough money on electric railways, for they gave over every effort to develop the practical value of the Adams patent. The company virtually became a defunct organization, the books of the concern were put away and locked up. Dr. Adams left St. Louis and settled in Colorado, and his electric railway patents were apparently consigned to that great limbo of useless and impractical inventions which has its burying grounds in the Patent Office Department in Washington. There the Adams Electric Railway Co. remained a close corporation for the embarrassing reason that its capital stock had absolutely no market value.

This was just five years ago. Within that five years, while the Adams patents lay neglected and almost forgotten, the practicability of the successful propulsion of street cars by electricity has been demonstrated beyond all doubt, and at least three great electric railway systems have sprung into existence, each backed by millions of dollars. These systems are in successful operation all over the country, and the resurrection of the Adams company was caused, as stated, by the sudden discovery that every one of these systems was infringing upon the Adams patents, and would have to continue infringing upon them if they desired to operate successfully. The reason of this is said to be that the invention of the device placing the electric motor on the axles and body of a car and doing away with vibration by means of spring suspension was what made electric railways possible. The electric motor truck, consisting of the motor placed on the car track with spring suspension, was the first electrical railway device patented by Dr. Adams. So the Adams Electric Railway Co. again became a genuine close corporation, because the stockholders believed they had a claim against the first electric railway companies abroad in the field which would amount to millions of dollars and a virtual monopoly. This is the position to-day.

EFFORTS TO BUY THE STOCK.

The effort to obtain possession of the capital stock of the Adams Co. "on the quiet," which caused the investigation of the Patent Office records so recently completed, was made about three months ago, the inquiry coming from New York City. Upon its being followed by proof that New York capitalists stood ready to close such a bargain the stockholders of the quiescent company smelt a mouse, and reasoning that their stock was either utterly valueless or worth far more than was offered for it they began investigating. No satisfaction could be obtained from the Eastern bidders, who declined to state their reasons for wishing to purchase the stock and patents of a practically defunct St. Louis company and so the Patent Office investigation was begun with the results already stated.

Following this discovery, as was learned yesterday, a quiet movement was then begun within the company itself to make it a still closer corporation by buying the holdings of some of the twelve stockholders who had not kept up with the sudden change of prospects. Of the 250 shares of the entire capital stock only 200 had been issued, and some of this has recently changed hands, still further reducing the number of stockholders. The par value of the stock is $100 per share, and it is stated that in one instance during the past month a stockholder in the company was offered $500 a share for his holdings, the would-be purchaser being a stockholder and officer. Another holder of Adams stock placed his figures at $1,000 per share, it is said, thus indicating the confidence placed in the discovery of the value of the Adams patents.

THE DEFENDANT COMPANIES.

The estimation placed upon them by the millionaire companies which will be defendants in the legal war to be begun by the Adams company will be developed only by their course following the opening of the fight. Nothing is known by their representatives in St. Louis regarding the attitude of the companies interested. Both the Thomson-Houston and the Sprague companies, the latter being now consolidated with the Edison, have headquarters in New York City, with Western headquarters in Chicago. The Short Co. has its headquarters in Cleveland, O. All action bearing upon the claim of the St. Louis company will emanate from those cities.

Lowest Priced House in America for Fine
DIAMONDS.

Diamond finger-rings	$18 to $ 500
Diamond ear-rings	20 to 3,000
Diamond lace pins	15 to 1,200
Diamond bracelets	25 to 900
Diamond studs	10 to 600
Diamond collar buttons	5 to 150

Finest qualities, imported direct. See them at MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., Corner Broadway and Locust.
Catalogue, 2,000 Engravings, mailed free.

REAPING THE FRUITS.

Why John H. Shaw of Baltimore Regrets His Past Sins.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27.—The following "personal" appeared in all of this morning's papers:

"Any person claiming to be my wife, except the lady living at No. 612 Hamburg street as Mrs. John H. Shaw, is misrepresenting me. "JOHN H. SHAW."

To the correspondent Mr. Shaw, who is an elderly man, sorrowfully but willingly explained the purpose of his advertisement. He is now a regular attendant at Cross Street Baptist Church, but his story showed that he had not always been so.

"You see," he said, "I am reaping the fruits of my past sins, and I have come to the conclusion I cannot stand it any longer. April 17, 1861.—I remember it as if it were yesterday—I took up with Mrs. Christiana Shue, who lived right here in Baltimore. Her first husband had run away from her. I went into the army soon afterwards, and when the war was over we moved to Martinsburg, Va., where we remained until a few years ago, when we returned to Baltimore. I admit I lived with the woman as man and wife from 1861 up to two years ago, when her carryings-on forced me to leave. I positively deny that we were ever married, but she had a false marriage certificate fixed up in Virginia and makes out that it is genuine."

At this juncture Mrs. John H. Shaw, nee Rotan, spoke up and said: "Yes, what I wanted to know was whether she had any right to jeer at me and snicker every time I would go to Cross Street Baptist Church."

It appears that Mrs. Shue has been making things decidedly unpleasant for Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, as she goes about displaying her alleged certificate and represents herself as the original and only Mrs. Shaw, thus putting the real wife in a rather embarrassing position socially.

"It got to be so bad," continued Mr. Shaw, "that I had to publish her in the papers. She is not my wife. This is my only true wife," turning to the lady present. "Christinna has no right or title to my name."

NOVELTIES in imported goods from Vienna and Berlin in great variety at reduced prices. A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

JULES VERNE'S NAUTILUS.

A Detroit Boat Builder Constructing a Submarine Wonder.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—There is a submarine boat being constructed at the Detroit Boat-works that promises a realization of Jules Verne's dream of the Nautilus. The builders have been ordered to keep quiet, but it was learned on reliable authority that the design was submitted to Secretary Whitney and he had about completed arrangements to build, when Tracy succeeded him and stopped the work. The boat is like a double-pointed cigar. It is 40 feet over all, 16 feet from top to bottom and 9-foot beam. The motive power is storage battery electricity and can be submerged by simply turning a switch. It is built of 6-inch oak, and instead of being sinkable of itself it will immediately float. The motion is given by screw propellers on either side, which work on a movable level shaft. The inventor's assistant claims it can be so gauged by the motion of the screws that it will remain at any depth and easily make a speed of ten miles an hour. Unlike other boats which require ballast to sink them and are liable to stay submerged by the breaking of the engine, this one would immediately rise to the top if anything broke, as the motion of the screws is all that holds it down. The boat can be sunk either bow first or bottom first by changing the angle on which the screws are set. It is claimed that the air in the boat will last two men twenty-four hours with the aid of chemicals to purify it. The inventor has money enough to complete the boat.

JUDGE HOSMER'S DILEMMA.

A Case That Would Have Perplexed King Solomon Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 27.—Circuit Judge Hosmer has spent two weeks in hearing testimony in the queerest case since Solomon, by the test of the sword, decided the question of the maternal parentage of a child. Mrs. John Mundary had a 14-year-old girl, Annie Duggan, in her possession and claimed the child was her daughter by a former marriage. Mrs. Annie Moran sued out a writ of habeas corpus for the child. Both sides produced nurses that officiated at birth of the child, the doctors that attended during its childhood, and photographers who produced negatives of pictures of the girl taken in childhood, and each swore that they recognized her by a mole on her forehead. Mrs. Moran's case was somewhat weakened by the admission that her child was illegitimate. Judge Hosmer tried every plan conceivable to decide, but none worked. In rendering his verdict that Mrs. Mundary should keep the child, he said he could not make the sword test of King Solomon, and as everything else had failed he did not consider the child should be made illegitimate when there was a doubt. Mrs. Moran will take the case to the Supreme Court.

HENRY BOLLMAN'S DEATH.

An Old Citizen and Well-Known Musician and Composer.

Mr. Henry Bollman, the well-known music publisher and composer, died yesterday forenoon at the age of 69 years at his residence, No. 1119 Dillon street, of dropsy. The funeral will take place at 1:30 this afternoon from the above number and the services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Jonas. The interment will take place at Bellefontaine.

Mr. Bollman came to St. Louis in 1845, and one year later he married Miss Mary De Worthen, who survives him. The deceased also has three sons living, all of whom are engaged in the musical instrument business in St. Louis. In musical circles the deceased was well known, having composed a number of masses now in use by the Catholic Church, as well as having arranged other popular church music. "Convent Bells" is regarded as a masterpiece by expert critics.

LOVERS of good bread will see that label of "Horse and Jockey" is on every loaf.

Church Bells Dedicated.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 27.—The large Catholic Church bells were dedicated at Fayetteville Friday. Bishop Jansen of Belleville conducted the ceremony. Rev. Father Hoffmann of Bartels, Ill., preached the principal sermon. An immense crowd of people witnessed the ceremony.

AT THE LOCAL THEATERS.

PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT WILL USHER IN THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

Variety Opera and Variety Farce—Mr. Hopper's Clever Associates—Della Fox's Stage Skip—Attractions of the Second Holiday Week.

The first week of the holiday season did not perhaps fully satisfy the expectations of the local theater managers, but their expectations may have been too deeply tinged with rose colors.

They have had no reason to complain, as a large contingent of the population of the city has counted a visit to the theatres among the pleasures of Christmas-tide. Half of last week was taken up with preparation for Christmas, and, therefore, the festivities may be considered as just begun. There is an excellent list of attractions for New Year week.

* * *

The variety entertainment of the high class has always been popular, but it, as well as the higher order of farce comedy, has been cut into by the passing craze for the mongrel musical farce, where anything and everything may be put upon the stage. Both variety and minstrelsy has been robbed of attractions for grafting on farce comedy. Still there is a distinctive place for variety which includes specialties of all kinds, some of which cannot be utilized elsewhere. There is room for the clean, clever combination of pantomime and vaudeville entertainment which the Hanlon-Volter and Martinetti organization produces. The mixture of song, dances, tricks, acrobatic feats and clownish fun is both pleasing and wholesome.

* * *

The operatic tendency to run to clap-trap was well illustrated in "Castles in the Air," where a lot of silly rubbish without grace of art or spice of novelty was just saved from utter nothingness by the cleverness of a few performers who made their own personal gifts fill the vacancy. The music is the merest makeshift, and the book, if book it may be called, is made up of the usual gags, variety and burlesque business characteristic of the musical farce. Mr. Byrne has taken the skeleton of an Offenbach opera, which met with slight success, and has filled it up with cheap material. Little of the music has been preserved, and if any it has been thoroughly Kerkerized.

* * *

Della Fox is something of a hopper herself. She has the queerest little skip on the stage imaginable. She never seems to walk at all, but gives an indescribable mixture of hop, skip and jump, and is immediately where she wants to be. It is a get there gait which is not ungraceful, and is taking. It is a part of the animation which appears to be breaking out all over her all the time. She has the charm of bright intelligence and unfailing vivacity, which is better than mere prettiness, although she is not lacking in personal attractions. It is hard to find her equal now among operatic soubrettes, and with her youth her possibilities are limited only by her own management of herself. Another clever performer with Hopper is Seabrooke, who has a dry humor and artistic method that are very effective.

* * *

Lotta will trip before her St. Louis admirers again at the Olympic next week after two years' absence. She has been resting for a couple seasons and returns refreshed and vigorous with several new vehicles for the display of her characteristic talent. Lotta holds a wonderful place on the stage and has set the fashion for countless soubrettes, none of whom have been able to supplant her in public regard. She will open her engagement to-morrow night with "Musette," which is an old and great favorite. This play will be repeated at the special New Year's Day matinee on Thursday. On Tuesday night she will appear in a triple bill, embracing "An Object of Interest," "A Faint Heart," and "Nan the Good for Nothing." The first two of these plays are new to St. Louis and are said to fit Lotta like a glove. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and the Saturday matinee will be occupied by the production of a new musical comedy, "Ina," arranged for Lotta from the French by H. K. Fulton, Esq. The action of the play takes place in Paris during the period of the French Revolution. It is said that the title role gives Lotta full scope for the display of her versatile powers. She appears as a street singer, a page, a waiter, a drummer boy and an old woman with many new songs. Throughout the performance there are a number of new and catchy songs and choruses. New scenery and costumes, designed and made for this production, will be a feature of the entertainment. The supporting company includes Walter Allen, Will S. Rising, Geo. H. Broderick, Harry Brown, Lionel Bland, Frank Rolleston, Helen Dayne, Mabella Baker, Adelaide Cotton and Dora Wilson.

* * *

One of the most pleasant dramatic recollections of last season is the performance of that beautiful comedy-drama, "The Burglar," which will make its second visit to St. Louis, opening at the Olympic to-morrow afternoon. When Gus Thomas wrote the comedy drama "The Burglar" he went into a phase of human character that few authors could use to good advantage in a play of merit.

The play has a few points which perhaps are not fully justified in nature, but they are cleverly concealed, and the situation of a criminal pictured as softened by the touching appeal of a child and holding the sympathy of the audience throughout is wonderfully sustained.

It is not a melodrama, as its name might seem to indicate, but a beautiful story of a happy home wrecked by crime. It is full of strong emotional scenes and powerful dramatic situations, but is told in a quiet vein of intensity without a single melodramatic effect. Not a shot is fired or a single line spoken above an ordinary tone of conversation. The story is natural and simple, and in fact its great strength lies in its very simplicity. Its pathetic incidents are plentifully interspersed with bright bits of humor and it sways an audience from tears to laughter and from laughter to tears at will. The company presenting it is one of unusual excellence, as such names as A. S. Lipman, Harry Corson Clarke, L. A. Wagenhals, W. B. Arnold, Robt. Irving, Miss Helen Ottolengui, Miss Hattie Schell, Miss Annie Egar, Little Vallie Egar and Baby Spencer will attest. The engagement will open Sunday night.

* * *

Commencing with the performance this Sunday afternoon Harry L. Hamlin's Farce Comedy Co. will begin a week's engagement presenting that effervescent skit "The Fakir" which made an enviable record all over the country last season. The farce has been entirely rewritten and many new features added this season, and it has been meeting with much success since its opening in August. From the rise to the fall of the curtain incident succeeds incident in that pleasing informal manner in which such things happen in farce comedy. The costumes are all new, the music original and full of popularizing elements and the new situations very laughable. The specialties are very clever from all accounts, while the grand medley in the second act is, graphically described as "a corker." The company presenting "The Fakir" are new this season. Miss Alice Harrison, well and favorably known in this city, has a congenial role in "Charity Banks" the maid of all work, with ambitions for the stage. Jenette St. Henry comes direct from the Casino, New York. She is a fine-looking woman and is the possessor of a charming soprano voice. Rosa France was the principal singer during the long engagement in New York of the "City Directory." She is also one of the best actresses on the farce-comedy stage. Helen Reimer and Mollie Sherwood are also well known in this city. Miss Jennie Eddy, a clever dancer, Annie Robinson and Dudie Tracy complete the list of ladies. The comedy talent is evenly divided among the gentlemen. Mr. Mark Sullivan was the hit in "Natural Gas" for the past three seasons. He is a good actor and mimic in his performance of Seth Boker. John Gilroy, one of the cleverest dancers on the stage; George Mitchell, a pleasing tenor; John A. Bunny, who gives a pleasing performance of Col. Lexington, and Chris Berger make up the roster.

* * *

"The Hustler" is promised in all its completeness on the stage of Havlin's this afternoon, to-night and throughout the week. The play tells the story of apartment house life in New York with one scene laid at Coney Island, and while no great literary merit is claimed for the work, yet it is said to hold the close attention of an audience for nearly three hours with its funny situations, bright dialogue and unique characters. The chief comedy part is played by that jolly Hibernian, John Kernell, who has probably created as much laughter as any one man on the Continent. Max Arnold, the German character actor, vocalist and dancer, has a congenial role, and is said to be at his best. Included in the talented company of comedians, dancers, singers and soubrettes are John S. Marr, better known as Dick Mack of Ferguson and Mack, who starred last season in "McCarthy's Mishaps;" Lee Harrison, the agile little comedian of "Bluebeard, Jr.;" Gus Mills, the noted impersonator of eccentric female roles; Harry Leighton, a youth with a phenomenal alto voice, until recently the chief soloist at Dr. John Hall's church, New York; Leonard Somers, Milo Knill and Wm. Minter, a trio of clever light comedians and vocalists; Mollie Thompson, the sprightly comedienne, who turns somersaults in a "wing" dance; Victoria Walters, a singer of uncommon ability; Georgie Lincoln, a belle from the New York Casino; Maud Wilson, who achieved fame in Hoyt's plays; May Cleveland and Carrie Norton, a duo of Bostonese soubrettes, and Mlle. Leonilda Staccione, who is accounted among the best ballet premieres. The sinuous and sylph-like Staccione will appear here in her grand premiere pas and in the Carmencita Spanish dance. Then there is a contingent of London skirt dancers and the Boston vocal quartette.

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The repertoire for the Jefferson-Florence engagement, which opens at the Olympic Monday, Jan. 5, will include "The Rivals," which was presented here last season, and "The Heir at Law," in which the two famous comedians have made great hits. The prices for the engagement range from $1.50 to 75 cents, according to location.

* * *

Monday evening, Jan. 5, the famous and popular McCaull Opera Co. will begin a week's engagement at the Exposition Music Hall, presenting an unusually attractive repertoire consisting of "Clover," "The Black Hussar" and "The Seven Suabians," which will be given in the following order: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings "Clover," by Franz Von Suppe, the composer of "Boccacio" and "Fatinitza." It is the most successful that has yet come from the prolific pen of Suppe; it not only possesses the most charming music ever heard in comic opera, but a story that in itself is better than many of the so-called comedy dramas. It tells of the adventures of a youth who tires of home and desires to see the world. His travels take him to Germany, France, Sweden and Italy, the music being characteristic of each of these countries. The opera will be staged with all its original and elaborate stage effects, while the costuming is the handsomest ever seen in comic opera. On Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday matinee, Millocker's famous military opera, "The Black Hussar," will be presented in the same elaborate manner as characterized its original production in this city some four years ago. On Saturday evening only Carl Millocker's latest work, "The Seven Suabians," will be given its first English production in this city. The opening night of this engagement will be a most notable one, it being the 1,200th performance of "Clover" by this organization, and to properly celebrate the event handsome souvenir programmes will be given to those attending this performance. The operas will be all staged in the same complete manner that always characterize a McCaull production, special scenery being carried by the company. The following well-known and popular artists will be seen in each of the operas: The Misses Helen Bertram, Annie Myers, Josephine Knapp, Laura Joyce Bell, Clara Allen, and the Messrs. Digby Bell, Chauncey Olcott, Wm. Blaisdell, W. F. Rochester, Fred Frear, Chas. Myers, C. H. Jones and many others. There will be a chorus of seventy voices and an orchestra of thirty picked musicians, besides a military band and drum and fife corps.

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Richard Maddern, the well-known leader of the Grand Opera-house, is as popular with his own orchestra as with the public. On Christmas the orchestra presented him with a fine silk umbrella with massive gold handle richly chased and appropriate inscription. Maddern is as indefatigable in search of new ideas for his orchestra as Gilmore is for his military band. This week he will present several decided novelties at the Grand Opera-house, one being the introduction of English church chimes in conjunction with the orchestra, another feature being the performance of an entre acte entirely on bottles. The orchestra will also perform a song written by Dr. Engelbert Voerster. There will also be a vocal quartette. The orchestral entre actes at the Grand are always an attractive feature.

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The annual holiday performance of Handel's "Messiah" will be given by the Choral Symphony Society on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at Exposition Music Hall. The chorus is larger than usual and even better trained if possible. The soloists will be Mrs. Mayo-Rhodes, soprano, and Mr. Chas. Humphrey, tenor, both of this city; Miss Ida Smith, alto, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Arthur Beresford, basso, of Chicago. Seats are for sale at Bollmann Bros.' Co., 1100 Olive street.

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The *Dramatic News* is responsible for the statement that Mary Anderson's retirement is permanent. It adds: "She has lately written to a friend stating positively that she would never again appear in public. Mr. Henry E. Abbey's present visit to England was undertaken mainly with a view to inducing the lady to make one more tour of America. She declined to receive him or to consider any proposition looking to her return to the stage. She is much improved in health since her retirement from public life and expresses herself as grateful for relief from the cares and labors of the stage."

Coulisse Chat.

The Kendals will appear at the Olympic Jan. 19.

DeWolf Hopper has a new opera for next season which he says is a "corker."

Kate Castleton will probably join the "Fakir" about the middle of this week.

Marion Manola has been engaged by D'Oyly Carte. She will remain abroad for at least a year.

It is rumored in London theatrical circles that Marry Eastlake contemplates matrimony.

Lotta has a very strong musical company this season, being composed of well-known opera singers.

Harry Brown, the original Lorenzo in "The Mascotte" in this country, is a member of Lotta's company.

Ada Glasca retired from the "Sea King" Co. last Saturday. Elsie Warren replaced her in the role of Dolores.

Charley Reed joins the Miss McGinty Co. on Monday night. J. W. Ransone takes Reed's place and Reed takes Ransone's.

George Heath has engaged to play the leading character in the production of "Mankind" opening in Boston shortly.

The Christmas stocking of every employe of the Grand Opera-house had a fat turkey stuffed into it by Mr. Clouteau.

Denman Thompson has about decided to revive "Joshua Whitcomb." He will probably do his old piece in about three weeks.

Charming Helen Bertram will make her first appearance this season with the McCaull Co. next Monday evening in her original role of Stella in "Clover."

Jenny Hill, the English music hall artist, who is now in this country, has arranged with a London theatrical paper to write her impressions of America.

Dore Davidson and Ramie Austen have purchased a new play, entitled "Green Lights," a melodrama of New York life, the author of which is Oliver North.

Mrs. John Drew's diamonds have been found. They were not stolen—only tucked away in the pocket of a wrapper and their whereabouts forgotten.

Lotta gives it as her opinion that a play is an unsatisfactory bit of property, look at it as you may. "It is about as uncertain an investment as can be made," she adds.

Annie Pixley denies the report that she intends closing her season prematurely. Miss Pixley will finish her present season, but will probably rest next year and visit Europe.

Clara Morris is enjoying better health this season than she has had for the last ten years. She is playing every night and Saturday matinees without the long waits between acts.

Della Fox has had an offer from Francis Wilson to take Marie Jansen's place, so it is said, but declined it to stay with Mr. Hopper who is one of the most generous stars on the stage.

Agnes Huntington's new theater in London will be opened next autumn. It will be managed by Mayer, Abud & Bashford. Miss Huntington will play there for one year, and will then return to America.

Three of Gus Thomas' one-act pieces will be presented before long at a special Madison Square Theater matinee. Mr. Thomas is again at work on a drama the synopsis of which has been approved by Mr. Palmer.

Mollie Thompson, the bright and piquant comedienne of "The Hustler," has had an offer from Charles Frohman to star in a new comedy by Belasco next season. Miss Thompson, by the way, is a daughter of the veteran John Thompson, of "Off Hand" fame.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CARBONATE CAMP.

Work on the Sixth Street Camp Stopped by Water—The White Cap and Silver Cord—The Last Chance Resumes Work—Local Mining News.

LEADVILLE, Dec. 27.—After all the pains taken by the Sixth street shaft people to avoid the water that caused them so much inconvenience in the old shaft, it seems a pity that their efforts should have been unavailing. Such is the case, however, and no more work can be done in the new shaft until larger boiler facilities are added. The shaft had attained a depth of 410 feet and stopped in the thick clay bed of which the readers of the POST-DISPATCH have been informed, where a pump station was being cut preparatory to the placing in position of a large Gordon & Maxwell pump, when the water began to force its way up through the bottom. As there were over 300 feet of water in the old shaft, only forty feet to the east, there would be sufficient pressure to force it through any of the crevices in the underlying porphyry when the latter was cut into, as was the case in clearing out for the station. When the water began to force its way through these crevices it soon worked them large enough to come with a rush and fill the shaft. Fortunately the big Cameron sinking pump was hanging to the hoist rope so that it was saved. The outcome of it all is that space is being cleared away next the shaft-house for two large boilers which will furnish steam enough to handle any pumps they may want to put in. These folks are possessed of indomitable energy and unlimited capital, know what is under them and will not give up, though they have had an experience with these two shafts sufficient to paralyze the average mining man.

As hinted in the last letter of your correspondent, the Cleveland people have closed down for the present, though it is understood that the St. Louis owners are prepared and anxious to go on with the work. No doubt other equally good bodies of ore are under the last ones, upon which the work was going on, and that they would be caught if the shaft was sunk and drifts ran out.

THE WHITE CAP AND SILVER CORD.

The White Cap continues to open out the Imes lime channel ore chute, while at the same time the drifts are being steadily driven ahead to connect with the upper workings of the south shaft. This is also being carried down and has now attained a depth of over 420 feet from the surface. As soon as the shaft reaches the 500-foot point drifts will be run out under the present ore body, which is about 800 feet north of the shaft and is at present being operated through the main incline of the Silver Cord.

The latter people have bonded their property and expect by that means to easily raise $75,000 in order to carry the big tunnel and concentrating works scheme to a successful termination. This enterprise has been frequently described in these letters, so it will suffice to say that it will result in a great saving to the Silver Cord Co. The Iowa ditch line of over 11,800 feet in length has been boxed in and covered, and a reservoir and a pipe-line of 2,340 feet have been added. This will connect with a large Pelton water wheel and furnish all the power necessary to run both the mill and the tunnel tramway. A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Jan. 15, in Leadville, to ratify the action of the directors in this matter. About $29,000 will cover the output from the property during 1890, which will make the total since the mines were opened about $2,146,000.

The Emily shaft of the Lucky Joe Mining Co. has now attained a depth of 245 feet and a deal of iron-stained porphyry is coming in, showing that the contact is at hand. The flow of water is, however, so great that they are adding boiler capacity to the plant. As the blue limestone outcrops about 450 feet west of the shaft on the company's claims it can easily be told, by figuring the dip toward the shaft, at what depth to expect the contact, and as an ore chute is being worked quite near them in this contact, the proposition appears a very plain one.

The showing from the gold properties this year will be a good one, as already as far as the returns have come in there are about $150,000 that may be credited to them. The Antioch is the principal producer of this district, and it has put out alone over $80,000 worth of gold during the year. The Lilian has done about $10,000 worth of the same work and both properties are looking better than they did on Jan. 1, 1890.

It is thought that while the local smelters will fall off in the amount of ore treated and consequently the amount of bullion product, it will be more than made up by the increased amount shipped to the valley smelters—as those of Denver and Pueblo are called.

THE LAST CHIP RESUMES.

The Last Chip has resumed sinking in its shaft and is now down 200 feet and has caught the quartzite, so that it is doubtful if they go any deeper, but will probably drift to the west toward the Lucy B. Hussey, on which mine some fine argentiferous iron ore is being met with in the eastern workings.

A serious cave was reported as having occurred in the Col. Sellers, but a personal examination showed it to be quite insignificant.

The Carbonate Hill mines are all doing well this month, and from the old discovery shaft of the Adams Co. to the Leadville Consolidated property a scene of activity is noticed. The Active, Carbonate, Morning and Evening Stars are all shipping quantities of ore, and the discovery shaft that is being sunk deeper, as reported when work commenced, is getting into some good iron ore.

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Geo. M. Huston & Co., 305 Pine street, are now members of the Mining Exchange and execute orders on a strict commercial basis.

JASPER COUNTY MINES.

A Good Return for Christmas Week—Land Values Rising.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 27.—The closing of the year finds all the mines of the county in a prosperous condition, and notwithstanding the break occasioned by Christmas festivities in turning out the ore, still the reports show that the operators made good returns upon investments. In the way of sales of lands reports are not heavy, as nearly all prospective purchasers yielded to the time-honored custom of joining their families at the festive board. This fact accounts for the absence of many who have been taking in the situation and making ready to invest in the mining lands, which are for sale at figures which promise to insure to the purchasers good profit.

The time is past when it is considered purely speculative to try new lands, and therefore the hesitation which several years ago marked the conduct of strangers is no longer noticeable, because they reason from observation in regard to those who have tried that Jasper County mining lands are as safe to invest in as Government bonds, with the additional advantage of yielding as large a per cent per month as the bonds do per year. The likelihood is that much land will be negotiated for in the next few days by those who wish to organize for the new year.

A slight rise is noticed in the value of land, and those who have it for sale are not pushing, but where deals are partially made all signify their readines to respect the rights of prospective purchasers. Some of the reports are flattering and it is now certain the limit as to area is much greater than anyone supposed to be able to judge was willing to admit.

From the northwest part of the county reports are given of much new land being prospected, and at various depths good indications have been found. Inside the corporate limits of Carthage, a man dug a new cellar in which, before going down three feet, he found deposits of both lead and zinc. The formation was different to what is generally observed, and, being on a declivity leading to the Spring River bottom lands, many who saw it were forced to believe that it is part of a formation which is also found running for miles along the banks of the river, and it is now regarded as an additional proof that the beds of ore not only may be found in the western part of the county, but also extend to the eastern limits.

From Galena the output is reported fair. Joplin, Webb City, Carterville and Oronogo are making good turn-ins. From Lehigh and Belleville the same news is given. The Carthage mines are all in fair working order, but, owing to rain and Christmas holidays, the turn-in and sales are lighter than last week. From the Troup diggings the news is that a large output was made. All operators are making up books for the year's close, and anticipate a large increase next year.

Pittsburg's Zinc and Coal Output.

PITTSBURG, Kas., Dec. 27.—The zinc spelter output for the week ending Dec. 27 was as follows:

	Pounds.
R. Lanyon & Co	146,800
S. H. Lanyon & Bro	96,400
Granby Mining & Smelting Co	96,700
W. & I. Lanyon	97,000
Weir City Zinc Co	98,000

The coal output for the same period was 925 cars, aggregating 18,500 tons.

The Local Market.

The market was unusually active and prices were as a rule higher.

* * *

The notable feature of the day was the rapid advance in Elizabeth, which touched a higher point than it has yet reached. Bidding opened at $2.30, but it was soon evident that there was a strong demand for the stock, and the first sale of 200 shares was made at $2.35. Bidding then rose to $2.37½, and after 300 shares had been transferred at that price, rose to $2.40, at which 100 shares were sold. The heaviest transactions of the day took place at $2.50, which price was paid for 1,000 shares; 100 shares brought $2.52½; at $2.55 the transfers amounted to 300 shares and 100 shares brought $2.57½. At that point there was a pause, but subsequently the price rose to $2.60, and after 700 shares had been transferred to $2.62½, at which 100 changed hands.

* * *

La Union was low, but in good demand, 2,000 shares selling at 2.

* * *

Mickey Breen was somewhat lower, 100 shares being disposed of at 85.

* * *

Wire Patch was unusually active and 1,000 shares changed hands, 12 being paid.

* * *

Yuma was 48¾ bid and 100 charges changed hands at that figure.

The following quotations were made on call to-day:

	BID.	ASK.		BID.	ASK.
Adams	1 70	1 90	Maj. Budd		
American	41¼	45	Mex. Imp		
Aztec			Montrose	40	45
Bi-Metal.	31 50		Mt. Key		
Buckskin			Mt. Lion		
Cent. Sil.	5	7	M. Breen	85	88¾
Cleveland			Nellie		
Clv. & Anh			Old Colny		
Cœur d'A			Old Jesuit		
Elizabeth	2 30	2 37½	P. Murphy	3	4
GldnWest			Richmond		
Gold King	8	15	R. Hill		
Granite M			S. Hopes	86¼	92½
Hope			Silver Age	1 60	
I. X. L.			So. Queen		
Ingram			Tourte'lt		
Ivanhoe			W. Patch	10	12½
La Union	2	2½	W. World		
Little Alb	15	20	Yuma	48¾	51¼

The market was active, and sales were unusually large.

A LECTURE ON LEGAL MURDER.

Dr. H. S. Chase Speaks to the Benton School on the Subject.

Dr. Henry S. Chase, familiarly called "Pa" Chase, delivered a lecture last night before the Benton School in Comfort Cottage, at Benton, to a large and mixed audience of ladies and gentlemen on "The Abolition of Legal Murder." He spoke ardently in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, and based his argument on the teachings of the Bible, on forgiveness. He asked what benefit was derived from the execution of one who had destroyed the life of another. The death of a man of family by the hand of another entailed only sorrow, he said, and no disgrace, while the death of him who did the killing, if he be murdered by the State in expiation, not only caused sorrow, but disgraced the family for generations. If a life is taken, is restitution made, he asked, by the death of the one who took it? If the life of a man is destroyed, have the relatives the right to take the destroyer's life in return?

Dr. Chase then went on to tell how dear the State held the life of an individual. So much so that the individual is not permitted to take his own life, and yet the State does not think it wrong to take the life of one for destroying the life of another. Not only that, but the murderer is caged and tortured for years with the picture of a noose constantly before him. One murder brought on another by the publicity given it through the press and the familiarity the people have of crime causes or breeds more murders, he said. The more civilized a nation became the faster the passions of hate and revenge disappeared. He closed by saying this country should set the example to other countries in a lesson of justice and forgiveness in doing away with capital punishment.

FOR photos of superior art,
Go to Strauss. He leads the mart.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.

The Plague Said to Be Virulent at Houston, Tex.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—News was received yesterday by Manager Greenwall of the Grand Opera-house to the effect that orders had been issued by the Mayor to close the Houston Opera-house because of an epidemic of small-pox there. "The Pearl of Pekin" Co. left Houston at once and came over to New Orleans to meet its engagement at the Grand in this city Sunday. The news of the existence of small-pox in Houston was confirmed by the receipt of press dispatches. Last night it was stated there were cases in the City of Houston and that a boarding house at the corner of Planters' street and Texas avenue had been placed under guard, and instructions given that no sick therein should be permitted to leave. The city authorities have ordered all places of amusement and the schools to be closed.

President Oliphant of the Board of Health said last night he had received no information of the existence of the disease. It was known, however, that the Texas health authorities were having difficulty in keeping small pox from crossing the Mexican frontier. Dr. Oliphant said it was not likely New Orleans would quarantine. Small pox is a disease easily within the control of the local authorities. If the cases come here they will be isolated, and where families are able to provide the proper sanitary precautions the patients will be permitted to remain at home, otherwise they will be sent to the hospital.

YOU can get them on the corner. Red Cross Cough Drops. Five cents a box.

ATTORNEY THEODORE CASE'S CLAIM.

He Sues a Railroad Company—News From the Courts.

Theodore D. Case, the attorney, yesterday afternoon filed a petition in the Circuit Clerk's office which recites the fact that he served as an attorney for the St. Louis & Hamilton Railroad Company during the four years prior to 1890, and that during that time he was paid only $2,550, as against a claim for $10,000. The exhibit is very lengthy, and among the services charged for is a trip to Jefferson City to attend the meeting of the State Board of Equalization, and also a journey to Washington to look after mail contracts, the sum total charged for these trips being $500. The largest fee claimed is that in the case of Biggs et al. against the company, being $5,000. Mr. Case claims that there is still due him from the company the sum of $7,450.

Robert Atkinson vs. Dennis Clifford, suit on account for $830 for work done and material furnished, was filed late yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Rife vs. Dr. Chas. T. La Barge, suit on promissory note for $450, was filed in the Circuit Clerk's office yesterday.

Fred Manderson, Mary W. Anderson, Orlando F. Guthrie and Margaret Dunscomb incorporate the St. Louis Overall Co., the capital stock being $10,000, one-half of which is paid.

ONYX goods. Cheapest in the city. A. Siegel Gas Fixture Co.

A County Seat Fight.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Dec. 27.—The citizens of Breese are making a fight for the county seat of Clinton County. It is at present located at Carlyle.

PRETTY LITTLE DANCERS

MR. J. MAHLER'S ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Future Belles and Beaux of Society in the Ball-Room—Recitations and Vocal and Instrumental Music—The Little Misses and Their Gowns.

Mr. John Mahler had his annual Christmas party yesterday afternoon at his hall on Lucas avenue, which was prettily decked with Christmas garlands and hung with Japanese lanterns for the occasion. At an early hour the room was filled with the patrons of the school, and the children presented a pretty picture in their gay little frocks of every color, as they entered the room keeping step to the grand march. An interesting and varied programme of instrumental music and singing and recitation, varied by fancy dancing, was excellently rendered. The Spanish dance by six little misses, the Japanese dance by two little tots, 4 and 5 years olds, the recitation of "The Minuet" by Lulu Riley and the songs by Helen and Hattie Sheppard—all being notable features. The programme was as follows:

Part First—Polonaise, led by Mildred Werthermer and Florence Longstreth; Lancers; "Skating Schottische;" "Cadet Polka;" Yorke; Berlin.

Part Second—Spanish Dance, led by Lucille Mahler, followed by Louise Little, Jeanette Morton, Adelaide Evans, Julia Knapp and Lina Chase; Japanese Dance, by Mildred Werthermer and Florence Longstreth; song by Genevieve Wilson; "Recitation of the Minuet," Lulu Riley; song, Helen and Hallie Sheppard; Irish jig, Lucy Scudder; recitation, Irene Kelly; banjo and guitar, Messrs. Ghiselin and Alvord; "Coquet Polka," by little Ella May Webster; waltz and march to the banquet hall of 200 children for refreshments.

Part Third—Regular programme of ball-room dances, in which the following children took part: Emily and Francis Wickham, Ephron and Emily Catlin, Birdie and Edgar George, Joseph and Lewis Hayes, Charley and Mildred Lyle, Leon Gracie and Artie Gale, Master L. and Miss F. Somerville, James Hutchison, Jessie Wright, Willie Burnett, May Doggett, Garrison Pirie, Bessie Smith, Lulu, Maud and Stella Riley, Fred and Lucy Scudder, Marie, Julia, Evadna, Lewis and Horace Rumsey, Annie Clark, Lucy, Susie and John Nickerson, Florence Flaven, Mabel Green, Lizzie Garth, Adelaide and Annie Evans, Florence Newby, Orville Milburn, Albert and Walton Shields, John and Clara Stegel, Alden and Louise Little, Julia and Lewis Knapp, Wallace, Edith, Lizzie and Agnes Delafield, Howard Dudly, Jonnie Hendricks, Helen Ferguson, Hamilton Daughaday, Edwina Tutt, Lulu and Clara Fletcher, George Joseph and Julia Reynolds, Caroline Lackland, Edward and Hugh Rogers, Alvin Goodbar, Jeanette and Helen Norton, Mable Wood, Mable and George Brandt, Edwin Nugent, George, Willie and Alex Miltenberger, Charles and Elizabeth More, Harry Carroll, Duncan Meier, Fanita Duncan, George Conant, John Hodgan, Orville and Lucile Paddock, Ballard Blake, Elliott T. Merrick, Randall Hoyt, Douglass Skinner, George, Augusta, Darwin and Lina Chase, Burt and Ella Metcalf, Harry Brown, Ella and True Clark, Louise Hill, Mabel Powers, Abner Vickeroy, Alex Crum, Julia and Ruth Clements, May Barringer, Etolia Bryan, Genevieve and Robt. Wilson Taylor, Arthur and Stewart Stickney, Frankie Woodworth, Hester and Randolph F. H. Filley, Sam Thompson, Willie Dean, Clyde and Corinne Erskine, Gardiner, Eloise, Richard and Gilbert Semple, Grace and Joseph Bayrd, Bettie May Salveter, George Gannett, Isabel Houston, Fanny and Alice Jaynes, Agnes and Bessie Elliott, John and Mamie Scott, Edwin Van Nort, Cora and Florence Miller, Percy McClenny, Alfred Sweeny, Albert Mahler, Birdie Litton, May and Willie Carter, Gertrude Nicholson, Harry and Hatty Godefroy, Edgar Fears, Rena, Ina and Grover Dula, Ozite, Stella and Ida Cox, Robert Grant, Harry and May McLain, Willie, Meta and Winefried Knight, Alice Schureman, May Roden, Alexis and Elize Guignoux, James and Willie Mullen, Esther Shaw, May McFarland, Mabel Hollowell, May Lewis, Laura Ellis, Carl Lawton, Paul Arndt, May Fleming, Effie Hall, Alex Crum, Eugene Jaccard, Jr., Edward Stevens, Malvern Clopton, Edwin Prufrock, Malvern T. Clopton, Arthur Bonsack, Charles Clark, Robt. Kaime, Charley Bascom, Eddie and Byron Nugent, Josie and Julia Lee, and many others.

PRETTY GOWNS.

Among the little misses who wore pretty gowns was Fanita Duncan, who wore white China silk, Greenaway style, with garniture of ribbons and lace; Bettie May Salveter, a little golden haired fairy, wore pale blue silk, with full round skirt and Zouave jacket trimmed with gold braid over a full vest of white China silk.

Miss Ozete Cox, a pretty little blonde, wore a lovely gown of pale blue surah silk, with white lace.

Miss Helen Sheppard, cream gauze, striped with gold over white silk, with garniture of ribbons.

Hallie Sheppard, scarlet china silk, covered with red silk net, low neck and sleeveless, red mits.

Florence Flaven, white mull combined with white Valenciennes lace, garniture of lavender ribbons.

Miss May Barriger, white china silk, with zouave jacket of blue silk.

Birdie Litton, lavender crepe, with white ribbons, the low bebe waist over a guimp of white silk gauze, with pansies on her shoulders and sleeves.

Miss Ida Cox, pink cashmere, garlanded with pink roses.

Mamie Scott, white China silk, with full skirt and bebe waist over a guimp of gauze.

Mildred Way, pink China silk, with flowers, combined with velvet of a darker shade.

Bertie May Salveter, a pretty little golden-haired tot, wore blue silk and lace combined.

Miss May Cartter, white embroidered mull with full waist and sash of white silk; white roses at the waist.

Gertrude Nicholson, pink China crepe with bodice of white mull and garniture of pink silk.

Ella Hodgen wore a lovely frock of corn color and white satin-striped gauze, with sash of corn-colored silk.

Miss Mabel Green, heliotrope China silk, with bebe waist, girdled with a hood sash of pink silk.

Evadne Rumsey, brown and white plaid silk, with velvet of a deeper shade and broad sash of the darker shade.

Rhoda Chase, white crepe with Fedora waist, garniture of white ribbons.

Ida Metcalf, black china silk banded with silver and striped with ribbons, jacket of black velvet spangled with silver.

Clara Ewing, old rose cashmere combined with velvet of a darker shade.

Miss Eva Grassmuck, white nuns' veiling, banded with narrow rows of green velvet, the full bodice girdled with green velvet in deep points, the neck finished with a rose pleating.

Mildred Lyle wore rose-colored china silk, with ribbons of the same shade and lace.

Mamie McLain, pink cashmere run around the bottom with black velvet, the bodice girdled with black velvet, fastened with large rosettes.

Onie Grassmuck, pink cashmere with full round skirt with bebe bodice girdled with pink rosettes.

Mildred Rhorer, pink china silk, sprigged with brown, and girdled with a broad pink sash.

Julia Knapp, a striking costume of red cashmere, striped with black velvet, studded with sequins, full vest of white china silk, and Spanish jacket, spangled with gold.

Lida Chase, black silk, banded with gold and striped with yellow satin, spangled with gold, gypsy jacket of black velvet, spangled with gold.

Louise Little, white china silk, striped with corn-colored velvet, studded with sequins, jacket of yellow velvet spangled with gold.

Adelaide Evans, black gauze spangled, and covered with gold fringe; gypsy jacket spangled with gold.

Edith Delafield, pink china silk with accordion pleated skirt, full waist.

Agnes McCartney, gray cashmere combined with red silk; red rosettes.

Cecilia Roden, gray nuns' veiling, combined with pink silk, gray sleeves, puffed with pink silk.

Mabel Hallowell, white embroidered muslin, with pink sash and ribbons.

Clara Fletcher, cream china silk, with accordion pleated skirt and full waist.

The Clinton Vitrified Brick-Works.

CLINTON, Mo., Dec. 27.—A new corporation was to-day formed in this city. The name is the Clinton Vitrified Brick-works. S. L. [illegible] is President, and W. D. Tyler, Treasurer. The capital stock is [illegible].

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

INTEREST GROWING IN THE COMING DEMPSEY-FITZSIMMONS MILL.

Speculations as to Pugilists—The Week's Bowling Records—Wheel Matters—Base Ball Still in the Fog—Sporting Events at Home and Abroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Before Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons signed articles to fight a close observer might have imagined from the talk indulged in by some sports that the long 'un would be a big favorite in the betting. He has not had first call thus far, however, for most of the men who wager money on affairs of this kind have begun to realize that Dempsey is a pretty safe bet at any time. He has always given his supporters a run for their money, and will, in all probability, do so this time, for he is in many respects as good a man as he ever was. He stopped counting his victories after he reached sixty, and among this number were men looked upon as world beaters. Fitzsimmons whipped a number of fairly good men in Australia, but he never tackled a pugilist who would properly be classed with the American. Dempsey has only been at work for a week, while the other man has two weeks start in the matter of training, but it will not require longer than ten days more to put the "Nonpariel" in first-class condition, for he always keeps himself in fairly good trim and is at weight already. In an interview with a New Orleans newspaperman Dempsey said he intended to send for Denny Costigan to train him. Costigan immediately began to make preparations for a journey to the Gulf of Mexico, and waited patiently for a telegram form Jack, which, like the letter in the song, never came. Several of Costigan's friends fixed up a fine hamper of boned turkey, imported pickles, perfecto cigars and choice old brandy for the trainer's use on the road. Denny grew tired of waiting for a message to start South, and finally one day last week went to Providence, taking the basket with him. His friends consider his disappointment a good joke, for it is expected that Dempsey will send for Costigan in a week or two. Tom Maher is training Dempsey near Galveston, and has telegraphed all his friends to borrow money to bet on him.

Jack McAuliffe will probably second the middle-weight champion. He will be a passenger on the special coach which Jim Wakely has chartered for the trip to and from the scene of action. Dick Roche, Phil Dwyer, John Kelly, George Engeman and Phil Maguire will go in the same car.

Kilrain will start for the South in a few days with Muldoon. They are booked to appear in several cities en route and will probably give an athletic entertainment in the Crescent City during the week of the big fight and after that event has besn decided, Jake will move towards Frisco. He is confident that he will defeat Godfrey, and if his expectations are realized, the Baltimorean may have another opportunity to fight for the championship. If he is beaten, the pugilistic world will have no further use for him.

Some big fights are likely to grow out of this. Slavin, Jackson, Corbett and McAuliffe will probably be at the ring side and each may be anxious for a try with the winner. Corbett, by the way, seems to be anxious to get on a match with Slavin in a hurry. He desires to have the match take place before the middle of April, and will bet $2,500 on the outside. This sum, together with the $10,000 purse offered by the California Athletic Club, certainly should be a sufficient inducement for the Australian to leave London.

Chris Buckley, the man who was to California politics what Mr. Croker is to politics here, was in town last week. He was at one time an enthusiastic member of the California Athletic Club, but lately he has taken no active part in its affairs. Mr. Buckley says, however, that the club can have as many glove contests hereafter as its members desire and that the authorities will have no right to interfere with them. He predicts that there will be more important contests there this year than were ever given before.

Naturally Jackson was dissatisfied with the result of his fight with Joe Goddard in Australia, and when he arrived at San Francisco last week he passed a severe criticism on the officials of that contest. If the leading Australian newspapers can be relied upon Jackson should have been given the decision. It is said upon good authority that he would surely have beaten Goddard in two more rounds.

The members of the Twin City Athletic Club of Minneapolis seem to be having plenty of sport in the boxing line. They looked at two exciting finish contests Wednesday night. The directors announce that they are prepared to offer big purses for star pugilists.

It looks very much now as though George Dixon would be a slight favorite in the betting on his approaching glove contest with Cal McCarthy. He has the call at present, but it may be that the Jerseyman's supporters are holding back so as to get odds.

ATHLETICS.

The first annual wrestling and boxing championship given under the uspices of the Missouri Gymnasium and Athletic Club will be held during the first week in February at Entertainment Hall. The prizes will consist of gold watches to first and medals to second in each of the events. The weights will be under 120, 120 to 130, 130 to 140, 140 to 150, 150 to 160, and special 175 pounds. Entries can be made with John C. Meyers, 316 North Fourth street, or with the Secretary of the Missouri Gymnasium. Chicago will be represented in all the classes, both wrestling and boxing. Entries have also been received from Pittsburg and Detroit.

GYMNASIUM NOTES.

The stock is going very fast and among the members who have become stockholders are some of St. Louis' best known business men. At the business meeting of the Board of Directors thirty-seven new members were elected and about twenty-five applications for membership have been received since last Wednesday. The limit of 500 will soon be reached.

The wrestling match between Al Neist and Ed Barth is now an assured fact. Barth has accepted the change in his challenge by Neist and the date of the match will be Saturday, Jan. 10, instead of the 3d as first proposed. The match will be catch-as-catch-can, best three out of five falls, with no holds barred except the strangle hold.

Ed Eagle, Superintendent, has gone to Cincinnati to visit relatioves and friends.

B. A. McFadden has secured permission from the Teachers' Committee of the School Board to introduce his new and original system of free movement, simplified calesthenics with deep breathing, in the schools of which he has charge.

THE WHEEL.

Probably the most daring innovation ladies have made in the domain of sports and pastimes within the past decade consists in riding the bicycle, says Robert P. Scott. There is no earthly reason why they should not ride a bicycle if they wish to; that is to say, those bicycles of the modern type especially made for them. At least no objection can be urged that would not equally apply to the tandem and single tricycles. Notwithstanding the above fact, there is and has been a reluctance on the part of ladies to take up the two-wheeler, and probably a greater reluctance on the part of the community at large to countenance the step. It is needless to discuss the propriety of ladies riding bicycles; the question has been settled by themselves by simply riding, and there is the end of it, they came, saw, rode and conquered. Granted that a woman may ride a tricycle with propriety, it would not be right to deny her the right to the less combersome and much neater mount. The ladies' bicycle certainly is the more modest appearing and it takes much less work to run it. Social forms stick, often in spite of reason, and it may be a long time before it will be generally conceded that woman is in her legitimate sphere when perched upon the saddle of a bicycle, and if the lack of physical development continues to be one of the chief angelic characteristics of womankind in general, the time will be very remote indeed. It is scarcely necessary to explain the construction of the bicycle intended for ladies' use; suffice it to say, that a modern safety is used in which the back bone drops down to the level with the cranks, and the rider can step between the wheels and rise into the saddel by the pedal mount; not a difficult task, to judge from the grace and ease with which women accomplish the feat every day. In this city there are at present no less than forty feminine devotees to the wheel, while in Chicago and Philadelphia they number way up into the hundreds, and special clubs to which only ladies are admitted have been formed in the cities named. As the pioneer organization of this kind, the Fleetwing Outing Club of this city occupies the front rank, and it has been mainly through its efforts that the riding of the ladies' bicycle has been firmly established in St. Louis.

MISSOURI POOL TOURNAMENT.

The committee having the arrangements for the holding of the second pool tournament of the Missouri Bicycle Club in hand have decided to postpone the opening game until this coming Saturday in order to give all the members who wish to participate a chance to enter. The tournament will be a continuous 50-ball match, and a fair system of handicapping will be used which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Valuable prizes will be awarded to the winner, and the entry fee has been fixed at 50 cents. Entries can be made at the club-house and all entries close Friday evening, Jan. 2. All the entries will be placed in the hands of the handicapping committee next Friday and the handicaps will be placed on the bulletin board by Saturday. Play will begin at 8 p. m. sharp and contestants who are not present forfeit their right to compete. The entire sum received from entries will be used towards defraying part of the expenses for prizes, and no pains will be spared to make this the most hotly-contested tournament on record. Fully fifteen members of the club have declared their intention to participate, and many more are expected by the time the entries close.

CYCLING CHAT.

Representative Garner has gone to Carthage.

English makers seem inclined to adopt the ball-socket steering.

The Missouri pool tournament has been postponed to this coming Saturday.

Quite a neat sum was realized by the Cycling Club from their recent entertainment.

O. L. Rule has sent out postals notifying members of the Track Association to make remittances to him direct.

Another league club is soon to be established in Buffalo. It is called the Wanderers, and has a membership of thirty-two.

If the weather is favorable the Missouris will indulge in a moonlight run to Ballwin on New Year's Eve.

Will Nicholls, assisted by Donovan and Fletcher, is hard at work drilling the Missouris' foot ball team.

No applications for L. A. W. membership from Missouri were published last week. This is the first time this has happened in months.

Dubois, the French racing man who visited America three years ago, was recently run down by a carriage and severely hurt.

On account of the holidays, no gymnasium classes were held at the Missouris'. They will be resumed next Saturday eve, and a full attendance is requested.

Detroit wheelmen are talking of organizing a brass band mounted on safeties. Fifteen men are to compose it, and it will be one of the novelties for the next League meet.

Lieut. Grath, John Hurck, Richard Hurck, Roy Tidd, J. H. Borges and P. Kramer are the Missouris' big six as road riders, and they have few equals.

The Cycling Club's foot-ball team will meet the Olympics at Compton Avenue Park this morning. Association rules will govern the contest, and the boys are in hopes of capturing the game. Kick-off at 9:30.

The committee of the L. A. W., Messrs. Bassett, Daval and Bidwell, to meet the committee of the A. A. U. in conference on the amateur imbroglio promises to bring about something satisfactory and permanent.

No runs have been called for to-day and football will have the call. The Missouris' team will have a practice game at the gymnasium and all members are requested to report at the cluo by 9:30 a. m. sharp.

League politics are already claiming the members' attention and there are a good many candidates spoken of for the vice-presidency. President Dunn will no doubt be re-elected and the office of Vice-President will doubtless be given to some Western man.

Chicago claims that it has at least one amateur who never sold a prize and his name is Van Sicklen. He has won a lot of cycles, but he never sold one and to-day can show every one of his wheels and prizes. Most St. Louis racing men can do the same, but these are exceptions.

The Sports' Protective Association is the name of an organization recently formed in New Zealand for the purpose of preventing objectionable members of an athletic or bicycle club becoming attached to any other club of the same kind. It has already done some good work in this direction.

Chief Consul Albert Mott of Maryland estimates that there are about 10,000 cyclists in his State. The league membership roll contains the names of 600 riders, but recruiting work is constantly being pushed, and it is thought the division will gain much strength numerically next season.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Bicycle Club held a stag banquet on Dec. 10 to celebrate the election of its one hundredth member. Chief Consul Mott was present and made a strong speech urging the club to become a league club. Arrangements have been made by the club for the holding of a race meet during July.

Probably the best rule for those to follow who are debating over the lady membership question in cycling clubs is this: "If the members are desirous of having their club a social as well as cycling organization, and are perfectly willing to give up their 'free and easy' habits at the club's quarters, admit them; if the members are banded together as a sporting club, and for no other purpose except the advancement of cycling among men, it is not to the interest of either parties to admit them."

A great deal of interest is being taken in the coming Stanley show in spite of the boycott declared by some of the prominent makers. The prospectus, which has just been issued, shows that the charge for space will be half what it was last year, and that an open ballot for spaces will be held. The space usually occupied by the big makers will be used this time for an exhibit of ancient machines, illustrative of the history and development of the bicycle.

Jack Prince, the old time professional, still lingers in Denver. Jack is now involved in a great scheme, and one which will add considerable interest to Denver wheeling circles. Enamored of the West's numerous and growing opportunities, he is considering a plan to build an immense coliseum building, something on the style of the one at Omaha, in Denver. It is to be used for other sports besides cycle racing, and a correspondent for the *Wheel* says it will fill a long-felt want.

No regular runs were called last Sunday, but in spite of this fact a large number of wheelmen were seen on the roads. Lieut. Grath of the Missouris called an informal run to Fenton in which nearly a dozen of the fast men of the club participated, and the pace was a red hot one from beginning to end. Contrary to expectations nearly all the roads traversed were found to be in good condition and the twenty-one miles were covered in 1h. 35m. A short stop was made at Windsor Spring on the outgoing trip and the cyclists arrived at the hotel at Fenton in time for a good dinner. Those who participated were: Lieut. Grath, E. H. Williams, B. P. Bast, P. Kramer, J. H. Borgess, S. C. Pratte, Roy Tidd and Wallie Wright.

A writer in the New York *Tribune*, in describing a tour afoot through New England, says: "Washington City is said to be natural home of bicycle riders, but they seem to thrive well in New England. I saw several hundred each day while I kept near the river and among the larger towns—say from Hart ford, Conn., to Greenfield, Mass. It was no uncommon thing to see a bicycle party of a dozen or more together spinning along the road, usually part of them ladies. Indeed, I presume that a third of all the bicycles I saw were ridden by ladies or girls. It seems to be the favorite New England way of locomotion, and I suppose the time will come after a good many generations when the New Englander will have lost the art of walking and will flounder on his bicycle from his bed in the morning and not get off it till he retires at night. The old-fashioned kind, with one big overgrown wheel ahead and a little, insignificant wheel following aimlessly along behind, seems to be losing ground; perhaps nine out of ten that I saw were the other kind—both wheels the same size. This kind do not have to be mounted with a step-ladder like the others, and make it much more convenient for the rider in case he feels impelled to get off suddenly and pound the surface of the earth with the top of his head—a strange form of diversion known only to the bicycle rider."

A stag entertainment, at which boxing, singing and fancy riding are to be the features, will be given by the Missouri Bicycle Club on Sylvester eve, Dec. 31. Refreshments will be served and the birth of the New Year will be duly celebrated.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The consolidation of the two New York base ball clubs has been about the only topic of discussion among the followers of the game hereabouts for a week. The officers will be elected at a meeting to be held in January. A slate has already been agreed upon, however. John B. Day will be President; E. B. Talcott, Vice-President; J. W. Spalding, Treasurer; F. B. Robinson, Secretary, and seven of the nine directors will be Messrs. McAlpin, Vancott, Talcott, Robinson, Day, Dillingham and Spalding. Two directors are yet to be agreed upon. The idea is to have each of the contracting parties represented by four directors, with the ninth a neutral man. The capital stock is said to be $250,000. There will be little new in the way of a general "settlement" until the next meeting of the Conference Committee, which is announced to take place in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Jan. 20. The two Brooklyn clubs are apparently no nearer a settlement than they were six weeks ago. There is no doubt that the stockholders of the Players' League club there felt disappointed at the action of the New York Club in consolidating before the Brooklyn people could come to terms. It is understood one of the New York magnates had given his word no action would be taken here until the matter was settled over the bridge. In such times as these, however, incidents of that nature cut no particular figure.

President Johnson of Cleveland has been in town since Tuesday, but says base ball has nothing to do with his visit.

Manager Mutrie's indoor base ball scheme has been delayed several times, but he thinks he will soon be drawing crowds to the Madison Square Garden. The sport is very popular in Chicago.

Regarding the reports current to the effect that Manager McGunnigle will not be in Brooklyn next year, Mr. Byrne states that none of them emanates from him. "I have said nothing to Mr. McGunnigle or any one else on the subject, and as these reports are likely to prove harmful to his prospects I wish to say in his behalf that I could not have had a more honest or trustworthy man. He told me at the end of last season that he thought he would retire from Brooklyn and enter some business nearer home, so that he could devote more time to his family."

PRESIDENT PRINCE'S BACKBONE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 27.—During the past few days the Ward-Johnson movement to revive the Players' League has received what is likely to prove a serious set-back at the hands of President Prince of the Players' club of this city. The story of Ward and Johnson's effort to reform their shattered league was outlined in the POST-DISPATCH of last Sunday. With the idea of winning the Boston players from their present ambition to join the Association, Al Johnson arrived in New York last Wednesday. He desires to see and talk with the Players' League people of Brooklyn and Philadelphia and into the wished-for conference he was particularly anxious to bring Boston's representatives. He therefore sent a telegram to Manager Hart to the effect that it would be very much to the interests of the Boston Players' Club for President Prince to meet him in New York this week. But to the surprise of many who thought themselves on the inside of the situation here, President Prince's reply to Johnson was a refusal to either meet him in New York or to take part in any base ball deal until such time as he became satisfied that an American Association franchise was an impossibility or that Spalding and Thurman were not acting in good faith with him. Thus if Prince means what he says, Ward and Johnson are again "thrown down" and St. Louis cranks will have an opportunity of seeing the champions of the Players' League play ball. For though the triumvirs are still heartily opposed to this city, there is no doubt but that Al Spalding can manage them.

FOOT-BALL.

The Hibernian and Blue Bell teams will play this afternoon at Sportsman's Park, and the contest will, no doubt, be lively. The positions of the teams will be as follows:

BLUE BELLS.		HIBERNIANS.
Emmett,	Goal.	Ricks.
Keer, Duff,	Backs.	S. Kane. T. Kane.
Mayberry, Robertson.	Half-Backs.	Sullivan. Church.
Campbell, Painter. Stuart, Graham, Petrie, Fitzgibbons,	Forwards.	Keating. Mills. Orrick. Hartnett. T. O'Keefe. Maguire.

GAME THIS MORNING.

The M. A. A. C. Juniors play the Western Foot-ball Team at Compton avenue park this morning.

The following are the positions:

M. A. A. C. Juniors.		WESTERNS.
O. P. Caulfield,	Goal.	Forrest,
Ed Edom, C. H. Schlemm,	Backs.	McCormack, McNamara,
W. H. Fearnley, Frank Wachter,	Half-Backs.	Maher, Flynn,
F. Hutchings, O. Wienecke, Oswald, Kilroy, Markham, Schelle.	Forwards.	S. Mienburg, J. Miehburg, Lanegan, Meehan, Kinsella, L. Lavin.

BOWLING.

The first match of the week in the Cocked Hat League took place at the Office Men's Alley last Monday evening between the Grands and Office Men's Teams. The Grands started in to take everything before them. All went smoothly until the third game, when the Office Men proved to the Grands that hard and steady work is bound to win, and they succeeded in winning the game by three pins. The fourth and fifth games went to the Grands, which gave them the contest by a score of 4 to 1. The bowling on both sides was good, as the team averages will show. Mr. Leonard, Captain of the Office Men's Team, was unable to bowl the first and second games and Mr. Andrews played for him until he arrived. Mr. Flints and Mehagan did the good work for the Office Men's Team and Metcalf and Bleelock for the Grands.

GRANDS.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Metcalf	30	52	49	45	56	241	48 1-5
Capt. Schaaf	41	39	34	44	39	197	39 2-5
Bleelock	38	37	46	46	62	229	45 4-5
H. Camp	40	43	43	38	36	200	40
Leo Frank	58	46	38	46	39	227	45 2-5
Bierman	43	37	35	40	44	199	39 4-5
Totals	259	254	245	259	276	1,293	43 1-10

OFFICE MEN'S.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Leonard	27	30	48	33	53	191	38 1-5
Zell	36	30	34	35	52	187	37 2-5
Chas. Mehagan	39	47	39	39	39	203	40 3-5
Farrish	36	39	34	39	28	176	35 1-5
Flint	36	42	46	48	50	222	44 2-5
Lee Mehagan	46	43	47	45	34	215	43
Totals	220	231	248	239	256	1,194	39 12-15

BANKS VS. ST. LOUIS.

The games scheduled between the Banks and St. Louis for Tuesday, Dec. 23, was played at the Grand alleys Monday evening by mutual agreement of both teams, as some of their members were going to spend the holidays away from the city. This match was a great surprise to the St. Louis team, as it was supposed to have a stronger club for this match than ever before. The St. Louis won the first and third games; the Banks won the second, fourth and fifth, making 3 to 2 in favor of the Banks. In points of pins the Banks had a narrow escape, as there was only nine pins difference in the five games played, which goes to show that the games were very close. Lewis and Peterson did good work for the Banks and Trauernicht and Jacobs for St. Louis.

BANKS.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Hoffman	37	49	33	45	40	204	40 4-5
Cochran	31	46	44	37	39	197	39 2-5
Foote	30	31	32	42	44	179	35 4-5
Niedringhaus	43	30	44	41	40	198	39 3-5
Peterson	38	36	53	51	40	218	43 3-5
Lewis	33	54	46	38	65	236	47 1-5
Totals	212	246	252	254	268	1,232	41 1-5

ST. LOUIS.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Weinberg	34	42	49	56	36	217	43 2-5
Jacobs	45	40	48	43	42	218	43 3-5
Trauernicht	41	42	53	41	44	221	44 1-5
Hutchcraft	20	30	32	24	46	152	30 2-5
Stone	47	29	40	48	39	203	40 3-5
Pryor	47	35	36	36	58	212	43 2-5
Totals	234	218	258	248	265	1,223	40 23-30

PASTIMES AND CRESCENTS.

The third match of the week took place at Sieg's alleys last Wednesday, Dec. 24, and resulted in a victory for the Pastimes over the Crescents by 4 points to 1. The teams are very evenly matched as a rule and have been battling hard and playing see-saw for second place for the past two months. The Pastimes won the evening's bowling by 131 pins. The game last was by the small margin of three pins. The Crescents were decidly off, as the score will show. Mr. Cobb is keeping up his big average bowling on all the different alleys and still holds first place in the league.

PASTIMES.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Cobb	40	58	47	37	52	234	46 4-5
Adams	60	38	43	23	30	194	38 4-5
Williams	40	46	28	35	41	190	38
Bartlett	30	32	37	29	57	185	37
Schaefer	45	54	36	40	39	214	42 4-5
James	33	28	52	53	43	214	42 4-5
Totals	253	256	243	217	262	1,231	41 1-30

CRESCENTS.

NAMES.	1	2	3	4	5	Totals.	Av.
Bengal	27	22	40	45	34	169	33 4-5
Froebel	43	41	38	25	31	188	37 3-5
C. Wagoner	25	35	26	34	29	149	29 4-5
Fodde	37	42	37	32	44	192	38 2-5
H. Waggoner	35	41	47	45	34	202	40 2-5
Winter	44	37	48	39	32	200	40
Totals	311	218	236	220	215	1,100	36 2-3

THE CLUBS' STANDING.

The standing of the St. Louis Cocked Hat League teams up to date is as follows:

NAMES.	Played.	Won.	Lost.
Grands	60	47	13
Crescents	60	36	24
Pastimes	65	41	24
St. Louis	65	33	32
Office Men	65	17	48
Bank	65	16	49

GAMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Dec. 29, Grands vs. Bank, at Grand alleys.
Dec. 30, Crescents vs. St. Louis, at Crescent alleys.
Dec. 31, Office Men vs. Pastimes, Office Men's alleys.

WEEKLY PRACTICE.

The St. Louis Cocked Hat Club:

Names.	1	2	3	4	5	Total Pins.	Av.
Mason	34	35	42	41	50	202	40 2-5
Tate	53	45	51	66	36	251	50 1-5
Oyster	33	37	39	35	37	181	36 1-5
McCaffrey	52	51	41	31	40	215	43
Stone	43	47	46	46	35	217	43 2-5
Clark	27	39	40	44	49	199	39 4-5
Bamberger	35	53	38	27	42	195	39
White	39	46	37	37	49	208	41 3-5
Bierman	38	41	34	28	46	187	37 2-5
Schaefer	46	45	33	67	46	237	47 3-5

The members of this club are bowling for a medal and Mr. Stone is in the lead. This is the sixth week and if he can hold the lead four weeks longer, the medal becomes his property.

GREAT BOWLING.

Geo. Schaefer	81
T. Heurman	80
F. Cochran	73
C. Oyster	71
T. Pryor	71
W. Compton	70
E. Sheredon	70

The above extraordingary scores were made at the Grand Alleys at Cocked Hat last week.

SPORTING NOTES.

The wife of Peter Priddy, the well-known pedestrian of Pittsburg, died last week. She was in her 21st year and was an amiable and popular lady. A very large number of friends sympathize with the famous pedestrian in his serious trouble.

A foot ball game under the Rugby rules has been arranged to take place at Exposition Park, Pittsburg, to-day. The two teams will be made up of young college students who reside in Pittsburg and Allegheny. One eleven will be made up of boys from the Western University and Washington and Jefferson colleges, and the other Yale and Princeton preps. The game will begin at 2:30, weather of course permitting.

Joe Goddard, the Australian heavy-weight, who recently fought Peter Jackson an eight-round draw, writes to the *Illustrated News* that he will come to America and fight Peter Jackson to a finish before any athletic club, if a suitable purse is offered.

One of the troublesome Indian chiefs in Wyoming is named "Two Strikes," and this leads O. P. Caylor to bet that he will be called out on the next ball delivered.

John Clarkson will coach the Harvard team another season. Tim Keefe will have charge of the Princeton College nine, and Pitcher Horner of the New Havens will handle Yale's representatives.

The M. A. A. C. paper chase takes place to-day at 10 a. m. Forest Park will be the scene of action, starting from the restaurant.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Lovely new things in
CUT GLASS, DOULTON,
ROYAL WORCESTER TEPLITZ,
PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS,
SILK UMBRELLAS, CANES,
SILVERWARES, CUTLERY,
MUSIC BOXES, FANS,
NEW YEAR'S CARDS, CALENDARS.
Sold at very low prices by
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Cor. Broadway & Locust.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Dismasted Fishing Smack at the Mercy of Wind and Wave.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The British steamship Elbruz arrived from Hamburg this morning. As soon as Capt. Brown got to Quarantine he reported that he had on board the captain and crew of the little Gloucester fishing smack, Gracie Young, which was wrecked off the Banks of Newfoundland during a recent gale. The crew of the fishing smack numbered sixteen men. They were all natives of Gloucester, where their families spent a weary, dismal Christmas, anxiously waiting to hear some tidings from absent husband, father or son. The shipwrecked mariners had a narrow escape from drowning, and but for the timely approach of the Elbruz and the heroism of her crew the fishing smack's men would not be home to make the new year happy for their wives and children.

The Gracie Young left Gloucester the latter part of November. Her destination was the Grand Banks. Her captain, Kenny McPherson, expected to be able to make home again before Christmas, but was disappointed. "Immediately after sailing," he said yesterday, "we caught boisterous weather. Day after day it was nothing but a continuation of gales and hurricanes. On Dec. 15 we caught a howling monster of a storm. The wind was something terrible, and the waves rolled like towering mountains before my frail little craft. The vessel was dismasted and at the mercy of the storm. The terrific bombardment received from the surging waves caused her to spring a leak. The crew manned the pumps and were lashed to them to prevent being washed away. Wrecked and almost dismantled as the ship was the water began to gain rapidly upon the pumps. On the morning of Dec. 16 the gale abated somewhat, but the sea was still furiously high. The crew worked the pumps without a moment's cessation. We were just about east of Sable Island. Wet, weary and exhausted the crew suffered fearful hardships. From the night of Dec. 15 until the morning of Dec. 22, they bravely endured all these privations and battled heroically to keep their ship afloat. There were seven long days of this struggle. The seventh morning at the pumps was a stormy one. My men were just about played out, and the looks of agony on their faces told me they could endure it but little longer.

"About 11 o'clock on this morning we sighted a steamer coming toward us. It was so foggy that we were afraid of hoping that we would be seen. We waved signals of distress and a shout of joy went up from our rapidly sinking decks. 'We are saved!' the men exclaimed, for the steamer had seen us and was bearing down to our rescue. There was no time for delay, our little craft was at the water's edge and we momentarily expected it to sink beneath us. Capt. Brown, of the Elbruz, sent a boat to our assistance. We were weak and exhausted and had not courage enough even to rescue any of our effects. We came home destitute but we are thankful to be here. Say for me that my men deserve the highest praise for the heroic manner in which they stood by me during our seven days' struggle to save my craft."

The Young was an American built schooner. She registered eighty-four tons and was built at Bath Bay, Me., in 1882. She was 83 feet long, 19 feet wide and 68 feet deep. She was owned by A. G. Hall.

SUCIDES.

Sought Relief From Family Afflictions—Other Self-Slaughterers.

NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 27.—Cyrus W. Cox, a well-known citizen of Milo, this county, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor. Despondency is the supposed cause of the act. Cox's wife had been sick for some time with little hope of recovery, and a few days since he received news of the serious illness of his father in Texas. Cox was sitting up with others last night with his wife. About 11 o'clock he walked up beside his wife's bed and looked at her a few minutes without saying a word. Then turning away he left the house. Soon after Mr. Williams, a brother-in-law, heard an unusual noise in the yard. On going out he found Cox lying on the ground with his jugular vein and windpipe severed. Cox was a blacksmith, and was highly respected. A jury was summoned at 10 o'clock this morning and remained in session until 1:30 p. m. The result of their deliberation was to the effect that Cyrus Cox came to his death by his own hand.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Dec. 27.—Amy, the 17-year-old daughter of Joel J. Marshall, living in Locust Township, ten miles southeast of the city, committed suicide Thursday evening by taking rough on rats. The family had a big Christmas dinner, and it was noticed that the girl was in low spirits all day. She left a note saying she was tired of life and preferred death. Coroner D. C. Blount went out yesterday and held an inquest on the body.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 27.—Countess Parisi, who attempted suicide by talking poison Christmas Day on account of the death of her husband, died at National City to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—Near Shepardsville, Ky., E. H. S. Hill, a once wealthy farmer, was found dead by his wife at his home. He had lost most of his fortune of late, was depressed by fears of suits and it is generally believed committed suicide. He was 70 years old and suffering terrible pains from rheumatism. When found there was a bullet hole in his side and near him an old-fashioned rifle. It is supposed he placed the gun in position and sprung the trigger with his crutch. He was until recently treasurer of the Farmers' Alliance in his county.

A YEAR'S BIG WINNERS.

THE CREDIT ACCOUNTS OF 4-YEAR-OLDS AND OVER.

Tables That May Serve as Tips in Future Events—The Meeting at Guttenberg Attended by Sleighing Parties—Bad Weather at New Orleans—Turf Notes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 27.—The closing tables of the present series, compiled by an authority here on the big winners of the year, embraces the all-aged division, that is, horses 4 years old and upward that have won $5,000 and over in stakes and purses on the American turf in 1890. This distinction was earned by twenty-six 4-year-olds, headed by Salvator with five races and $30,650 won; twenty-one 5-year-olds, headed by Los Angeles, whose twelve wins amounted to $19,650; eight 6-year-olds, with Kingston the winner of nine races worth $16,310, in front, while three aged horses got in the charmed circle, the ever green Eurus leading with seven races and $16,710 won. All told these fifty-eight performers won a total of 484 races and $549,594. In 1887 twenty-seven 4-year-olds and upward won $5,000 and over in stakes and purses on the American turf, and they won 248 races and $363,772. The largest winners in their classes were: Four-year-olds, Eurus, six races, worth $19,933; 5-year-olds, Volante, fifteen races and $20,137; 6-year-olds, Choctaw, ten races and $6,192, and aged horses, Barnum, eleven races and $10,275. In 1888 the all-aged division of $5,000 and over winners numbered 39, and they captured 298 races and $393,887. Firenzi, with 13 races and $35,741 won, then headed the 4-year-olds; The Bard, with 7 races and $20,440, led the 5-year-olds, while Little Minch held the post of honor in the aged division by winning 11 races worth $14,065. In 1889 the winners of $5,000 and over, classed in the all-aged division numbered 51, and they won combined 456 races and $471,279 in stakes and purses. The largest winners that season, were: Four-year-olds, Raceland, eight races worth $25,090; five-year-olds, Kingston, fourteen races and $22,957; six-year-olds, Eurus, four races and $13,895, and aged horses, Exile, 8 races of a value of $12,325.

The total number of winners of all ages, 2 years old and upwards, of $5,000 and over on the American turf in 1890 number 140, and they won 936 races and $1,676,147. In 1889, 127 got into this great table and they took into camp 859 races of a value of $1,481,429. In 1888, ninety-seven earned this distinction and they won a total of 613 races and $1,161,045, while in 1887 the lucky horses numbered seventy-two and their combined winnings footed up 518 races and $892,231. This shows a difference of seventy-seven races and $194,718 in favor of 1890 over 1889; 323 races and $515,103 of 1890 over 1888, and 418 races and $783,916 of 1890 over 1887.

Though there are no Realizations or Futurity stakes for the old horses to win, nevertheless these tables prove a good performer 4 years old and upward can earn considerably more than his oats, and even at a fancy figure is frequently a cheaper investment than a yearling of great promise and royal lineage that sells for a fabulous sum.

4-YEAR-OLDS.

NAME.	Times started.	Times first.	Times second.	Times third.	Times unplaced.	Amount won.
Salvator	5	5	....	....	....	$30,650
Tenny	13	8	4	1	....	23,205
Eon	41	19	14	6	2	20,020
Teuton	10	3	2	2	1	14,070
Castaway 2d	31	8	2	9	12	13,335
Diablo	28	8	10	5	5	11,060
Cassius	19	4	6	4	5	10,400
My Fellow	53	12	9	6	26	9,605
Raymond G	18	8	1	2	7	8,830
Meridan	34	9	5	5	17	8,431
Reporter	25	6	7	6	7	8,195
Philosophy	22	7	6	3	3	7,950
Eric	29	5	11	3	10	7,925
Fides	3	2	1	....	....	7,885
Madstone	35	7	9	4	15	7,590
Loantaka	10	4	2	1	3	7,555
Rhono	14	4	4	3	3	7,410
Senorita	12	4	2	3	3	7,380
Tipstaff	32	9	8	5	10	7,230
Glockner	16	9	3	3	1	7,105
Blue Rock	22	8	8	4	2	6,660
Sam Wood	23	6	6	4	7	5,873
Tanner	33	8	11	4	10	5,761
Long Shot	31	8	4	6	13	5,332
Arab	16	6	1	1	8	5,125
Lotion	50	13	11	9	17	5,250

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	26
Times started	623
Times first	190
Times second	147
Times third	99
Times unplaced	187
Total amount won	$259,862

5-YEAR-OLDS.

NAME.	Times Started.	Times First.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Times Unplaced.	Amount Won.
Los Angeles	26	12	4	1	9	$19,650
Tristan	24	7	9	3	5	12,540
Badge	33	13	10	5	5	12,530
Prince Royal	12	5	5	3	2	11,315
Al Farrow	41	18	4	4	15	11,170
Levinia Belle	32	8	10	6	8	9,135
Fordham	23	17	3	3	....	9,125
Tea Tray	11	5	1	1	4	8,715
Cousin Jeems	25	8	4	2	11	8,140
Little Jim	44	12	7	4	21	8,135
Nevada	26	7	5	5	9	7,510
Huntress	10	8	1	1	....	7,500
Belwood	34	8	6	6	14	7,130
Golden Reel	40	11	10	9	10	6,930
Montague	18	5	2	3	8	6,805
King Crab	31	11	5	5	10	6,722
Hypocrite	26	8	8	3	7	6,590
Fitz James	24	4	2	7	11	6,075
Raceland	8	4	2	2	....	6,040
Hamlet	51	9	16	6	20	5,625
Defaulter	15	3	3	4	5	5,025

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	21
Times started	554
Times first	183
Times second	115
Times third	82
Times unplaced	174

Total amount won, $182,407.

6-YEAR-OLDS.

NAMES.	Times Started.	Times First.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Times Unplaced.	Amount won.
Kingston	10	9	1	....	....	$16,310
Firenzi	14	7	3	....	4	14,990
Volunteer II	33	11	7	4	11	11,575
Bradford	59	19	17	8	15	10,320
Stockton	26	9	6	2	9	10,030
Esquimau	24	7	4	4	9	6,213
St. Paris	21	8	3	....	10	5,491
Shotover	46	12	7	6	21	5,375

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	8
Times started	233
Times first	82
Times second	48
Times third	24
Times unplaced	79

Total amount won. $80,304.

AGED.

NAME.	Times Started.	Times First.	Times Second.	Times Third.	Times Unplaced.	Amount won.
Eurus	29	7	5	8	9	$16,710
Bankrupt	27	15	8	2	6	5,250
Tattler	18	7	4	1	2	5,061

RECAPITULATION.

Number of winners	3
Times started	74
Times first	29
Times second	17
Times third	11
Times unplaced	17
Total amount won	$27,021

HORSE CHAT.

Eugene Leigh, late of the Chicago Stables, has bought of John E. Madden of this city the running qualities of the chestnut colt Lamar, foaled 1888, by Onondaga, dam Lizzie Flynn, by Revolver, for the season of 1891. Lamar is a maiden, though out several times last year, but he ran one or two good seconds, which proved enough to attract the attention of his shrewd trainer, who believes he will be a good breadwinner the coming year.

The late Capt. O. P. Beard, who now has the distinction of once having traded the world-famous trotting brood mare, Alma Mater, for $100 and a vacant lot worth but a trifle more, was the father of the crack ball-player, Ollie Beard, who himself has often tossed the ball on the lot, which cost the old Captain so dearly.

Mrs. J. M. Clay, the wife of the last son of the great commoner and the now owner of Ashland stud farm, on which at the present time are still stock which trace to horses once owned by Henry Clay, has just sent to the press a highly interesting novel in which a horse is the hero and around whose noble life the writer has wrapped a romance which promises to give her much more than a local reputation as an authoress. Mrs. Clay is among the very few women that breed race horses as a business in this country, and she also has the distinction of being the only lady yet in America that has essayed the difficult task of superintending the training stable.

The latest information coming from an inside source in regard to the future of the Nursery Stud Farm, the breeding establishment of the late Hon. August Belmont, is to the effect that the stud will ultimately be scattered by the auctioneer's hammer, but this offering will not go on the market before September of the coming year. Whether any of the deceased banker's sons will be purchasers at the sale is a matter of conjecture, but indications point to the year of 1891 being the final one of this famous stud. Of the horses now at this establishment Imp. St. Blaise takes precedence, and it is probable that he will sell for more money than any horse yet sold on the American continent. It is rumored that George Gould, son of the railroad magnate, Jay Gould, has privately made an offer for the stud in its entirety, including the unexpired lease of the farm where the stock is now located, the yearlings, etc. It is not thought likely, however, that the place will be sold in this way to either a private person or a syndicate, but rather pass under the hammer as it is the belief of those interested that the stock thus disposed of will bring even more than any one would care to risk offering on private terms. If the report proves true that Mr. Gould is to enter the ranks of a breeder of the thoroughbred, he will be a great addition to the business and fill, in a measure, the void left by the taking away of the honored proprietor of Nursery Stud Farm.

AT GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 27.—The races here to-day resulted:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Armour, first; Amos, second; St. Valentine, third. Time, 1:25¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Pestilence, first; Bob Arthur, second; India Rubber, third. Time, 1:18½.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Tappahannock, first; Alhambra, second; Fannie S., third. Time, 1:39¾.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Elkton, first; Lady Pulsifer, second; Sallie Harper, third. Time, 1:53½.

Fifth race, one and one-fourth miles—Mikado, first; Philander, second; Gounod, third. Time, 2:14¾.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—Grippe and damp, cold weather thinned out the ranks of the faithful to a slight degree, the track was still heavy from the Christmas rain and altogether it was a cheerless day's sport. Christmas Eve the four books that hung on were hit hard, and one of them was knocked out completely. Yesterday the other three tried it again with fear and trembling, but the races seemed to be run especially for their benefit. Hardly a ticket was cashed in the first three races, but in the fourth the talent fared a little better. Ban Adonia's victory did not cost the books dear, for Rosa was backed down to favorite and Gilford backed off the board.

First race, selling, purse $125, for non-winners since Oct. 27, maiden allowances, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Dutch Boy 95, Pascoe, 20 to 1; Dan White 97, Jones, 20 to 1; Miss Lou 97, Griffin, 8 to 1; Florine 104, Keith, 15 to 1; Moimiloi 104, Moore, 10 to 1; Frankie D. 106, English, 30 to 1; John J. I. 110, Warren, 15 to 1; Lady Ali 111, Overton, 5 to 2; Benton 113, Leer, 30 to 1; Dan L. 113, Jackson, 10 to 1; Maggie B. 113, West, 2 to 1; Bonfeurn 122, Williams, 5 to 2. Bonfeurn got off in front and led half way, when Maggie B. collared him, but in the stretch Frankie D. and Miss Lou passed the pair and in a vigorous finish Frankie D. won by a length, Miss Lou a length before Maggie B. and Bonfeurn. Time, 58. Place odds: 8 to 1 Frankie D., 3 to 1 Miss Lou.

Second race, selling, purse $125, for non-winners at the meeting, five furlongs—Miss Francis 102, Warren, 5 to 1; Deck 107, West, 7 to 1; Jack of Diamonds 110, Taylor, 4 to 1; Iago 110, Moore, 4 to 1; Maud S. 110, H. Barnes, 15 to 1; Pritchett 110, Schimmel, 6 to 1; Mart Walden 110, McCann, 15 to 1; Donovan 113, Gardner, 5 to 2; Col. Cox 116, English, 3 to 1. After a long delay Deck got off in front and led to the stretch, where Jack of Diamonds went by, but shut up at once, Mart Walden taking the lead. Iago came fast at the finish, but Mart Walden lasted long enough to win by a nose, Iago passing him the next jump. Pritchett was third, a half length away. Donovan was fifth and Col. Cox, seventh. Time, 1:04¼. Place, odds—6 to 1 Mart Walden, 3 to 2 Iago.

Third race, selling, purse $125, for non-winners of three races at the meeting, eleven sixteenths of a mile—Harry Lightbody 103, Pascoe, 30 to 1; Nettie Kent 106, Moore, 8 to 5; Emma J. 106, West, 20 to 1; Bonnie Annie 106, Brown, 3 to 1; Elsie B. 106, Harris, 7 to 1; Henry Brown 109, Hill, 3 to 1; Charles Reed 109, Griffin, 10 to 1; Ruffin 111, Freeman, 8 to 7; Red Bird 112, Jackson, 12 to 7. Elsie got off in front and was never headed. Nettie Kent kept close to her until the stretch, where Charles Reed and Henry Brown closed up a big gap under the whip and out-footed all but Elsie B., who won by a length. Charles Reed was a length before Henry Brown and Nettie Kent. Time, 1:11. Place odds, 2 to 1 Elsie B., 3 to 1 Charles Reed.

Fourth race, selling, purse $125, for all ages, six furlongs—Underwater 94, Hoggett, 7 to 1; Jessie McFarland 106, West, 7 to 1; Jack Brady 109, Overton, 6 to 1; Ban Adonia 110, English, 5 to 2; Rosa 113, Griffin, 9 to 5; Lake Alexander 113, McCann, 15 to 1; Napa 115, Young, 7 to 1; Gilford 115, Monehan, 4 to 1; Rosa, Ban Adonia and Gilford were heavily backed and all got off back in the bunch, Rosa especially being shut off. Napa went through and led to the stretch, where Ban Adonia moved up. In the last furlong Rosa came fast and the three made a fighting finish, Ban Adonia winning nicely by a neck, with Napa a nose before Rosa. Gilford was never in the race and finished sixth. Time, 1:18. Place odds, 4 to 5 Ban Adonia, 2 to 1 Napa.

The old programme will be resumed and there be three days racing next week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

AT GUTTENBURG.

GUTTENBURG RACE TRACK, Dec. 27.—An odd assortment of sleighs greeted race-goers at the Weehawken Ferry to-day. The snow yesterday set farmers to work, and a sleigh-ride over the two miles of frozen snow to the Guttenburg race track was a change that was most agreeable. Many people doubted that there would be racing at the heights to-day, and as a consequence there was a slim attendance. There was racing, however, and the track scarcely has a vestige of snow.

First race, beaten horses, seven furlongs—Flambeau got away in front, and he made the running to the turn, followed by Ballston, Geronimo, Facial B. and Patrick. Flambeau had enough at the head of the stretch, and Ballston sailed along towards the wire half a length before Facial B., Flambeau and Judge Mitchell. Facial B. joined issue with Ballston at the last furlong, and in a pretty finish won by half a length from Ballston, who beat Patrick the same distance. Time, 1:31.

Second race, selling, six and a half furlongs—Deer Lodge was first away, followed by Can't Tell, Vardee and Bonnie King. Vardee jumped to the front in the first furlong and, with Deer Lodge and Capulin as his closest attendants, made the running to the far turn. On the turn Penny sent Capulin after the leader, and, collaring at the head of the stretch, the two ran head and head until the last furlong. Then Capulin showed slightly in front, but Foster rallied Vardee with a grand effort and hustled Vardee in a winner by the shortest of heads from Capulin, who was a length and a half before Deer Lodge. Time, 1:22.

Third race, five furlongs, selling—Mart Gibson drew away in front, and showed the way to the turn, when the order was: Mart Gibson ahead of Express a neck, Chancellor two lengths ahead of Howe. In the turn Gibson had enough, and gave way to Express, who led into the stretch, with Chancellor and Howe close behind. The last two challenged Express in the last furlong, and in a desperate finish the three finished heads apart, Chancellor winning; Express, second; Howe, third. Time, 1:03½.

Fourth race, one mile—Tipstaff was first away, with the others well up. On the first turn Woodcutter bumped into Text and threw him out of his stride. When they reached the back stretch, Tipstaff was two lengths in front, running down under a pull from Woodcutter, with Text next and Blue Jeans apparently out of it. Miller made an effort to get up with Text but Tipstaff was too strong and held his lead to the finish, winning easily. Blue Jeans came in with a terrific rush and beat Text out for the place by a length. Time, 1:43¾.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Cora L. was first away and showed the way to the turn, where Osceola took up the running. Osceola was in front when the stretch was reached, with Fernwood, Tom Daly and Peril next. Fernwood led at the last furlong, but Peril came with a rush from the rear and won by a half length from Fernwood, who beat Tom Daly half a length. Time, 1:0[illegible].

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Reptunus was first; Gen. Boulanger, second; [illegible] Guilty, third. Time, 1:30¼.

THE BELMONT SALE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The sale of the crack racers and the pick of the yearlings at the nursery stables of the late August Belmont at Babylon, Long Island, to-day brought together the most prominent turfmen of the country. The sale was generally regarded as the most important one since the sale of the famous Rancocas Stable in 1886. The sale began promptly at 12 o'clock and at that time fully five hundred persons were present. Col. S. D. Bruce was the auctioneer. Raceland, the famous bay gelding and winner of Suburban of 1889, was the first of the animals offered. After some spirited bidding he was knocked down to Michael Dwyer for $7,000. Prince Royal and St. Carlo were next offered and quickly disposed of to Phil Dwyer and W. B. Jennings respectively. Then came Potomac, the horse on which the chief interest of the turf world has been centered for some time. There was a cheer when Fred Eschner started the bidding with an offer of $15,000. Then A. J. Joyner made it $20,000. At this point Mike Dwyer took a hand in the fun and the price was quickly run up to $25,000, which was Mr. Dwyer's bid. At this price the bidding ceased, and one of the grandest horses ever led into a sale was knocked down to M. F. Dwyer for $25,000. Among those who bid on the horse were Fred Eschner, Billy Lakeland, W. C. Daly, Dave Gideon, W. B. Jennings and Jimmy Rowe. The comparatively small price realized for Potomac was a great disappointment, and was due in all probability to the fact that he was not eligible to some of the richest 3-year-old stakes to be decided next year. La Tosca caused some spirited bidding and was knocked down the Hough Bros. for $13,000. The other horses all brought fair prices. The details of the sale are:

Raceland, b. g., 5, by Billet-Calomel, M. F. Dwyer	$7,000
Prince Royal, c. b., by Kingfisher-Princess, Phil Dwyer	6,500
St. Carlo, c. h. c., by St. Blaise-Carina, W. B. Jennings	1,600
MacNate, b. c., 3, by The Ill Used-Magnetism, Keystone Stable	3,500
Potomac, ch. c., 2, by St. Blaise-Susquehanna, M. F. Dwyer	25,000
St. Charles, ch. c., 2, by St. Blaise-Carita, A. M. Barrick	4,000
Masher, b. c., 2, by The Ill Used-Magnetism, Keystone Stable	6,000
La Tosca, ch. f., 2, by St. Blaise-Toque, Hugh Bros.	13,000
Flavia, ch. f., 2, by St. Blaise-Flavina, F. McCabe	2,800
Beauty, ch. f., 2 by St. Blaise-Bella, James McCormick	2,800

The yearlings were disposed of as follows:

Alliance, ch. c., by The Ill Used-Affinity, M. J. Daly	$ 1,200
Bellisima, b. f., by The Ill Used-Bella, W. C. Daly	2,800
Captive, b. c., by The Ill Used-Fair Barbarian, Andrew Thompson	1,200
Fidella, b.c., by The Ill Used-Fidella; W. C. Daly	1,800
Ingot, b. c., by The Ill Used-Simple Gold; W. C. Daly	1,300
Magnolia, b. f., by The Ill Used-Magnetism; L. Rothschild	5,100
His Highness, b. c., by The Ill Used-Princess; D. Gideon	3,400
Regina, ch. f., by The Ill Used-Royalty; Burridge Bros.	1,450
Tarantella, b. f., by The Ill Used-Tarbouche; D. Gideon	3,100
Caliph, b. c., by St. Blaise-Sultana; R. Thompson	3,050
St. Coralus, ch. c., by St. Blaise-Carina; P. Dwyer	5,100
St. Felix, b. c., by St. Blaise-Felicia; Burridge Bros	1,900
St. Flurian, ch. c., by St. Blaise-Feu Follette; R. Walden	6,600
St. Mark, br. c., by St. Blaise-Black Maria; O. J. Decker	1,500
Rel Demonia, b. c., by Uncash-Belladonna; D. Higgins	800
King Cadmus, b. c., by King Fisher-Carita; G. E. Smith	4,000
Victory, b. c., (imp. in utero) by Brag-Viola; D. Johnson	4,800
Schuylkill, ch. c., by St. Blaise-Susquehanna (brother to Potomac); D. Gideon	2,800

TURF NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The bookmakers of "Monte Carlo" who, under existing law, are compelled to transact their business just beyond the limits of the city, are desirous that the authorities here should make a test case of their rights to accept wagers on current events in the District of Columbia. If ruled against by the courts they express their willingness to pull up stakes and remove across to the Virginia end of the long bridge which crosses the Potomac River here. The law excludes book-making in Washington, but does not specify the District of Columbia. It is over this technicality that the question has been raised.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The famous stallion Smuggler, 2:16½, died here to-day.

Lowest Priced House in America for Fine
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold watches for ladies	$20.00 to	$100.00
Gold watches for gents	35.00 to	250.00
Silver watches for gents	10.00 to	45.00
Silver watches for ladies	10.00 to	25.00
Nickel watches	6.00 to	10.00

Warranted good timepieces. See them at
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Catalogue, over 2,000 engravings, mailed free.
Open to-night till 10 o'clock.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

A Number of New Members Initiated at Last Night's Meeting.

Last night a meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick was held in parlor 22 of the Lindell Hotel. The meeting was for the purpose of electing new members, and Isaac G. Taylor, A. J. Powell, James B. Dowling, Charles Thompson, Walter P. Kennedy, John Quinn and James A. Powers were admitted to membership. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to revise the constitution, and after short addresses by President John D. Finney, M. A. Wolff and J. C. Normile, the meeting adjourned. Among those present were John D. Finney, Secretary Thomas Morris, David W. Caruth, G. W. Ford, John Finn, C. H. Jones, James McCaffrey, M. C. McNamara, Thomas F. McDermott, M. Callahan, J. D. Maguire, M. A. Wolff, M. K. McGrath, P. Burns, John E. Mohan, O. F. Guthrie, R. E. Fitzgerald and J. E. Burleigh.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30, is the day appointed for the annual or Christmas dinner for the children of the Girls' Industrial Home, 718 South Eighteenth street.

All friends wishing to contribute to this dinner will please send their contributions to the home on Monday, Dec. 29, as early as possible, so the managers can have time to make up any deficiency. Mrs. J. S. Thomson, President; Mrs. Samuel Cupples, Secretary.

Jefferson Mission Christmas Party.

The Jefferson Mission Sunday School gave a delightful Christmas entertainment last Friday evening at which Santa Claus appeared loaded with oranges and candy which he distributed among the children. The programme was excellent, and just before the close of the entertainment Supt. W. B. Harris was presented with a handsomely upholstered rocking chair, given him by the officers and teachers of the school and presented by Mr. W. Z. McCormick.

OLIVE and Broadway will be the location of Vandalia Line Ticket Office on and after Jan. 1.

Department of Illinois G. A. R.

MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 27.—Hon. Horace S. Clark, Commander of the G. A. R. post of this city and a prominent attorney, is formally announced as a candidate for the position of Commander of the Department of Illinois at the annual encampment to be held in Decatur April next. No member of the order in the State is better qualified or more worthy of the honor than he is, and thousands of his comrades are working in his behalf.

A Deal With the Government.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Dec. 27.—Through the efforts of Hon. C. A. Tatman, Piatt County, will secure 1,360 acres of swamp lands from the Government. There are 139 tracts of forty acres each, valued at $9,460, which the Government will pay the county. Mr. Tatman will receive $3,135 for his services, leaving the county $6,316, which will go into the school fund.

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